



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

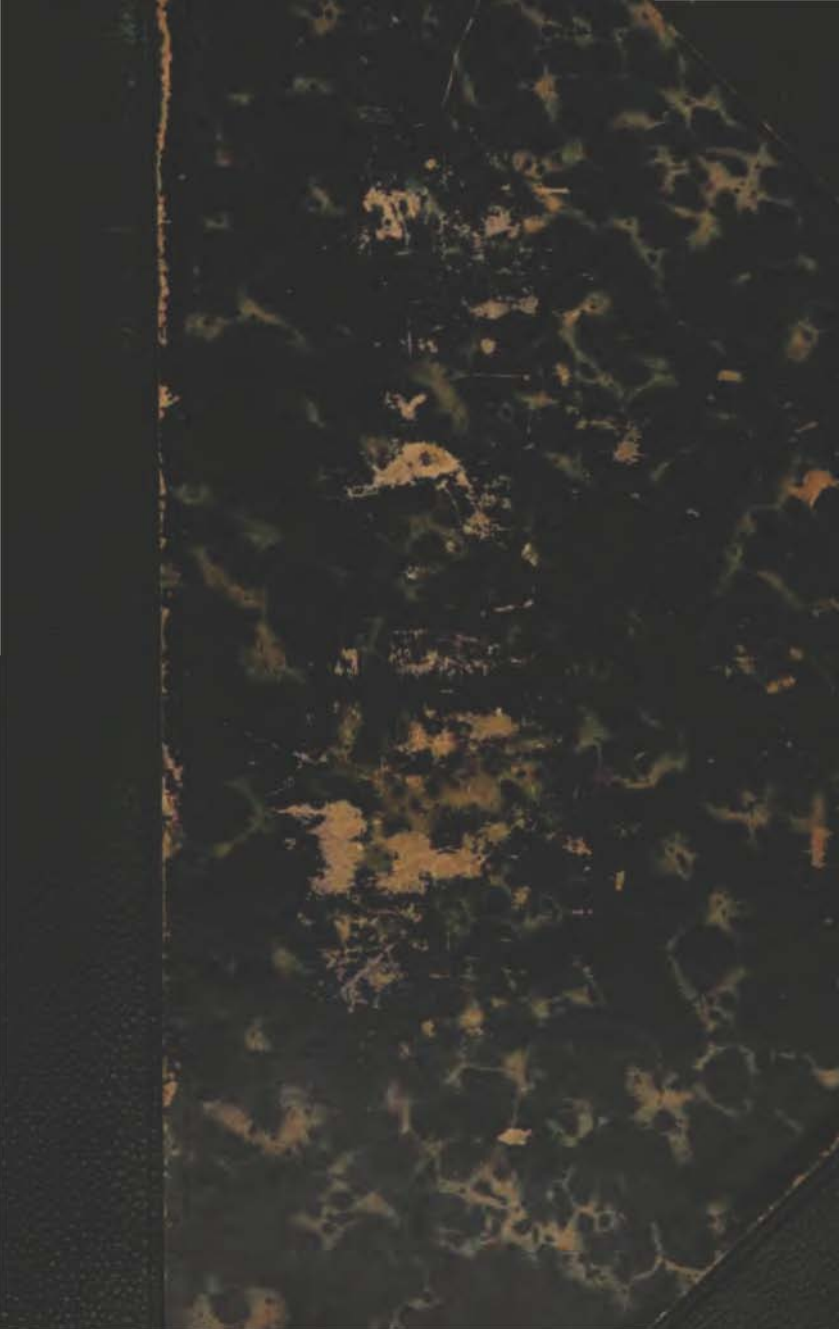
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



US 10093.6.1

- Bd. May, 1883





Venus
 The
 Latin
 Long
 Head
 CHER
 Marine
 Sales
 Sect.
 Your Cy
 Sales
 Man F

There
at two
1. The
extreme
higher P
each P
natural
not from
1. The
March 8
Edward S
of the
1. The
18th
the W
side in
society
of
in
of 8' and
1. The
under 2
the M
in. It
died.

1

1

10

100



10

10

1

15.8

4

13

177

R 22055.4
US 10093.6

THE

WHIG ALMANAC:

1849.

CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1849.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG ALMANAC, BY DAVID YOUNG, PHILOM

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

Venus will be Evening Star until May 13, then Morning Star until March 2, 1850.

The Moon will run highest this year about the 7th degree of Cancer, and lowest about the 7th degree of Capricorn.

Latitude of Herschel about 36° south this year.

Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node in the middle of this year, 5 signs, 6 degrees; or 156°.

Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27' 32.1". True obliquity at the same time, 23° 27' 33.2".

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

MOVABLE FEASTS.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

			D. H. M.
Dominical Letter.....	G	Easter Sunday.....	April 8
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle..	7	Rogation Sunday.....	May 13
Epact, or Moon's age, Jan. 1.....	6	Ascension Day.....	May 17
Solar Cycle.....	10	Whit Sunday, (Pentecost,).....	May 27
Roman Indiction.....	7	Trinity Sunday.....	June 3
Julian Period.....	6,562	Advent Sunday.....	Dec. 3

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1849.

There will be four Eclipses this year: two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1. The Sun will be eclipsed on the 23d of February, at the time of the New Moon, in the evening, invisible. This Eclipse will be visible in the eastern part of Asia, in the North Pacific Ocean, and in Russian America. It will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 153° 9' east from Greenwich, and latitude 41° 32' north.

2. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Thursday, March 8, in the evening, visible and chiefly visible in the United States, as follows:—(See table.) Magnitude at middle of the Eclipse, 8.86 digits on the Moon's southern limb.

3. The Sun will be eclipsed at the time of New Moon on the 13th of August, in the morning, (17th, in the evening, in the Western States), invisible. This Eclipse will be visible in the greater part of the Indian Ocean, in the south-eastern part of Africa, in Madagascar, and in the southern parts of Australia. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 91° east from Greenwich, and latitude 36° 8' south.

4. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Sunday, September 2, at the time of Full Moon, (A. M. in the Valley of the Mississippi, but on the Atlantic declivity P. M.) invisible. It will therefore be visible in the opposite hemispheres. Magnitude, 7.09 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

Names of the PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Moon Rises.	Eclipse begins.	Middle of Eclipse.	End of Eclipse.	Magni- tude at rising.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Digits.
Boston.....	5 41	8 11	9 41		
New-York.....	6 29	7 59	9 29		
Philadelphia.....	6 24	7 54	9 24		
Baltimore.....	6 18	7 48	9 18		
Washington.....	6 17	7 47	9 17		
Richmond.....	6 15	7 45	9 15		
Rochester.....	6 14	7 44	9 14		
Raleigh.....	6 10	7 40	9 10		
Charleston.....	6 5	7 35	9 5		
Cleveland.....	5 59	7 29	8 59		
Detroit.....	5 53	7 23	8 53		
Milledgeville.....	5 57	Invisible	7 52	8 52	0.78
Lexington.....	5 56	"	7 19	8 48	1.07
Cincinnati.....	5 55	"	7 17	8 47	1.1
Indianapolis.....	5 54	"	7 11	8 41	2.03
Nashville.....	5 56	"	7 8	8 38	2.73
Chicago.....	5 54	"	7 4	8 34	3.84
Mobile.....	5 59	"	7 2	8 32	3.84
St. Louis.....	5 55	"	6 57	8 27	4.13
New-Orleans.....	5 59	"	6 55	8 25	4.9
Austin, Texas.....	6 0	"	6 24	7 54	7.97

TABLE SHOWING THE MOON'S PLACE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR:

Months.	Aries.	Taurus.	Gemini.	Cancer.	Leo.	Virgo.	Libra.	Scorpio.	Sagittarius.	Capricornus.	Aquarius.	Pisces.
	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
Jan..	1 2 28 29 30	3 4 31	5 6	7 8 9	10 11	12 13	14 15	16 17 18	19 20	21 22 23	24 25	26 27
Feb..	25 26	1 27 28	2 3	4 5	6 7	8 9	10 11 12	13 14	15 16 17	18 19	20 21 22	23 24
March	24 25	26 27	1 2 28 29	3 4 30 31	5 6	7 8 9	10 11	12 13 14	15 16	17 18 19	20 21	22 23
April..	21 22	23 24	25 26	27 28	1 2 3 29 30	4 5	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14 15	16 17	18 19 20
May..	18 19	20 21	22 23	24 25	26 27	1 2 28 29 30	3 4 5 31	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14 15	16 17
June..	14 15	16 17	18 19	20 21	22 23 24	25 26	1 27 28	3 3 29 30	4 5 6	7 8 9	10 11	12 13
July..	12 13	14 15	16 17	18 19	20 21	22 23	24 25 26	1 27 28 30 31	2 3 29	4 5 6	7 8	9 10 11
Aug..	8 9	10 11	12 13	14 15	16 17	18 19 20	21 22	23 24	25 26 27	1 2 28 29	3 4 30 31	5 6 7
Sept..	4 5	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16	17 18	19 20 21	22 23	24 25 26	1 27 28	2 3 29 30
Oct..	1 2 3 29 30	4 5 31	6 7	8 9	10 11	12 13	14 15 16	17 18	19 20	21 22 23	24 25	26 27 28
Nov..	25 26	1 27 28	2 3 29 30	4 5	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16 17	18 19	20 21 22	23 24
Dec..	23 24	25 26	27 28	1 2 29 30	3 4 5 31	6 7	8 9	10 11 12	13 14	15 16 17	18 19	20 21 22

31 Days.

[illegible]

For the MOON'S PLACE for January and February, see page 1.

28 Days.

[illegible]

3d Month.

MARCH, 1849.

31 Days.

[illegible]

For the MOON'S PLACE for March and April, see page 1.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1949.

30 Days.

Calendar for BOSTON : New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa.												Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY : Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.												Calendar for BALTIMORE : Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.												Calendar for CHARLESTON : N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark.											
Sun's declination N.		Sun's rise		Sun's sets		Moon's sets		H. or Bost.		Sun's rise		Sun's sets		Moon's sets		H. N. Y.		Sun's rise		Sun's sets		Moon's sets		Sun's rise		Sun's sets		Moon's sets		H. or Chn.																	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	°	'	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.																	
1	G	4	41	4 44	6 24	2 9	4 55	5 45	6 25	2 5	2 19	3 46	6 22	2 9	4 50	6 19	1 50	0 55																													
2	M	4	41	4 43	6 25	2 54	4 56	5 44	6 26	2 51	3 34	3 45	6 23	2 49	4 50	6 19	1 50	2 10																													
3	G	4	41	4 41	6 26	3 34	4 46	5 42	6 25	3 32	5 4	3 43	6 24	3 30	4 47	6 20	3 31	3 40																													
4	M	4	41	4 39	6 28	4 10	4 40	5 40	6 26	4 8	4 35	3 41	6 25	4 4	4 47	6 21	4 1	4 52																													
5	G	4	41	4 37	6 29	4 42	4 30	5 39	6 27	4 42	4 26	3 40	6 26	4 41	4 44	6 22	4 13	6 2																													
6	M	4	41	4 36	6 30	5 15	4 20	5 38	6 28	5 13	4 14	3 38	6 27	5 14	4 43	6 23	5 15	6 20																													
7	G	4	41	4 35	6 31	5 48	4 10	5 37	6 29	5 46	4 4	3 37	6 28	5 41	4 42	6 24	5 42	7 30																													
8	M	4	41	4 34	6 32	6 21	4 0	5 36	6 30	6 20	0 27	3 36	6 29	6 30	4 41	6 24	6 23	8 40																													
9	G	4	41	4 33	6 33	6 54	0 39	5 35	6 31	6 50	10 3	3 35	6 30	7 30	4 39	6 24	7 25	9 50																													
10	M	4	41	4 32	6 34	7 27	1 12	5 34	6 32	7 44	10 48	3 32	6 31	8 31	4 38	6 25	8 26	11 00																													
11	G	4	41	4 31	6 35	8 01	1 45	5 33	6 33	8 28	11 7	3 31	6 32	10 25	4 37	6 26	9 10	12 10																													
12	M	4	41	4 30	6 36	8 34	2 18	5 32	6 34	9 10	11 38	3 29	6 33	11 17	4 36	6 26	10 2	1 20																													
13	G	4	41	4 29	6 37	9 08	2 51	5 31	6 35	9 43	12 16	3 28	6 34	12 0	4 35	6 27	10 13	2 30																													
14	M	4	41	4 28	6 38	9 41	3 24	5 30	6 36	10 16	1 1	3 27	6 35	12 34	4 34	6 28	11 1	3 40																													
15	G	4	41	4 27	6 39	10 15	3 57	5 29	6 37	10 50	1 44	3 26	6 36	1 5	4 33	6 29	11 11	4 50																													
16	M	4	41	4 26	6 40	10 48	4 30	5 28	6 38	11 24	2 18	3 25	6 37	2 34	4 32	6 30	12 1	6 00																													
17	G	4	41	4 25	6 41	11 22	5 03	5 27	6 39	12 0	2 51	3 24	6 38	3 2	4 31	6 31	12 11	7 10																													
18	M	4	41	4 24	6 42	11 55	5 36	5 26	6 40	12 34	3 24	3 23	6 39	3 40	4 30	6 32	1 20	8 20																													
19	G	4	41	4 23	6 43	12 29	6 09	5 25	6 41	1 0	4 0	3 22	6 40	4 17	4 29	6 33	2 30	9 30																													
20	M	4	41	4 22	6 44	1 02	6 42	5 24	6 42	1 34	4 33	3 21	6 41	4 49	4 28	6 34	3 40	10 40																													
21	G	4	41	4 21	6 45	1 36	7 15	5 23	6 43	2 8	4 46	3 20	6 42	5 22	4 27	6 35	4 50	11 50																													
22	M	4	41	4 20	6 46	2 10	7 48	5 22	6 44	2 43	5 19	3 19	6 43	6 0	4 26	6 36	6 0	1 20																													
23	G	4	41	4 19	6 47	2 44	8 21	5 21	6 45	3 17	5 52	3 18	6 44	6 31	4 25	6 37	7 10	2 30																													
24	M	4	41	4 18	6 48	3 18	8 54	5 20	6 46	3 50	6 24	3 17	6 45	6 58	4 24	6 38	8 20	3 40																													
25	G	4	41	4 17	6 49	3 52	9 27	5 19	6 47	4 24	6 57	3 16	6 46	7 32	4 23	6 39	9 30	4 50																													
26	M	4	41	4 16	6 50	4 26	10 00	5 18	6 48	5 0	7 30	3 15	6 47	8 6	4 22	6 40	10 40	6 00																													
27	G	4	41	4 15	6 51	5 00	10 33	5 17	6 49	5 34	8 3	3 14	6 48	8 38	4 21	6 41	11 50	7 10																													
28	M	4	41	4 14	6 52	5 34	11 06	5 16	6 50	6 8	9 17	3 13	6 49	9 10	4 20	6 42	12 10	8 20																													
29	G	4	41	4 13	6 53	6 08	11 39	5 15	6 51	6 42	10 0	3 12	6 50	9 44	4 19	6 43	1 20	9 30																													
30	M	4	41	4 12	6 54	6 42	12 12	5 14	6 52	7 16	10 48	3 11	6 51	10 18	4 18	6 44	2 30	10 40																													
31	G	4	41	4 11	6 55	7 16	12 45	5 13	6 53	7 50	11 38	3 10	6 52	11 0	4 17	6 45	3 40	11 50																													

MOON'S PHASES.	When.	Boston.		New-York.		Baltimore.		Charleston.		Sun on Mer.
		T. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		
		Full Moon	Third Quarter	Full Moon	Third Quarter	Full Moon	Third Quarter	Full Moon	Third Quarter	
1	New Moon	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	First Quarter	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	New Moon	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4	First Quarter	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
5	New Moon	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
6	First Quarter	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
7	New Moon	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
8	First Quarter	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	New Moon	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
10	First Quarter	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
11	New Moon	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
12	First Quarter	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
13	New Moon	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
14	First Quarter	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
15	New Moon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
16	First Quarter	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
17	New Moon	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
18	First Quarter	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
19	New Moon	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
20	First Quarter	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
21	New Moon	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
22	First Quarter	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

For the Moon's Place for July and August, see page 1.

MOON'S PHASES.	When.	Boston.	New-York.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.	Calendar for BOSTON: New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa.				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY: Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.				Calendar for CHARLESTON: S. and S. Carolin, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
							Sun's declination N.				Sun's ris's.				Moon sets.				H. on Bost.				Sun's ris's.				Moon sets.				H. on Ch'n.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
							Sun's ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. on Bost.	Sun's ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. on N. Y.	Sun's ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Sun's ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Sun's ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Sun's ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. on Ch'n.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Full Moon,	11	8 40	even.	10 45	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32	even.	10 32

MOON'S PHASES.				Day of Month.		Sun's declination S.		Calendar for BOSTON ; New-England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa.					Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY ; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					Calendar for BALTIMORE ; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.					Calendar for CHARLESTON ; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark.							
				Day	Week.	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	
				1	Th	14 34	6 35	4 52	6 5	11 34	6 32	4 55	6 9	8 58	6 30	4 57	6 12	6 19	5 8	6 23	7 34	6 20	5 7	7 14	9 40	6 21	5 6	8 9	8 57	
				2	Fr	14 32	6 37	4 50	6 02	10 55	6 33	4 54	6 06	9 39	6 31	4 56	7 0	6 20	5 7	7 14	9 40	6 21	5 6	8 9	8 57	6 22	5 6	8 9	9 40	
				3	Sa	15 12	6 38	4 49	7 45	10 52	6 35	4 52	7 50	10 21	6 32	4 55	7 54	6 21	5 6	8 9	8 57	6 22	5 6	8 9	9 40	6 23	5 4	10 11	10 26	
				4	Su	15 30	6 39	4 48	8 44	10 46	6 36	4 51	8 50	11 4	6 33	4 54	8 54	6 22	5 6	9 9	9 40	6 24	5 3	11 15	11 26	6 25	5 3	11 15	11 26	
				5	Mo	16 49	6 40	4 47	9 49	10 36	6 37	4 50	9 53	11 50	6 34	4 53	9 57	6 23	5 4	10 11	10 26	6 25	5 3	11 15	11 26	6 26	5 3	11 15	11 26	
				6	Tu	16 17	6 42	4 45	10 44	10 24	6 38	4 49	10 53	12 03	6 35	4 52	11 2	6 24	5 3	11 15	11 26	6 26	5 3	11 15	11 26	6 27	5 3	11 15	11 26	
				7	We	16 46	6 43	4 44	10 44	10 24	6 39	4 48	10 53	12 03	6 36	4 51	10 57	6 25	5 3	11 15	11 26	6 26	5 3	11 15	11 26	6 27	5 3	11 15	11 26	
				8	Th	16 42	6 44	4 43	10 4	10 25	6 40	4 47	10 53	12 03	6 38	4 50	10 57	6 26	5 2	10 17	1 29	6 27	5 1	1 18	2 2	6 27	5 1	1 18	2 2	
				9	Fr	16 59	6 45	4 42	1 7	10 26	6 42	4 46	1 10	10 26	6 39	4 49	1 12	6 27	5 1	1 18	2 2	6 27	5 1	1 18	2 2	6 28	5 0	3 16	5 14	
				10	Sa	17 16	6 47	4 41	2 12	8 8	6 43	4 45	2 13	5 32	6 40	4 48	2 15	6 27	5 0	2 18	4 8	6 28	5 0	2 18	4 8	6 29	4 59	4 14	6 34	
				11	Su	17 33	6 48	4 40	3 15	9 14	6 44	4 44	3 16	6 38	6 41	4 47	3 16	6 28	5 0	3 16	5 14	6 29	4 59	4 14	6 34	6 30	4 58	5 10	6 40	
				12	Mo	17 49	6 49	4 39	4 18	10 2	6 45	4 43	4 17	7 26 <td>6 42</td> <td>4 46</td> <td>4 17</td> <td>6 29</td> <td>4 59</td> <td>4 14</td> <td>6 34</td>	6 42	4 46	4 17	6 29	4 59	4 14	6 34	6 31	4 59	5 10	6 40 <td>6 31</td> <td>4 58</td> <td>5 10</td> <td>6 40</td>	6 31	4 58	5 10	6 40	
				13	Tu	18 5	6 51	4 38	5 19	10 44	6 47	4 42	5 17	8 8	6 44	4 45	5 16	6 30	4 59	5 10	6 40	6 32	4 57	5 53	7 23	6 32	4 57	5 53	7 23	
				14	We	18 21	6 52	4 37	6 22	11 25	6 48	4 40	6 20	8 46	6 45	4 44	5 16	6 31	4 58	5 10	6 40	6 33	4 56	6 37	8 31	6 33	4 56	6 37	8 31	
				15	Th	18 34	6 53	4 36	7 23	12 6	6 49	4 39	7 23	9 25	6 46	4 43	6 30	4 58	5 53	8 31	6 34	5 56	7 19	9 9	6 34	5 56	7 19	9 9		
				16	Fr	18 51	6 54	4 35	8 12	12 09	6 50	4 38	8 12	9 55	6 47	4 42	7 4	6 34	5 56	7 19	9 9	6 35	4 56	8 31	6 35	4 56	8 31	6 35	4 56	
				17	Sa <td>19 6</td> <td>6 55</td> <td>4 34</td> <td>9 05</td> <td>1 0</td> <td>6 51</td> <td>4 37</td> <td>9 0</td> <td>10 28</td> <td>6 48</td> <td>4 42</td> <td>8 4</td> <td>6 34</td> <td>5 56</td> <td>7 19</td> <td>9 9</td> <td>6 36</td> <td>4 55</td> <td>9 40</td> <td>6 36</td> <td>4 55</td> <td>9 40</td> <td>6 36</td> <td>4 55</td>	19 6	6 55	4 34	9 05	1 0	6 51	4 37	9 0	10 28	6 48	4 42	8 4	6 34	5 56	7 19	9 9	6 36	4 55	9 40	6 36	4 55	9 40	6 36	4 55	
				18	Su <td>19 20</td> <td>6 57</td> <td>4 34</td> <td>7 42</td> <td>1 4</td> <td>6 53</td> <td>4 38</td> <td>7 47</td> <td>11 1</td> <td>6 49</td> <td>4 41</td> <td>7 51</td> <td>6 35</td> <td>4 56</td> <td>8 31</td> <td>6 37</td> <td>4 56</td> <td>9 40</td> <td>6 37</td> <td>4 56</td> <td>9 40</td> <td>6 37</td> <td>4 56</td> <td>9 40</td>	19 20	6 57	4 34	7 42	1 4	6 53	4 38	7 47	11 1	6 49	4 41	7 51	6 35	4 56	8 31	6 37	4 56	9 40	6 37	4 56	9 40	6 37	4 56	9 40	
				19	Mo <td>19 34</td> <td>6 58</td> <td>4 33</td> <td>8 33</td> <td>1 37</td> <td>6 54</td> <td>4 37</td> <td>8 38</td> <td>11 33</td> <td>6 50</td> <td>4 41</td> <td>8 42</td> <td>6 36</td> <td>4 55</td> <td>8 57</td> <td>10 10</td> <td>6 38</td> <td>4 54</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 38</td> <td>4 54</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 38</td> <td>4 54</td>	19 34	6 58	4 33	8 33	1 37	6 54	4 37	8 38	11 33	6 50	4 41	8 42	6 36	4 55	8 57	10 10	6 38	4 54	10 42	6 38	4 54	10 42	6 38	4 54	
				20	Tu <td>19 48</td> <td>6 59</td> <td>4 32</td> <td>9 27</td> <td>2 2</td> <td>6 55</td> <td>4 37</td> <td>9 32</td> <td>11 33</td> <td>6 51</td> <td>4 40</td> <td>9 35</td> <td>6 37</td> <td>4 56</td> <td>9 40</td> <td>6 39</td> <td>4 54</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 39</td> <td>4 54</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 39</td> <td>4 54</td> <td>10 42</td>	19 48	6 59	4 32	9 27	2 2	6 55	4 37	9 32	11 33	6 51	4 40	9 35	6 37	4 56	9 40	6 39	4 54	10 42	6 39	4 54	10 42	6 39	4 54	10 42	
				21	We <td>20 1</td> <td>7 0</td> <td>4 31</td> <td>10 24</td> <td>2 45</td> <td>6 56</td> <td>4 36</td> <td>10 28</td> <td>11 33</td> <td>6 52</td> <td>4 39</td> <td>10 31</td> <td>6 38</td> <td>4 54</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 40</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 40</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 40</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td>	20 1	7 0	4 31	10 24	2 45	6 56	4 36	10 28	11 33	6 52	4 39	10 31	6 38	4 54	10 42	6 40	4 53	10 42	6 40	4 53	10 42	6 40	4 53	10 42	
				22	Th <td>20 14</td> <td>7 2</td> <td>4 31</td> <td>11 23</td> <td>3 27</td> <td>6 57</td> <td>4 35</td> <td>11 26</td> <td>0 51</td> <td>6 54</td> <td>4 39</td> <td>11 29</td> <td>6 39</td> <td>4 54</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 41</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 41</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 41</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td>	20 14	7 2	4 31	11 23	3 27	6 57	4 35	11 26	0 51	6 54	4 39	11 29	6 39	4 54	10 42	6 41	4 53	10 42	6 41	4 53	10 42	6 41	4 53	10 42	
				23	Fr <td>20 27</td> <td>7 3</td> <td>4 30</td> <td>12 09</td> <td>4 16</td> <td>6 58</td> <td>4 35</td> <td>12 09</td> <td>0 39</td> <td>6 56</td> <td>4 38</td> <td>12 09</td> <td>6 40</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 42</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 42</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 42</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td>	20 27	7 3	4 30	12 09	4 16	6 58	4 35	12 09	0 39	6 56	4 38	12 09	6 40	4 53	10 42	6 42	4 53	10 42	6 42	4 53	10 42	6 42	4 53	10 42	
				24	Sa <td>20 39</td> <td>7 4</td> <td>4 29</td> <td>0 24</td> <td>5 15</td> <td>6 59</td> <td>4 34</td> <td>0 26</td> <td>2 39</td> <td>6 58</td> <td>4 38</td> <td>0 28</td> <td>6 40</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 43</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 43</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 43</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td>	20 39	7 4	4 29	0 24	5 15	6 59	4 34	0 26	2 39	6 58	4 38	0 28	6 40	4 53	10 42	6 43	4 53	10 42	6 43	4 53	10 42	6 43	4 53	10 42	
				25	Su <td>20 51</td> <td>7 5</td> <td>4 29</td> <td>1 27</td> <td>6 21</td> <td>7 1</td> <td>4 34</td> <td>1 39</td> <td>3 56</td> <td>6 57</td> <td>4 37</td> <td>1 30</td> <td>6 41</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 44</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 44</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 44</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td>	20 51	7 5	4 29	1 27	6 21	7 1	4 34	1 39	3 56	6 57	4 37	1 30	6 41	4 53	10 42	6 44	4 53	10 42	6 44	4 53	10 42	6 44	4 53	10 42	
				26	Mo <td>21 2</td> <td>7 7</td> <td>4 28</td> <td>2 23</td> <td>7 40</td> <td>7 2</td> <td>4 33</td> <td>3 34</td> <td>5</td> <td>6 58</td> <td>4 37</td> <td>2 34</td> <td>6 42</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 45</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 45</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 45</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td>	21 2	7 7	4 28	2 23	7 40	7 2	4 33	3 34	5	6 58	4 37	2 34	6 42	4 53	10 42	6 45	4 53	10 42	6 45	4 53	10 42	6 45	4 53	10 42	
				27	Tu <td>21 13</td> <td>7 8</td> <td>4 28</td> <td>3 42</td> <td>8 44</td> <td>7 3</td> <td>4 33</td> <td>4 4</td> <td>6 8</td> <td>6 59</td> <td>4 36</td> <td>3 40</td> <td>6 43</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 46</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 46</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 46</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td>	21 13	7 8	4 28	3 42	8 44	7 3	4 33	4 4	6 8	6 59	4 36	3 40	6 43	4 53	10 42	6 46	4 53	10 42	6 46	4 53	10 42	6 46	4 53	10 42	
				28	We <td>21 24</td> <td>7 9</td> <td>4 27</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>9 28</td> <td>7 4</td> <td>4 32</td> <td>4 51</td> <td>7 9</td> <td>7</td> <td>6 40</td> <td>4 36</td> <td>4 50</td> <td>6 44</td> <td>4 52</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 47</td> <td>4 52</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 47</td> <td>4 52</td> <td>4 53</td>	21 24	7 9	4 27	4 53	9 28	7 4	4 32	4 51	7 9	7	6 40	4 36	4 50	6 44	4 52	4 53	10 42	6 47	4 52	4 53	10 42	6 47	4 52	4 53	
				29	Th <td>21 34</td> <td>7 10</td> <td>4 27</td> <td>5 10</td> <td>10 24</td> <td>7 5</td> <td>4 32</td> <td>5 10</td> <td>7 43</td> <td>7 1</td> <td>6 39</td> <td>4 35</td> <td>4 50</td> <td>6 45</td> <td>4 52</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 48</td> <td>4 52</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 48</td> <td>4 52</td> <td>4 53</td>	21 34	7 10	4 27	5 10	10 24	7 5	4 32	5 10	7 43	7 1	6 39	4 35	4 50	6 45	4 52	4 53	10 42	6 48	4 52	4 53	10 42	6 48	4 52	4 53	
				30	Fr <td>21 44</td> <td>7 11</td> <td>4 27</td> <td>5 30</td> <td>11 10</td> <td>7 6</td> <td>4 32</td> <td>5 35</td> <td>8 34</td> <td>7 2</td> <td>6 38</td> <td>4 35</td> <td>4 50</td> <td>6 46</td> <td>4 52</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 49</td> <td>4 52</td> <td>4 53</td> <td>10 42</td> <td>6 49</td> <td>4 52</td> <td>4 53</td>	21 44	7 11	4 27	5 30	11 10	7 6	4 32	5 35	8 34	7 2	6 38	4 35	4 50	6 46	4 52	4 53	10 42	6 49	4 52	4 53	10 42	6 49	4 52	4 53	
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For the MOON'S PLACE for November and December, see page 1.

[illegible]

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS ALMANAC.

Alabama, <i>Ala.</i>	Louisiana, <i>La.</i>	Western do., <i>W. Pa.</i>
Southern do., <i>S. Ala.</i>	Maine, <i>Me.</i>	Postmaster, <i>P. M.</i>
Northern do., <i>N. Ala.</i>	Maryland, <i>Md.</i>	Post-office, <i>P. O.</i>
Arkansas, <i>Ark.</i>	Massachusetts, <i>Ms. or Mass.</i>	Prussia, <i>Pr.</i>
Brevet, <i>bret. or bet.</i>	Michigan, <i>Mich. or Mn.</i>	Rhode Island, <i>R. I.</i>
Brigadier-General, <i>Brig. Gen.</i>	Mississippi, <i>Miss.</i> ; also <i>S. Miss</i>	Scotland, <i>Scot.</i>
California, <i>Cal.</i>	and <i>N. Miss.</i> for Northern and Southern do.	Secretary of Treasury, <i>Sec. Treas.</i>
Canada, <i>Ca.</i>	Missouri, <i>Mo.</i>	South Carolina, <i>S. C.</i>
Colonel, <i>Col.</i>	New-Hampshire, <i>N. H.</i>	Steamer, <i>Str.</i>
Connecticut, <i>Con.</i>	New-Jersey, <i>N. J.</i>	Tennessee, <i>Te. or Ten.</i> ; also
Delaware, <i>Del.</i>	New-Mexico, <i>N. M.</i>	<i>E. Ten., W. Ten., and M. Ten.,</i>
District of Columbia, <i>D. C.</i>	New-York, <i>N. Y.</i>	for East, West and Middle Tennessee.
East Indies, <i>E. I.</i>	Northern do., <i>N. N. Y.</i>	Texas, <i>Tex. or Tx.</i>
England, <i>Eng.</i>	Southern do., <i>S. N. Y.</i>	United States, <i>U. S.</i>
Germany, <i>Ger.</i>	North America, <i>N. A.</i>	Vermont, <i>Vt.</i>
Georgia, <i>Ga.</i>	North Carolina, <i>N. C.</i>	Virginia, <i>Va.</i>
Illinois, <i>Ill.</i>	Ohio, <i>O.</i>	Eastern do., <i>E. Pa.</i>
Ireland, <i>Ire.</i>	Oregon, <i>Or.</i>	Western do., <i>W. Pa.</i>
Florida, <i>Fl.</i>	Pennsylvania, <i>Pa.</i>	West Indies, <i>W. I.</i>
Kentucky, <i>Ky.</i>	Eastern Pennsylvania, <i>E. Pa.</i>	Wisconsin, <i>Wis.</i>
Lieutenant-Colonel, <i>Lieut.-Col.</i>		

EXPLANATIONS.—Where practicable, the native State, or country, of public officers named, is annexed, usually in an abbreviated form.

Many persons labor under the unfounded impression that citizens from other countries fill an undue proportion of the places of profit, power, honor and trust, in the U. S. Facts, however, are the best arguments. Our political opponents are blamed for many things, but when the numbers of the adopted citizens are considered, no one will accuse Messrs. Polk, Dallas, Bancroft, Allen, Buchanan, Marcy, Walker, Cass, Jackson, Woodbury, and their associates, with tempting them with too many offices. The detailed expenditure for consuls, custom-houses, lights, envoys, the navy, seamen's protection, &c., will enable the reader to compare the cost of protecting foreign commerce, with the charges on inland trade.

POPULATION, VALUE OF PROPERTY, STATE DEBTS, ELECTIONS, SALARIES, &c.

The 'old thirteen' States, with Vermont, contained 371,124 square miles; the thirty now incorporated contain 1,450,000, which, with the Great West, gives 3,311,110 square miles as the area of the territory of the Republic. The value of real and personal property is nearly 8,500 millions of dollars. In 1775, the population was about 2,500,000; it is now (Nov. 30) estimated at 21,300,000.

States and Territories—(1844)	Members in U. S. of Rep. (1848)	Estimate of Population, Jan., 1847.	Val. Property millions of \$s.	Rate of Inter. est.	State Elections held 1849.	Governors and their Salaries. Whigs in Italics.	Seat of Government in each State, &c.	State Debts, absolute and contingent, in Dollars
1. Alabama.....	7	640,000	276	8	August 6.	Reuben Chapman, \$3,500	Montgomery,	13,223,164
2. Arkansas.....	1	152,400	61	6 [1]	August 6.	Thomas S. Drew.....2,000	Little Rock,	3,018,217
3. Connecticut.....	4	330,000	132	6	April 2.	Clark Bissell.....1,100	Hartford & N-Haven	32,212
4. Delaware.....	1	80,000	32	6	Nov. 13.	William Tharp.....1,333	Dover,	None
5. Florida.....	1	75,000	30	8	October 1.	Thos. S. Brown.....[5] 2,500	Tallahassee,	Uncertain
6. Georgia.....	8	800,000	320	8	October 1.	Geo. W. B. Towns.....3,500	Milledgeville,	1,479,875
7. Illinois.....	7	745,000	294	6	August 6.	August C. French.....1,000	Springfield,	14,013,718
8. Indiana.....	10	960,000	384	6	August 6.	Paris C. Dunning.....1,500	Indianapolis,	6,221,778
9. Iowa.....	2	120,000	52	7	August 6.	Ansel Briggs.....1,000	Iowa City,	55,000
10. Kentucky.....	10	855,000	342	6	August 6.	John J. Crittenden.....2,500	Frankfort,	4,696,755
11. Louisiana.....	4	470,000	188	5 [2]	Nov. 5.	Isaac Johnson.....6,000	Baton Rouge,	16,231,131
12. Maine.....	7	690,000	240	6	Sept. 10.	John W. Dana.....1,500	A Augusta,	1,092,200
13. Maryland.....	6	495,000	198	6 [3]	October 3.	Philip F. Thomas.....2,000	Annapolis,	16,285,402
14. Massachusetts.....	10	850,000	340	6	Nov. 12.	George N. Briggs.....2,500	Boston,	6,303,000
15. Michigan.....	3	370,000	148	7	Nov. 5.	Ephraim Ransom.....1,500	Lansing,	2,165,000
16. Mississippi.....	4	640,000	256	8 [1]	Nov. 4.	Jos. W. Matthews.....3,000	Jackson,	7,257,000
17. Missouri.....	5	600,000	240	6 [1]	August 6.	Austin A. King.....1,500	Jefferson City,	104,000
18. N. Hampshire.....	4	300,000	120	6	March 13.	Jared W. Williams.....1,000	Concord,	None
19. New-Jersey.....	5	416,000	166	6	Nov. 6.	Daniel Haines.....2,000	Trenton,	77,000
20. New-York.....	34	2,780,000	1112	7	Nov. 6.	Hamilton Fish.....4,000	Albany,	24,409,900
21. North Carolina.....	9	765,000	306	6	August 9.	Charles Manly.....2,000	Raleigh,	977,000
22. Ohio.....	21	1,850,000	740	6	October 9.	Seabury Ford.....1,500	Columbus,	10,236,687
23. Pennsylvania.....	34	2,125,000	850	6	October 9.	Wm. F. Johnston.....3,000	Harrisburg,	5,637,340
24. Rhode Island.....	3	130,000	52	6	April 4.	Elihu Harris.....400	Providence & Newport,	293,710
25. South Carolina.....	7	605,000	242	7	October 8.	W. B. Seabrook.....3,500	Columbia,	3,655,100
26. Tennessee.....	11	950,000	380	6	August 2.	Neil S. Brown.....2,000	Nashville,	3,212,000
27. Texas.....	2	140,000	56	—	Nov. 5.	George T. Wood.....2,000	Austin,	11,000,000
28. Vermont.....	4	302,000	121	6	Sept. 4.	Carlos Colville.....750	Montpelier,	None
29. Virginia.....	15	1,270,000	508	6	April 26.	John B. Floyd.....3,333	Richmond,	9,315,173
30. Wisconsin.....	3	215,000	86	7 [4]	Nov. 6.	Selass Dewey.....1,250	Madison,	None
31. Terr. Oregon.....	6, 1	35,000	—	—	—	Joseph Lane.....[6] 3,000	Oregon City,	[7]
32. Terr. California.....	—	35,000	—	—	—	Persifer F. Smith.....	San Francisco,	None
33. Terr. New-Mexico.....	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	Santa Fé,	None

* The thirteen original States.

[1] By contract, as high as 10.

[2] Bank Interest 6; conventional as high as 10.

[3] And on tobacco contracts, 8.

[4] On debts and judgments in favor of the United States 16.

[5] William D. Moseley, Governor till July.

[6] Including \$1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

[7] Amount of State Debts, in 25 States, \$205,637,224.

THE ELECTION OF 1848.

THE year hastening to a close as this Almanac is prepared for the press has been signalized by memorable revolutions in Europe and America. Dissimilar in some of their aspects, they are yet identical in their most vital principles. In either case, the essential end was the replacement of dynasties which had ceased to regard **BENEFICENCE** and the widest diffusion of blessings as the chief end of government, by others which should prove more enlightened and faithful. In monarchical Europe, the security or aggrandizement of the reigning family, the maintenance of Aristocratic caste, or power, or affluence, had come to be practically regarded by most Governments as their 'being's end and aim,' to which the happiness, enlightenment and contentment of the unprivileged millions were made of small account. Hence Ministerial and Court intrigues, rigid Censorships of the Press, the increase of Armies, the multiplication of Police, the exhaustion of Treasuries and the increase of National Debts, until Public Credit was with difficulty sustained, while Employment for the Poor became scanty and precarious, Wages depressed and inadequate, and the condition of immense masses insupportable. Yet while Bread grew scarce Knowledge was day by day more widely disseminated; the Steam-Press, the Primary School, even the Railroad, were, in spite of every obstacle, rapidly though silently educating the People into a clearer understanding of their rights and wrongs, their misery and its authors: and when the train was at length fired, partly through accident, partly through kingly infatuation, and the despotism of Louis Philippe had provoked the Resistance of February, all Europe (Russia excepted,) was found ripe for Revolution. The torch flung up by the workmen of Paris ignited

the whole atmosphere, not of France only, but of Italy, Germany, Hungary and the Principalities of the Lower Danube, and their skies were lurid with the glare of one general conflagration. That conflagration may be checked at this point and driven back on that; it may even seem to be overpowered and expiring; but it cannot be extinguished until it has burnt out of civilized Europe the last vestige of despotic and aristocratic power. The burning of the French Throne after the taking of the Tuileries typified the approaching destruction of all the thrones in Christendom.

The American Revolution of 1848 differed from that simultaneously proceeding in Europe only as dictated on either side by the circumstances and genius of the People. Here, as across the Atlantic, a caste or clique had seized upon the reins of Government and perverted the power of the State in subserviency to their own sordid ends. What Legitimacy and Divine Right were to the governing class in the Old World, that Democracy and the related catch-words were to the governing class here. Instead of being a spirit of freedom and investigation, Democracy had become a mask for self-seeking, a cloak for ambition and grasping intrigue. 'Weigh what is offered on either hand, and judge impartially between them,' says ever True Democracy. 'Ask no questions, but support the regular nominations,' says Sham Democracy—the Democracy of caucuses and office-seeking combinations: 'You may indeed weigh testimony and judge; but if you decide that we have not governed faithfully—that our measures are not wise and beneficent, you prove yourself an enemy of Popular Sovereignty, and thus unfit to judge of the matter at all.'—That none shall suspect us of mistake or exaggeration in the premises, we quote the following passage from the letter of

Gen. Lewis Cass, accepting the nomination for the Presidency of the Baltimore Convention :

"From the days of Gen. Hamilton to our days, the party opposed to us—of whose principles he was the great exponent, if not the founder—while it has changed its name, has preserved essentially its identity of character; and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government, has exerted a marked influence upon its actions and opinions. Here is the very starting-point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country.—All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in fact, be resolved into it."

Here you perceive the assertion, the implication, and may discern the practical improvement. The assertion is that a party has existed and does exist in the country which distrusts the capacity of the People for self-government and is secretly if not openly hostile to our entire Republican system. But how shall an alarmed people distinguish these traitors to Liberty from their fellow-citizens?—Very easily : If you find a man opposing the self-styled Democracy and the election of Gen. Cass to the Presidency, you may know there is one of the recreants. Support to Gen. Cass and his coadjutors is the touchstone of fidelity to Human Freedom. The practical improvement follows inevitably : If you wish to be regarded as a friend of Liberty, of America and of Man, you must vote to make Gen. Cass President and keep his party in power, though you may honestly believe their line of policy pernicious and the measures they advocate most adverse to the public interests and general welfare.

Preposterous as this course of argument is, it has by skillful iteration acquired and exerted an immense influence over the popular mind. It is not too much to say that more than Half a Million Votes are thrown every year for the candidates termed Democratic because they are so designated, and without one thought as to how far their professions of superior Democracy are justified by their acts or their opinions. When it was Democratic, in the vocabulary of party strife, to sustain Protection to Home Industry and

liberal appropriations for the improvement of our internal communications, this Half Million of Votes told on that side ; since it has, in the course of the incessant mutations of party interest, become Democratic to *oppose* those principles or measures, these votes are cast as unhesitatingly on the other side. So in regard to other questions. It is within the truth to assume that the party which, in our political struggles, has possessed itself of the Democratic name, has thereby secured an advantage over its antagonist fully equivalent to One Million Votes.

And yet it became evident to keen observers, at the very outset of the late Presidential struggle, that the party wrapped in the mantle of Democracy was doomed to defeat unless saved by some palpable blunder on the other side. The reasons for this may be briefly summed up as follows :

1. The expiring Administration came into power tainted with fraud. Mr. Polk was elected President by the aid of voters attracted to his standard by the resolution of the Convention which nominated him affirming 'that the right of this country to the whole of Oregon is clear and indisputable,' and the clearly implied pledge that he, if elected, would enforce said right at the cannon's mouth if necessary ; by the aid of voters who hold to the Protection of Home Labor by discriminating duties, who were deluded by the Kane letter ; by the votes of men conscientiously opposed to the acquisition of Texas unless with the free consent of Mexico, and on terms which should relieve our country from the dishonoring imputation of having loaned her flag and her arms to the cause of Slavery Extension. When the just expectations of each of these classes were blasted by the Oregon Treaty, the Tariff of 1846, and the pushing forward of our troops to the Rio Grande, in the heart of a Mexican Department, and directly opposite its chief city, leading inevitably to a bloody, protracted, expensive and deso-

lating War, many thousands who had hitherto 'gone with the party' were repelled and alienated; and though with a large proportion the ties of party were too strong for the dictates of conscience, yet their support of the Administration and its Heir became colder, more hesitating, less effective than it had been, while many openly and utterly renounced the whole concern. When, on the meeting of the XXXth Congress in December, 1847, an Opposition majority in the House was evinced by the choice of a Whig Speaker, the discomfiture of the place-holders was almost ensured. We believe there has never been an instance under our Federal Constitution in which a President has been elected of adverse politics to those of the Speaker of the House last before chosen.

But a concurring cause of weakness and dissolution had already been developed in the ranks of the professing Democracy of the Empire State. Here, in 1843, the name of SILAS WRIGHT had been involved in aid of the election of Polk, and he, an original and earnest opponent of the Tyler Treaty for the Annexation of Texas, had been run as Governor, in order to reconcile many Democratic opponents of Annexation to the support of Polk and the party. The plan succeeded but too well. Mr. Polk carried the State by 5,106 votes, and was thereby elected, while Mr. Wright ran far ahead of him for Governor, receiving 10,030 majority. Although this disparity evinced in the clearest manner the immense service which Mr. Wright had done the party in consenting to run on the ticket, yet there were not wanting sycophants and adventurers to poison the ears of the President elect and his coterie with tales of the treachery of Gov. Wright's especial friends, who (they asserted) had placed him at the head of the poll at the expense of other candidates on the ticket, and even plotted to defeat the Electoral Ticket!—Mr. Polk, a weak man, was like all weak men, jealous of superiority and uneasy under a sense of obligation: every intimation that Mr. Wright had elected him was an agony. A misunderstanding followed, as was natural. It is currently understood that the President elect felt constrained to offer a choice of places in his Cabinet to Gov. Wright, who declined it in view of his obligation to the People of New-York, but asked that Azariah C. Flagg should be made Secretary of the Treasury instead. This, if not absolutely promised, was virtually assured; but Mr. R. J. Walker, to whom the Attorney-Generalship had been assigned in the original cast of the Cabi-

net, refused it as unequal to his deserts, and ex-Gov. Wm. L. Marcy, notoriously adverse to Van Buren and Wright in the internal politics of New-York, was called to the Cabinet, with the portfolio of Secretary of War. It was understood that the Collectorship of New-York would be bestowed as Messrs. Wright and Van Buren should prefer; but this expectation also was blasted; Mr. C. W. Lawrence, a politician of the Croswell and Marcy school, being appointed instead of Mr. Jona. I. Coddington. The alienation thus originated was fed by a thousand following occurrences, until at length, in November, 1846, Gov. Wright was signally defeated in a canvass for reelection, and it was asserted that the Administration had connived at and promoted his discomfiture. Gov. Wright died a few months afterward, but the feud thus commenced was fought out over his grave. A State Convention assembled at Syracuse early in '47 to nominate 'Democratic' candidates for State Officers; each wing made the most desperate exertions to secure a majority of the Delegates, and there were several contests for seats, the settlement of which would determine the character of the Convention. Superior management and tact were clearly on the side of the Croswell or Conservative faction, now well known by the appellation of 'Hunkers'; while the more Radical or Wright and Van Buren faction were equally well known as 'Barnburners,' (in allusion to an anti-Radical story of a thick-skulled Dutchman who had burnt his barn to clear it of rats and mice.) The 'Hunkers' carried most of the contested seats, and proceeded to nominate a State Ticket entirely of their own faith, substituting Orville Hungerford for A. C. Flagg as Controller. In the election which followed, the leading and more ardent 'Barnburners' refused to support the ticket so formed, leaving the Whigs to sweep the State by an average majority of over Thirty Thousand. [See Returns in last year's Almanac.]

But the Hunkers, though beaten, claimed to have got possession of the party machinery; appointed a new State Central Committee, and in due time called another State Convention at Albany, which framed an Electoral Ticket and chose the State Delegates to Baltimore.—Meantime the Barnburners had themselves called a State Convention at Utica, the call being made by a majority of the 'Democratic' Members of the Legislature, and as such held to be regular and according to 'the usages of the party.'—This Convention chose a full Delegation

to the National Convention at Baltimore, while the Hunkers chose Representative Delegates by Congressional District Conventions. When the Baltimore Convention assembled, (May 1, 1848,) each side was fully and ably represented, and their conflicting claims were urged with ability and desperate earnestness, first before a large Committee, then in full Convention. It was finally decided that neither should be admitted to cast the vote of New-York in the balloting for President and Vice-President. The Convention then proceeded to its work, and on the fourth ballot nominated Gen. LEWIS CASS of Michigan for President, and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER of Kentucky was afterward nominated for Vice-President. The 'Hunkers' promptly and heartily concurred in these nominations; but the 'Barnburners,' to whom Gen. Cass was especially obnoxious, utterly repudiated them, and promptly called a State Convention, which assembled at Utica, (May 22d,) and nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and HENRY DODGE (ex-Governor, and now U. S. Senator,) of Wisconsin, for Vice-President. Gov. Dodge declined the nomination and adhered to Gen. Cass; but Mr. Van Buren, though accepting with unfeigned reluctance, resolved to abide the issue. Several gentlemen from other States participated in the doings at Utica, but New-York alone was regularly and fully represented. The New-York Delegates were therefore empowered to attend and take part in a more general Convention called upon farther notice to meet at Buffalo in August, and which did meet accordingly.

Meantime, (June 1, 1848,) a Whig National Convention assembled at Philadelphia, every State in the Union being represented; Texas, which alone had no Delegates present, having instructed Louisiana to vote for her. Hon. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Ex-Governor of North Carolina, was chosen President. An excited struggle for the Presidential nomination had long been anticipated. A large majority of the Whig voters, in the opinion of this writer, ardently desired and confidently expected the nomination of their old and dearly loved standard-bearer, HENRY CLAY, believing that the People were now ready to do justice to his eminent statesmanship, abilities, devoted patriotism, and unsurpassed public services. A less numerous but most respectable body, especially in New-England, but by no means confined to that section, regarded the transcendent abilities and world-wide fame of DANIEL WEBSTER as eminently calculated to shed lustre on the

Chief Magistracy, while his signal and long-continued labors for the Whig cause were deemed fairly to entitle him to this recognition of his worth. Another class perceived in the brilliant achievements, the blameless life and the sound principles of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, the Conqueror of Mexico, the elements of unquestionable and merited success; and rigorously urged his nomination. JOHN McLEAN and THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio had each of them advocates for the Presidency, but they had withdrawn their names from the canvass. And finally, a large majority of the prominent politicians of the party, especially throughout the South and West, and including most of the Whig Members of Congress, discerned in the character and life of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR the elements of a popularity which nothing could withstand, and deemed his nomination equivalent to an election. It is not alone or mainly, they urged, that he has been uniformly successful in the field, winning decisive victories over armies numbering treble and quadruple his own, but that he has uniformly shown himself so wise, so simple, so modest, so scrupulous in his obedience to the civil power, that we urge his nomination, and pledge to it the support of a large majority of the People.

These considerations prevailed with the Convention. Gen. TAYLOR was nominated for President on the fourth ballot, the votes running as follows:

	1st ballot.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Zachary Taylor.....	111	118	133	171
Henry Clay.....	97	86	74	32
Winfield Scott.....	43	49	54	63
Daniel Webster.....	22	22	17	13
John M. Clayton.....	4	4	1	0
* John McLean.....	2	0	0	0
Total.....	279	279	279	279

* Withdrawn before.

In point of fact, this nomination had been settled from the beginning. Many Delegates who voted for other candidates at first were known to be really in favor of Gen. Taylor, and only voting for others in deference to the opinions of their constituents.

MILLARD FILLMORE of New-York was on the second ballot nominated for Vice-President by a decided majority.

The opposition to Gen. Taylor in the Whig ranks had been in no considerable degree personal. The merits claimed for him by his friends were very generally conceded. But it was objected to him that his Military achievements formed, after all, the basis of his aspiration to the Presidency, since without these his personal merits and virtues would never have made him a formidable candidate—and to elevation to high civil trusts on the strength of

brilliant Military achievements the Whig party had ever been strongly opposed. It was farther urged that his opinions on the great leading principles of National Policy had never been clearly enunciated, nor his qualifications for the highest civil station conclusively demonstrated; and especially that on the great absorbing question respecting the admission of Human Slavery into or its exclusion from the Territories of the Union just acquired from Mexico, his opinions were not known to accord with those of that great majority of the Whig party which stood firm for Freedom, but were with reason suspected and even confidently claimed to incline the other way. The objections thus raised were strengthened by the refusal of the Convention to pass a resolution affirming the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, or even to put forth any formal declaration of fundamental Whig principles at all. On these grounds, many Whigs felt constrained for months after the nomination to withhold their support. But by letters subsequently written by Gen. Taylor the doubts of his fidelity to Whig principles and the apprehensions that he would veto any bill which Congress might pass embodying the principle of Freedom in the Territories, were pretty generally dispelled, and a very general concurrence of the party in his support ultimately secured.

We return to the dissenters at Baltimore from the Cass and Butler nomination. In the progress of the Wright and Crosswell controversy in this State, a difference of opinion on a great National question had been gradually developed. When, after the victories on the Rio Grande and the simultaneous declaration of War against Mexico, it became evident that an acquisition of Territory would be among the results of that War, the disposition and future institutions of that Territory become objects of general concern. Just as the XXIXth Congress was closing its first or long session, Mr. David Wilmot, a Representative from Pennsylvania, after a hasty consultation with several of his Northern 'Democratic' friends, moved to add to a bill before the House, designed to give the President control of Three Millions of Dollars wherewith to make Peace, a Proviso in the words following:

"And be it further enacted, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any Territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatsoever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided, always*, That any person coming

into such Territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said Territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service."

This Proviso was adopted with little discussion (but not without evoking much feeling) by the House, nearly all the Members from the Free States supporting it, while those from the Slave States opposed it. The bill thus amended was sent to the Senate, and was promptly met by Mr. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, with a motion to strike out the Proviso. Mr. Davis of Mass. rose in opposition to this motion, and was speaking against it when word was brought that the House had adjourned without day—the hour of adjournment (noon) having been struck by the House clock, though not yet reached by the Senate's. The bill thus failed for the session, and among the most vociferous mourners over its loss was Gen. Lewis Cass, a Senator from Michigan, who deeply regretted, in repeated conversations that so fair an opportunity to establish the principle of Freedom in the Territories had been lost.

The next Session witnessed a revival of the bill, and of course of the Proviso; both of which again passed the House, but the latter was now defeated in the Senate—Gen. Cass now ranging himself with its opponents, but in his speech avowing his concurrence in the principle of the Proviso, while he regarded the attempt to establish it as untimely and inauspicious. But soon after the next Congress assembled (Dec. 28, 1847,) the same Gen. Cass addressed an elaborate letter to Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson of Tenn., avowing that a change had taken place in his views, and that he was now opposed to the Proviso altogether, as at best of doubtful constitutionality and at once perilous and useless. This letter was widely circulated, and was doubtless effectual in securing the defeat of the Proviso when the close of the War had removed most of the original grounds of opposition to it. It doubtless exerted an influence also in winning Southern support to Gen. Cass, and thus securing his nomination for President.

Long ere this, however, the Proviso or Free Soil question had become a potent element in the feud which divided the party in New-York. The Wright or Radical wing had never cordially approved the policy of Annexation, though they had acquiesced in it under the stringency of a party necessity, giving pledges to their followers that the acquisition of Texas should not be permitted to operate as an

unbalanced aggrandizement of the Slave Power. Their votes in Congress had been gained for Annexation, upon a distinct pledge that Mr. Polk would select the mode of effecting it prescribed by Mr. Benton's alternative joint resolution—a pledge falsified by the maneuver of having Mr. Tyler make the selection just as he was bidding adieu to power.—Of course the Radicals unanimously and cordially supported the Proviso, and adhered to it throughout, while their adversaries fell away from it. At the Syracuse Convention which rejected Flagg and nominated Hungerford, one of the last acts was the laying on the table by the Hunker majority a resolution proposed by the Barnburners which affirmed the principle of the Wilmot Proviso.

When, therefore, a call was issued by an Ohio State Convention of dissenters from both the Philadelphia and Baltimore nominations for a more general Convention at Buffalo of all devoted adherents to the Proviso to nominate a National ticket, the 'Barnburners' naturally responded to the call, as did the Liberty party and a large body of Whig dissenters from the support of Gen. Taylor. The Buffalo Convention assembled on the 8th of August, and was imposing alike in numbers, in ability and in character. Nearly or quite all the Free States, with several of the Slave States, were represented. The deliberations of the Convention were continued through three days, were signally harmonious and dignified, and resulted in the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Massachusetts, (son of the late venerated ex-President,) for Vice-President. A series of resolutions were adopted proclaiming the most devoted attachment to the principle of Freedom in the Territories, to the exclusion of Slavery therefrom; declaring in favor of free grants of Public Lands in limited quantities to Actual Settlers; in favor of the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors by the General Government; of the raising of an adequate Revenue by Duties on Imports, &c. &c.—These Resolutions constitute the Buffalo Platform, which was ably and forcibly commended to the People of the Free States thenceforward to the close of the Presidential canvass, by a number of the ablest and most effective public speakers in the country, and which, we hazard nothing in saying, were commended to the judgment and approval of the People to an extent far beyond what was indicated by the vote for Van Buren and Adams Electors. There is an irresistible tendency in a protracted and engrossing Political contest wherein

more than two parties are engaged, to away from the weaker into the ranks of the two principal parties. Many thousands who would have preferred the election of Van Buren to that of either of the leading candidates, were constrained ultimately to reason thus—'True, I prefer Van Buren, but my vote will not elect him, while it may decide the contest between Taylor and Cass, and I so greatly prefer one of these to the other that I cannot consent to throw it away.' That the argument did not prevail still more universally is a striking proof of the strength of the Free Soil sentiment throughout the Free States. Only by convincing the people that the election of Gen. Cass would prove detrimental to the cause of Freedom in the Territories, could the great mass of the voters be brought to sustain one or the other.

On the 7th of November, Electors for President were chosen in every State save that in Massachusetts (where a majority of all the votes is requisite to choice,) no election was made by the People, but it was well known that the Legislature would choose the Taylor Electors. A decided majority of the Electors chosen having been nominated and supported by the Whig party as in favor of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, these candidates are already virtually and will soon be actually chosen respectively President and Vice-President while the Congressional Election thus far indicate a very decided preponderance of Whigs in the next House of Representatives. The Senate will be more equally divided, probably not more than five majorities either way, but no indiscriminate and factious opposition to the new President from a majority of this dignified body need be apprehended.

On the 5th of March, 1849, (the 4th falling on Sunday,) Gen. Taylor will doubtless be inaugurated as President and Mr. Fillmore as Vice-President, and the former will immediately form his Cabinet and enter upon the direction of our National concerns. On the 4th of December following, the XXXIst Congress will assemble to consider and adopt such Legislative measures as the condition of the Country, of its depressed Industry and dilapidated Finances, may render necessary. May the Divine blessing attend their mutual labors; and general thrift, plenty, contentment, happiness, crown their efforts with that true glory which springs not from carnage and desolation but which results from exalted power wisely and unselfishly devoted to the lasting good of Mankind!

EUROPE IN 1848.

THE year now closing, will in all time to come remain an epoch in the History of Europe. Within its compass are included events of more importance to the future than any which have occurred for centuries, and the rapidity with which the entire condition and relative positions of the European nations have been changed, is something for which we find no adequate parallel in the records of any age. The history of the two or three previous years, it is true, demonstrated the existence of the causes which have led to these conclusions, but even those who were most confident of the result, did not dream the crisis was so near at hand.

The first token of the approach of these changes, was given on the first day of the year, though its cause may be traced back to the Amnesty granted by Pius IX. The Milanese, who had never borne the Austrian yoke patiently, toward the end of December, 1847, formed a league by which they bound themselves to abstain entirely from the use of tobacco, after the first of January. This league would have drawn an important source of revenue from the Austrian Government, and in order to break down the growing opposition, Radetsky, the Military Governor of Milan, took measures to bring on a collision between the troops and the people. Cigars were given to the garrison, with directions to smoke them in the public streets, and on the afternoon of the 3d, bands of soldiers, thus provided, traversed the promenades. The people gave vent to their disapprobation in murmurs and hisses; the troops fell upon them, and a massacre commenced, which lasted till midnight. The indignation of the Italians at these barbarities was not confined to Milan. At Brescia, Pavia, and other cities of Lombardy, disturbances occurred, in which persons were killed on both

sides. The troubles increased from day to day, and Lombardy was declared by the Government at Vienna to be in a state of insurrection. The army of Radetsky was increased, and on the other hand, the King of Sardinia, whose sympathies were known to be in favor of the Italian cause, called out an additional force of 25,000 men on the 10th of the month, and concentrated his army on the line of the Ticino.

In the meantime, similar movements had taken place in Sicily. The people demanded concessions from the King of Naples, which were not granted. An attempt was made to force them into submission, but the Swiss troops refused to fire on the people, and the Duke of Serra Capriola declined accepting the Viceroyalty, unless he should have power to make the desired reforms. Signs of resistance soon began to show themselves; on the 4th a serious outbreak occurred in Messina, which was followed on the 12th—the time secretly appointed for a general rising—by the descent of the country people upon the garrison at Palermo.—The Cavalry which attacked them, was repulsed with a loss of fifty, and, aided by the citizens, they commenced barricading the town. A Provisional Government was appointed on the 15th, and the troops soon after opened a bombardment, which lasted twenty hours. A temporary suspension of hostilities was procured by the intervention of the Foreign Consuls, but the strife was finally terminated on the 19th by a sanguinary battle, which resulted in the taking of the Bank and Royal Palace by the people, after which the soldiers withdrew and the whole city was surrendered to them. Trapani, Catania, Syracuse, and other towns, followed the example of Palermo, and the struggle now commenced in earnest, for the Independence of Sicily.

The news of this Revolution created a great sensation throughout Italy, and hastened the fulfillment of promises which other Princes had made to the People.—The King of Naples resisted the demands of his subjects for a long time. Roberti, Governor of Naples, and Stately, Commander of the Forts, having refused to obey his command to fire upon the populace, he was brought to terms, and on the 29th a Constitution was proclaimed, based mainly upon the French Charter of 1830. A general rejoicing followed this declaration. Early in February, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who had previously given token of his liberal designs, granted a Constitution to his dominions, and the Dukes of Parma and Modena proposed to do the same.

Lombardy, whose example had partly contributed to bring about these changes, was now in turn sustained by them.—Martial law was proclaimed by the Austrian Governor, and the most stringent measures taken to suppress the revolutionary feeling, but without effect. The Municipality of Milan addressed a request to the Government at Vienna, that they should grant a separate jurisdiction to the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, that the Government be administered by an Aulic Council, independent of that of Vienna, and that the Austrian *employés* be withdrawn, and the stamp and excise laws abolished. This received no immediate attention, and the troubles increased so rapidly that on the 15th of February the Austrian Government issued a manifesto to the Italians, bidding them remember the fate of Poland, and admonishing them to obedience. The activity of the Liberal party, however, was not in the least diminished, and the Government found it impossible to suppress the manifestations of sympathy with the movements in other quarters. The King of Sardinia proclaimed a Constitution in his dominions on the 8th of February, similar in its features to that of France. The general rejoicing on this occasion was strongly expressed in Milan. The troops of Sardinia continued to increase on the Lombard frontier, and it was now evident that their assistance would not be denied, when the Revolution should openly break out.

At this time, public sentiment was aroused in Paris, by a question involving the right of free assemblages of the people to discuss measures of political reform. The growing oppression of Louis Philippe and his Government had not been able to prevent the rapid spread of liberal principles among the people. As a means of organizing this opposition and

enlightening its followers in regard to the character of the desired reforms, the practice of public dinners arose, at which they were freely discussed. These dinners soon grew into "banquets," which were held in Paris and the Provinces, and attended by large numbers of persons.—The health of the King was purposely omitted at many of these, and addresses of a bold and energetic character frequently delivered, reports of which found their way into many of the public journals. It was at length decided on the part of the Government to suppress them, and a stormy discussion on this subject took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th of February. It was again taken up on the 13th, when 100 Deputies of the left, many of whom had already taken part in the banquets, resolved to attend them.

The Reform Banquet of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris, which was appointed to be held on the 20th, on a grand scale, gave the Government the occasion they desired. It was forbidden by the Minister of the Interior, and in anticipation of any resistance, the fortifications of Paris were silently inspected and put in order. The Banquet was postponed to the 22d, and in the meantime a body of 250 Deputies, with Odilon Barrot at their head, went to the Minister and declared that his course was illegal. They obtained no satisfaction, however, and after some discussion, it was resolved to abandon the Banquet and impeach the Government. On the 22d the city was filled with troops, between whom and the people there were several collisions, though without bloodshed, and toward night some barricades were erected. A charge of impeachment, signed by 50 Deputies, was handed to the President of the Chamber, but not read.

The next morning, several bodies of the National Guards fraternized with the people. Barricades were again erected on the Boulevards, which were attacked by the troops of the Line and carried with considerable loss. Fighting also took place at other points, and at 3 o'clock the King was constrained to empower Count Molé to form a new Ministry. A temporary pause followed, but toward night the crowd before the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were fired on, and the Revolution began in earnest. The dead bodies were borne along the Boulevards: the night was spent in arming and building barricades, and several companies of the Line having fraternized with the National Guards, the city was next morning in the hands of the people. At 12½ o'clock the Palais Royal was attacked and taken

with great slaughter; at 1 o'clock the abdication of Louis Philippe in favor of the Count of Paris, was announced, but without effect, and immediately afterward the Tuileries was taken and sacked. The King and Queen escaped at the last moment, and after traveling several days in disguise, reached Havre, and went on board an English steamer, which landed them at New-Haven, near Brighton.

The Duchess of Orleans appeared before the Deputies with her sons, accompanied by the Princes, but the Regency was refused, and the victorious mob having invaded the Chamber, they were obliged to fly. After a scene of indescribable tumult, the people agreed that Dupont de l'Eure, Lamartine, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, Marie and Cremieux should constitute a Provisional Government, with Marrast, Pagnerre, Ferdinand Flocon and Albert as Secretaries. The announcement of these names was received with loud cries of *Vive la République!* and the Assembly then proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where, after a sitting of two days and nights, surrounded by an armed and threatening mob, the Republic was finally proclaimed by Lamartine. This was followed on the 27th by the opening of the National Workshops for those who were without work, and a decree for a National Assembly of 900 Representatives, elected by universal suffrage, to meet on the 9th of April. The Chambers of the Peers and Deputies were dissolved; the emancipation of Slaves in all French Colonies proclaimed; the Liberty of the Press established; with many other reforms of nearly equal importance. The Republic gained strength with every day, and those factions which had held aloof from it in the commencement, soon found it advisable to pronounce in its favor.

The effect of this startling and unexpected Revolution was tremendous: its rebound came back from nearly every capital in Europe. The Italians, seeing a war with Austria inevitably at hand, prepared to face it with a confident courage; the Irish and Scotch celebrated the news with enthusiastic public demonstrations, and especially in the former country, the spirit of opposition to British rule rose to an alarming height. Meetings of the Old and Young Ireland parties were held almost nightly, addressed by John Mitchel, W. Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher and others, and the *United Irishman*, the organ of the Young Ireland or Physical Force party, was filled with articles on the subject of defence and military discipline. The popular leaders openly avowed their determination to push matters to the last

extremity in case their hopes of a Repeal of the Union should be frustrated. Without preventing by force the assemblages of the people, the British Government opposed them in every way, and all the military strength which could be spared from other points, was ordered to Dublin and the disturbed districts. Ireland thus wavered for a time in that position, where a slight preponderance would have turned the balance either way.

Germany was ripe for a change, and the effect of a newly-created Republic of France was instantaneously manifested. The people rose up everywhere, and again demanded those reforms which had been so long promised and withheld. Their call was this time stern and peremptory, and their Kings and Princes found it convenient to listen. The first concessions were made by the Grand Duke of Baden, who, on the 29th of February, granted his people Freedom of the Press, a National Guard, Trial by Jury, and the Right of Public Assembly. On the same day, the Canton of Neuchâtel, which had previously had some misunderstanding with the Swiss Diet, declared itself an Independent Republic. The Elector of Hesse Cassel, after a stubborn resistance to the wishes of his people, was besieged in his palace on the first of March, and obliged to grant the desired reforms. On the 2d the King of Wirtemberg proclaimed Liberty of the Press, which was also promised to the people by the King of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The Duke of Nassau followed on the 4th by conceding the usual reforms, and the King of Bavaria on the 6th, after a violent tumult which lasted two days.

The citizens of the two great German Capitals, emboldened by the changes in other quarters, now assumed a firmer attitude toward their Governments, and pressed their demands with urgency.— They received no satisfactory reply, and an insurrection broke out simultaneously in Vienna and Berlin, on the 13th of March. In Vienna, a body of 2,000 Students, with the officers of the University, marched to the Palace to demand Freedom of the Press. Refusing to retire at the command of the Archduke Adalbert, they were fired upon, and several killed. Having been joined by 20,000 of the populace, they attacked the soldiers, captured some cannon, and barricaded the city. The fight lasted till night, terminating in the triumph of the People, and the granting of all their demands. The Villa of Prince Metternich was destroyed, and that Minister was obliged to flee from Austria.

In Berlin, an outbreak took place on the 13th, followed, on the 15th, by barricades and a fight between the citizens and soldiers. The King retired to Potsdam, but returned on the morning of the 18th, and issued a decree granting the usual liberal measures. A collision with the troops was again brought on, resulting in a bloody struggle, which lasted 18 hours. Order was finally restored, but the dead bodies were carried in solemn procession to the King, who was obliged to stand uncovered before them. The Ministry having been changed, immediate measures were taken to call together a Constitutional Assembly, elected by the people.—Similar revolts took place in Magdeburg, Halle and Erfurt.

Up to this time Lombardy had remained in a highly inflamed and unsettled state. On the 18th, the Emperor of Austria issued a proclamation at Milan, promising to grant a Constitution. Casati, the chief Magistrate, immediately hoisted the Italian tricolor, and a battle ensued, which lasted till the 23d, when the army of Radetsky retreated to Mantua, and Charles Albert entered the city at the head of the Piedmontese troops. At the same time this Monarch declared war against Austria. On the 1st of April he was in possession of Lodi, and, gradually advancing with his army, threw up a line of fortifications between Parma and Piacenza, while Radetsky invested Mantua, Verona and Peschiera. Parma took advantage of this state of affairs, to force a liberal Constitution from its Duke, and in Modena a Provisional Government was declared.

The King of Bavaria abdicated his throne on the 22d of the month, in favor of his son, Maximilian II. Four days afterward, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein declared themselves free of allegiance to Denmark, and were insured of the protection of Prussia. In Ireland, as a means of checking the revolutionary spirit, the Government caused the arrest of O'Brien, Mitchel and Meagher on the 22d of March, on a charge of sedition.—These proceedings created a great excitement among the people, who in many districts were in a starving and desperate condition. The greatest anxiety at this time, however, was felt in regard to the Chartists' movement in England. Their meetings had been revived, and a system of organization adopted, which excited great alarm. The 10th of April was fixed upon for the presentation of their monster petition to Parliament, and in anticipation of an outbreak, upward of 50,000 Special Constables were enrolled and large bodies

of troops held in readiness. But the meeting on Kennington Common proved a failure in point of numbers and sentiment, and the petition was presented without violence. The objects of the movement were comprised in the following six points: 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by ballot; 3. No property qualification; 4. Annual Parliaments; 5. Payment of Members; 6. Equal Electoral Districts.

The French Republic was not inactive during these occurrences. The Provisional Government labored hard to mold the convulsed elements of France into their new form, yet, on account of physical difficulties, the election of Representatives was necessarily postponed till the 23d of April, and the opening of the Assembly to the 4th of May. Large demonstrations of the people were constantly held, and the Deputations of Irish, Poles and Italians, who demanded assistance from the Provisional Government, considerably embarrassed its operations, yet the country was preserved from serious difficulty by the admirable line of policy adopted by Lamartine. There were also dissensions in the Government concerning the Organization of Labor, and on the 16th of April Paris was so violently agitated on this subject, that the rappel was beaten and the National Guard called out. Nevertheless, the elections passed over without serious disturbance, and on the 4th of May the National Assembly, about 800 in number, met together in Paris, and commenced the labor of organizing a Constitution, Lamartine, Arago, Garnier-Pages, Marie, and Ledru-Rollin, having been elected as an Executive Council, to administer the Government.—The disturbances occasioned by the design of the Council to abolish the National Workshops, and other causes, increased nevertheless, and on the 15th of May the National Assembly was invaded by a large body of rioters headed by Barbès, Blanqui, and others. The Assembly was declared to be dissolved, and the mob proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to form a new Provisional Government, where they were surrounded by the National Guard and arrested. This was the second crisis in the history of the Republic.

In Italy, the army of Charles Albert, augmented by troops from all parts of Italy, continued to gain advantages over the Austrian forces. By the 28th of April it had broken the Austrian line in three places and advanced to Vallegio; on the 4th of May the King crossed the Adige, and on the 18th commenced the siege of Peschiera. Gen. Nugent, whose forces had threatened Venice, now effected a

junction with Radetsky, and Vicenza was attacked, but without success. A grand battle between the united armies took place at Goito on the 29th, and the Italians were victorious. Peschiera surrendered the following day. On the 9th of June Lombardy was united to Piedmont by a popular vote of 561,002 to 681. The other portions of Italy were nearly equally agitated. Sicily declared herself independent on the 13th of April, and the Neapolitan fleet immediately commenced the bombardment of Messina. A most imminent riot broke out in Rome on the 1st of May, which resulted in the establishment of a popular Ministry.

Scarcely any part of Europe had by this time escaped the effect of these great Revolutions. In Posen a fierce and sanguinary warfare was carried on between the forces of Mierolawski, the Polish leader, and the German troops. Hungary and Bohemia were on the point of open rebellion against Austria; the Ban of Croatia summoned a Diet of the Slavonic nations, and the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, on the Danube, forced their rulers to fly, and appointed a Provisional Government. The war between Denmark and Schleswig Holstein was prosecuted with changing advantages, but the blockade of the German ports by Denmark rendered this quarrel very burdensome to Prussia.

The condition of Ireland grew more exciting and momentous. John Mitchel, from his cell in Newgate, continued to write his bold and defiant epistles to Lord Clarendon, which were published in the *United Irishman*. The organization, arming and drilling of clubs was carried on diligently in secret, and the population of the Southern Provinces was ready at any moment to break out in open rebellion.—The Irish Confederation addressed the friends of Ireland in America for assistance in prosecuting the struggle. On the 5th of May a union took place between the Confederation and the Repeal Association, and thenceforth a Revolution was considered almost inevitable. The trials of Smith O'Brien and Meagher for sedition took place about the middle of May, but the Juries could not agree upon a verdict. On the 27th, John Mitchel was found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. He was immediately put on board of a war steamer for Bermuda. The country continued in a highly excited state through the month of June and July. The papers devoted to the Irish cause were one by one suppressed; small collisions took place between the peasantry and the police, and many

of the leaders of the Rebellion were arrested and imprisoned. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, O'Gorman, Doherty, and others, resisted the warrant of arrest and took refuge in the mountains of Waterford. The headquarters of the Rebellion was on the mountain of Slievenamon, in the neighborhood of which a camp of three or four thousand troops, under the command of Gen. McDonald, was formed. Toward the end of July, the state of the country became very imminent, and the Government took every possible measure of precaution and defence, in momentary expectation of an outbreak. Lord Hardinge was called to the command of the forces in Ireland. The City of Dublin, and the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, &c., were declared under martial law, and on the 29th of July a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, offering £500 for the apprehension of Smith O'Brien, and £300 each for Meagher, Dillon, O'Reilly and Doherty.—On the same day a body of the constabulary, under the command of Inspector Trant, attempted to arrest Smith O'Brien at Ballingarry, when a skirmish ensued, in which several persons were killed.—Riots also broke out at Kilkenny, Clonmel, and other places in the insurgent Districts, but no important conflict took place, the influence of the Clergy having contributed greatly to prevent a complete union of the Irish. Many of the leaders escaped to France and America, and on the 5th of August Smith O'Brien was arrested at the Railroad station of Thurles. Meagher was soon afterward taken, but the insurrection was not finally subdued until the latter part of September. The State Trials, which opened at Clonmel in the early part of October, have since resulted in the conviction of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Donoghue and McManus, for high treason, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence of death was passed upon them; but as a fiat on a writ of error has been granted by the Attorney-General, there is a probability of their obtaining a new trial.

In France, after the insurrectionary attempt of May 15 had been overcome, the dangerous position of the Government was by no means ended. The thousands of workmen who were employed in the National Workshops, seeing that they would soon be without regular means of support, furnished ready material for the designs of those parties who aspired to the ascendancy. For more than a month the city remained in a disturbed and anxious state, which increased from day to day, until the 22d of June, when opportunity

was given for the long-gathering storm to find vent, by the draughting of 3,000 operatives to the Provinces. These men returned—and large numbers of others joining with them, the eastern portion of the city was barricaded during the night and next day, so that by the morning of the 24th about 40,000 insurgents were armed for a struggle, protected by formidable defences. The National Guards were repulsed on the evening of the 23d in attempting to force a barricade. The executive authority was confided to Gen. Cavaignac by the Council, and the Assembly appointed him Military Dictator on the 24th, and declared Paris in a state of siege. The bombardment of the barricades was commenced on the same day. On the 25th, after terrible conflicts at the Pantheon and the Clos St. Lazare, the insurrection was quelled on the left bank of the Seine, the Archbishop of Paris having been killed in endeavoring to mediate between the opposing parties. The insurgents were finally subdued on the 26th, after great slaughter in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and at the Clos St. Lazare.—Four Representatives and seven Generals were killed in the battle; the number of dead is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. About 8,000 persons were taken prisoners.

The Executive Power was confided to Gen. Cavaignac, upon his resignation of the Dictatorship, and he has since continued to exercise it. The country has been at times seriously disturbed, principally through the endeavors of the Legitimists and Bonapartists to advance the interests of their leaders. The Legitimist riots were mainly confined to the South of France, where the support of the people was relied on. The National Guard, however, proved true to the Republic, and the attempts were soon quelled. A great deal of apprehension was felt, on account of the election of Prince Louis Bonaparte to fill one of the vacancies in the National Assembly, and the Government prepared itself to subdue any violent demonstration. The crisis passed over, nevertheless, without disturbance, and the Prince quietly took his seat in the Assembly.—The measures of Cavaignac, in suppressing a number of the journals belonging to the Legitimists and Bonapartists, and in prolonging a state of siege, drew upon him much censure, and his situation was for a time not without danger. The report of the Commission of Inquiry concerning the Insurrections having been laid before the Assembly by M. Bauchard, that body decided on the 26th of August to prosecute Louis Blanc and Caussidière for

complicity in those movements. These men immediately made their escape to London.

The condition of France has since been comparatively tranquil. The discussion upon the Constitution was hastened by the Assembly, and the entire instrument was completed by the end of October.—The 10th of December was appointed for the first Presidential Election, and public attention is, at this writing, taken up by the claims of the various candidates for the office. The main struggle will lie between Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon, and there is much reason to believe that the latter will be chosen.

Turning back to Charles Albert, whom we left in his victorious march against the army of Radetsky, we are obliged to change the character of our record. On the 10th of June the Austrians appeared before Vicenza, which capitulated after a bombardment of 18 hours. Padua surrendered on the 15th, Palma Nuova on the 25th, and notwithstanding partial victories gained by the Piedmontese at Rivalta and Rivoli, their course was completely checked. A month passed without any decisive action having taken place, but toward the end of July the Austrian army, reinforced by fresh troops, drove the forces of Charles Albert, after a series of severe engagements, beyond the line of the Mincio.—Following up his advantage, Radetsky besieged Milan, which city capitulated on the 4th of August. The Sardinians, retreating constantly before the Austrians, reached the frontier after great losses, and by the 9th of August Lombardy was re-occupied by its old rulers. The loss of the Austrians was set down at 2,700, and that of the Italians at 2,500; but the actual number who perished from their wounds and from sickness, must have been much greater. An Armistice of eight weeks was immediately negotiated, to give time for mediation. England and France united to settle the question of Italian independence, and within a short time the central power at Frankfort has also offered its interposition. The Armistice has been renewed from time to time, and the terms which it is stated will be finally accepted, are, that Lombardy shall continue an Austrian province, yet with a separate legislature, and that she shall at the same time be represented in the Italian General Diet.

The condition of Rome, Naples and Sicily has not materially changed since the expulsion of the Neapolitan troops from the latter country. Calabria was for some time in a state of insurrection; a Provisional Government was appointed by

the people, and the Government was menaced so threateningly that the King sent his treasures to a vessel of war in the harbor, and held himself in readiness to fly at any moment. This disturbance finally subsided, and at our last advices from Naples there was some prospect of a settlement with Sicily, on the basis of the Constitution of 1812, being successfully accomplished.

The theatre of Revolutions, since the suppression of the June Insurrection in Paris, and the unsuccessful termination of the Irish Rebellion, has been transferred to Central and Eastern Europe and the movements which are going on in Germany and among the Slavonic nations, continue to excite a deep and universal interest. The Federative Diet of Germany, which met on the last day of March, gave place on the 18th of May to the German Parliament, whose members were elected by the people, according to a regular system of Representation. This body, constituting a Central Power, and possessing a controlling influence over the nations which constituted the Union, resolved to commit the chief executive authority to a Regent, elected by its members. The choice fell upon the Arch-Duke John of Austria, who was installed at Frankfort, as Regent of the Empire, on the 12th of July. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the acknowledgment of his authority in Prussia and Hanover, but the matter was finally settled by compromise. Another source of trouble was the armistice agreed upon between Prussia and Denmark on the 10th of July. The opposition to its ratification by the Central Power was so great, that the Ministry resigned, and the Regent had great difficulty in finding substitutes. The measure was finally ratified on the 17th of September, by a bare majority, and the opposition among the liberal members and the populace of Frankfort and the neighboring cities was so great, that the next day a large body of people collected before the gates, and penetrating the city, began to erect barricades. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and after two hours' cannonade the insurgents were beaten. Order was speedily restored, but the struggle cost the lives of Prince Lychnowsky and Von Auerswald.

In Austria, after the successful issue of the Vienna Revolution, the hostility between the two parties continued to agitate the country. The fierce civil war raging between the Croatian and Hungarian provinces was favorable to the hopes of the liberal party, and its opposition to the Government rose to such a pitch that on the 18th of May the Emperor left the Capi-

tal and established himself at Innsbruck in the Tyrol. A revolt broke out in Prague on the 12th of July, between the people and the soldiery commanded by Prince Windischgrätz, which continued three days, and was only quelled by the bombardment of the city. Communications passed between the Austrian Diet and the Emperor, which resulted in his return to Vienna on the 12th of August. The measures adopted by the Government proved unsatisfactory, and the capital was far from remaining tranquil. No serious disturbance occurred, however, until the 6th of October, when an order of the Emperor was issued to march several bodies of soldiers against the Hungarians. The National Guards joined with the people to prevent their departure; the troops fraternized with them, and a battle commenced, which raged fiercely the whole day and night, until the morning of the 7th, when the Arsenal, which was strongly garrisoned, surrendered, and the city was in possession of the people. Latour, Minister of War, was seized by the mob and murdered, during the fight. The Emperor fled to Olmutz, while his army, commanded by Gen. Auersperg, encamped near the city. Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, advanced with his forces to aid the former; and Windischgrätz, with another army, afterwards joined them. Vienna being thus surrounded, an attempt was made to come to terms. This failed, however, and the bombardment of the city by the combined armies commenced on the 28th of October. After a great deal of severe and desperate fighting at the gates, and the defeat of a portion of the Hungarian army which had marched to the assistance of the besieged, the people were finally overcome, and the city capitulated on the 30th.

The government of Windischgrätz has thus far been signalized by tyrannous and bloody acts. Robert Blum, a Deputy of the Frankfort Diet, and Messenhausen, Commander of the National Guard, have been secretly tried and executed by his order, and the conquered citizens are still treated with great severity. An army has been organized for the war with Hungary, but its operations are now suspended by the season. Russia is concentrating her troops on the Hungarian frontier. Such is the present aspect of Eastern Europe.

The principles which are involved in these Revolutionary movements have been silently developing for years. The final issue is not doubtful, but the intervening struggle must necessarily be long and severe.

December 24, 1848.

THE EXECUTIVE ELECT.

(March 4, 1849, to March 4, 1853.)

President.—ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

Major General Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, November 24, 1784, and is in his 65th year. John Taylor of Caroline, Zachary Taylor, and several other eminent citizens of the Union, are descendants of James Taylor, who emigrated from England to Virginia, toward the close of the 17th century.

Vice-President.—MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York.

Mr. Fillmore is the son of a New-England Farmer, who settled at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, toward the close of the 18th century, where the Vice-President elect, who is a distinguished lawyer, was born on the 7th of January, 1800.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—[Incomplete.]

Assembles Dec. 3, 1849; Expires March 3, 1851.

When this Almanac went to press last December, only 138 members of the House of Representatives had been chosen; 93 remained to be elected from Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Massachusetts.—Only 45 Senators are as yet chosen, some of whom are but temporarily appointed by Governors of States. We annex a list of the returns.

EXPLANATIONS.—Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; independents in SMALL CAPS; (A. R.) anti-rent; (F. S.) free soil; (*) Taylor men The figures denote Congressional Districts; the seats thus marked (f) will probably be contested.

SENATE—61 Members.

ALABAMA.—Benjamin Fitzpatrick;
ARKANSAS.—Wm. K. Sebastian; Solon Borland.
CONNECTICUT.—R. S. Baldwin; Truman Smith.
DELAWARE.—Jno. M. Clayton; Presey Spruance.
FLORIDA.—David Levy Yulee; Jackson Morton.
GEORGIA.—John M. Berrien; Wm. C. Dawson.
INDIANA.—Jesse D. Bright; James Whitcomb.
ILLINOIS.—Stephen A. Douglass; Jas. Shields.
IOWA.—Augustus C. Dodge; Geo. W. Jones.
KENTUCKY.—Joseph R. Underwood; Henry Clay.
LOUISIANA.—Solomon U. Downs; Pierre Soulé.
MAINE.—Hammbai Hamlin; Jas. W. Bradbury.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Daniel Webster; John Davis.
MARYLAND.—Reverdy Johnson; James A. Pearce.
MISSISSIPPI.—Jefferson Davis; Henry S. Foote.
MICHIGAN.—Lewis Cass; Alpheus Felch.
MISSOURI.—Thos. H. Benton; D. R. Atchison.
N. HAMP.—J. P. Hale, (F. S.); Moses Norris.
NEW-YORK.—Daniel S. Dickinson;
N. JERSEY.—Wm. L. Dayton; Jacob W. Miller.
N. CAROLINA.—W. P. Mangum; G. E. Badger.
OHIO.—Thomas Corwin.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Daniel Sturgeon; Jas. Cooper.
RHODE ISLAND.—Albert C. Greene; J. H. Clarke.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—J. C. Calhoun; A. P. Butler.
TENNESSEE.—Hopkins L. Turney; John Bell.
TEXAS.—Thomas J. Rusk; Samuel Houston.
VERMONT.—Samuel S. Phelps; William Upham.
VIRGINIA.—J. M. Mason; Rob't. M. T. Hunter.
WISCONSIN.—Henry Dodge; Isaac P. Walker.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

231 Members.

ARKANSAS.—1, Robert W. Johnson.
DELAWARE.—1, John W. Houston.
FLORIDA.—1, E. C. Cabell.
GEORGIA.—1, Thomas B. King; 2, M. J. Welborn; 3, Allen F. Owen; 4, H. A. Haralson; 5, Thos. C. Hackett; 6, Howell Cobb; 7, Alexander H. Stephens; 8, Robert Toombs.
ILLINOIS.—1, W. H. Bissell; 2, Jno. A. McClelland; 3, Thomas R. Young; 4, Jno Wentworth; 5, William A. Richardson; 6, Edward D. Baker; 7, Thomas L. Harris.
IOWA.—1, Wm. Thompson; 2, Sheph'd Leffler.
MAINE.—1, Elbridge Gerry; 2, Nathan M. Littlefield; 3, John Otis; 4, Rufus K. Goodnow; 5, Cullen Sawtelle; 6, Charles Stetson; 7, Thomas J. D. Fuller.
MASSACHUSETTS.—1, Robt. C. Winthrop; 2, D. P. King; 3, James H. Duncan; 4, Chas. Allen, (F. S.); 5, Geo. Ashmun; 7, Julius Rockwell; 8, Hor. Mann, (F. S.); 9, Orin Fowler; 10, Joseph Grinnell.
MICHIGAN.—A. W. Buel; 2, William Sprague, (F. S.); 3, K. S. Bingham.
MISSOURI.—1, Jas. B. Bowlin; 2, William V. N. Bay; 3, James S. Green; 4, Willard P. Hall; 5, John S. Phelps.
NEW-YORK.—1, John A. King; 2, Dav. A. Rokee; 3, J. Phillips Phenix; 4, Walter Underhill; 5, Geo. Briggs; 6, James Brooks; 7, William Nelson; 8, R. Holloway; 9, Thomas McKissock; 10, Herman D. Gould; 11, P. H. Sylvester; 12, Gideon O. Reynolds, (A. R.); 13, John L. Schoolcraft; 14, George R. Andrews; 15, J. R. Thurman; 16, Hugh White; 17, H. P. Alexander; 18, Preston King, (F. S.); 19, Charles E. Clarke; 20, O. H. Mattison; 21, Hiram Walden; 22, Henry Bennett; 23, William Duer; 24, Daniel Gott; 25, Harmon S. Conger; 26, W. T. Jackson; 27, W. A. Sackett; 28, A. M. Schermerhorn; 29, Robert L. Rose; 30, David Rumsey; 31, E. Risley; 32, E. G. Spaulding; 33, Harvey Putnam; 34, Lorenzo Burrows.
NEW-JERSEY.—1, Andrew K. Hay; 2, Wm. A. Newell; 3, Isaac Wildrick; 4, John Van Dyke; 5, James G. King.
OHIO.—1, David T. Disney; 2, L. D. Campbell, (F. S.); 3, R. C. Schenck; 4, Moses B. Corwin; 5, Emery D. Potter; 6, Rodolphus Dickinson; 7, Jonathan D. Morris; 8, John L. Taylor; 9, Edson B. Olds; 10, Charles Sweetzer; 11, John K. Miller; 12, Samuel F. Vinton; 13, W. A. Whittlesey; 14, Nathan Evans; 15, Wm. F. Hunter, (F. S.); 16, Moses Hoagland; 17, Joseph Cable; 18, David K. Carter; 19, John Crowell, (F. S.); 20, Jos. R. Giddings, (F. S.); 21, Jos. M. Root, (F. S.).
PENNSYLVANIA.—1, LEWIS C. LEVIN; 2, Joseph R. Chandler; 3, Henry D. Moore; 4, John Robins, Jr.; 5, John Freedley; 6, Thomas Ross; 7, Jesse C. Dickey; 8, Thaddeus Stevens; 9, William Strong; 10, M. M. Dimmick; 11, Chester Butler; 12, David Wilmot, (F. S.); 13, Joseph Casey; 14, Charles W. Pitman; 15, Henry Nes; 16, James X. McLanahan; 17, Samuel Calvin; 18, A. Jackson Ogle; 19, Job Mann; 20, R. R. Reed; 21, Moses Hampton; 22, John W. Howe, (F. S. W.); 23, James Thompson; 24, Alfred Gilmore.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—1, Daniel Wallace; 2, *J. L. Orr; 3, J. A. Woodward; 4, John McQueen; 5, A. Burt; 6, *Isaac E. Holmes; 7, W. F. Colcock.
VERMONT.—1, William Henry; 2, Wm. Hebard; 3, George P. Marsh; 4, L. B. Peck.
WISCONSIN.—1, CHARLES DURKEE, (F. S.); 2, Orsamus Cole; 3, James D. Doty.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NOVEMBER 30, 1848.)

THE EXECUTIVE.

JAMES K. POLK* of Tennessee, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS† of Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*.....“ 5,000

THE CABINET.

JAMES BUCHANAN of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$6,000
ROBERT J. WALKER of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Treasury*....“ 6,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY of New-York, *Secretary of War*.....“ 6,000
JOHN Y. MASON of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy*.....“ 6,000
ISAAC TOUCEY of Connecticut, *Attorney-General*.....“ 4,000
CAVE JOHNSON of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*.....“ 6,000

XXIXth CONGRESS.

Assembled Dec. 6, 1847; Expires March 3, 1849; The 2d Session commenced, Monday, Dec. 4, 1848.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS of Pennsylvania, *President*.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free Soil in SMALL CAPS. Before each Senator's name is the year when his term closes, and after his name the State in which he was born, where known. The wages paid to each Senator who attended, was \$2,021 for the first, and \$696 for the second session of the XXIXth Congress.]

ALABAMA.		IOWA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Term expires.	Native State.	Term expires.	Native State.	Term expires.	Native State.
1849..Wm. Rufus King.....	Native State.	[New State. * First Senators.]		1849..Charles G. Atherton...N.H.	
1853..Benjamin Fitzpatrick.....		KENTUCKY.		1853..JOHN P. HALE.....N.H.	
Arthur P. Bagby, late Senator		1849..Thomas Metcalf.....Va.		Mileage, 2 Senators, previous	
(native of Va.) sent Minister to		1853..Joseph R. Underwood...Va.		Congress, \$864 and \$—.	
Russia; outfit \$9,000; salary \$9,		Mr. Metcalf succeeds Mr.		Moses	
000. Mileage of two Senators,		Crittenden, elected Governor of		Norris, Jr. is elected for six years	
XXIXth Cong. \$1,744 and \$1,920.		Kentucky. Mileage, two Sena-		from March 3, 1849.	
ARKANSAS.		tors, XXIXth Cong. \$1,280 each.		NEW-JERSEY.	
1849..Solon Borland.....Ten.		LOUISIANA.		1851..William L. Dayton....N.J.	
1853..W. K. Sebastian.....Ten.		1849..Henry Johnson.....		1853..Jacob W. Miller.....N.J.	
Ambrose H. Sevier, late Sena-		1853..Solomon U. Downs...Ten.		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth	
tor (native of Ten.) sent Commis-		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		Congress, \$329 and \$451.	
sioner to Mexico; salary and outfit		Cong. \$5,706 and \$4,149. Pierre		NEW-YORK.	
\$18,000. Mileage of two Senators,		Soulé, (France.) elected for six		1849..JOHN A. DIX.....N.H.	
XXIXth Cong. \$3,520 and \$3,400.		years from 3d March, 1849.		1851..Daniel S. Dickinson...Con.	
CONNECTICUT.		MAINE.		General Dix was the Free Soil	
1849..John M. Niles.....Con.		1851..Hannibal Hamlin.....Me.		candidate for Governor of New-	
1851..Roger S. Baldwin.....Con.		1853..James W. Bradbury...Me.		York. Mileage, 2 Senators, last	
Mileage of two Senators, last		[Mr. Hamlin succeeds the late		Congress, \$640 and \$921.	
Congress, \$600 and \$640.		Mr. Fairfield. Mileage, 2 Sena-		NORTH CAROLINA.	
DELAWARE.		tors, last Cong. \$960 and \$1,088.]		1849..George E. Badger.....N.C.	
1851..John M. Clayton.....Del.		MARYLAND.		1853..Wilke P. Mangum.....N.C.	
1853..Frederic Spruance.....Del.		1849..James A. Pearce.....Va.		Mileage, 2 Senators, last Con-	
Mileage—2 Senators, last Cong.		1851..Reverdy Johnson.....Md.		gress, \$460 and \$512	
\$192 each.		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		OHIO.	
FLORIDA.		Congress, \$67 and \$208. Pearce		1841..William Allen.....N.C.	
1849..Jas. D. Westcott, Jr....N.J.		is reelected for six years from 3d		1851..Thomas Corwin.....Ky.	
1851..David Levy Yulee.....W.I.		March, 1849.		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth	
Mileage—2 Senators, last Cong.		MASSACHUSETTS.		Congress, \$766 and \$1,146. A	
\$1,863 and \$2,381. A Whig Sena-		1851..Daniel Webster.....N.H.		Whig Senator will probably suc-	
tor will probably succeed Westcott.		1853..John Davis.....Ms.		ceed Allen, for six years from	
GEORGIA.		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		March 3, 1849.	
1849..Herschell V. Johnson...Ga.		Congress, \$704 and \$848.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1853..John McP. Berrien.....N.J.		MICHIGAN.		1849..Simon Cameron.....Pa.	
Mileage, two Senators, last		1851..Thomas Fitzgerald....		1851..Daniel Sturgeon.....Pa.	
Congress, \$1,664 and \$1,316. Wm.		1853..Alpheus Felch.....Vt.		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth	
C. Dawson is elected for six years		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		Congress, \$268 and \$480. A Whig	
from 4th of March, 1849.		Congress, \$1,729 and \$1,863.		Senator will probably succeed	
ILLINOIS.		MISSISSIPPI.		Cameron, after 3d March, 1849.	
1849..Sidney Breese.....N.Y.		1851..Jefferson Davis.....Ky.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1853..Stephen A. Douglass...N.Y.		1853..Henry Stuart Foote....		1851..Albert C. Greene.....R.I.	
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		1853..John H. Clarke.....R.I.	
Congress, \$2,672 and \$2,712.		Congress, \$3,328 and \$3,488.		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth	
INDIANA.		MISSOURI.		Congress, \$720 each.	
1849..Edward A. Hannegan...O.		1849..David R. Atchison....Ky.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1851..Jesse D. Bright.....Ky.		1851..Thomas H. Benton.....N.C.		1849..A. P. Butler.....S.C.	
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		1853..John C. Calhoun.....S.C.	
Congress, \$2,563 and \$1,489.		Congress, \$2,672 and \$3,392.		Mileage, 2 Senators, former	

* A native of North Carolina.

† But entered in Blue-Book, 1846 as a native of Vermont.

† A native of Pennsylvania.

TENNESSEE.
Term expires. Native State.
1851..Hopkins L. Turney...Ten.
1853. *John Bell*.....Ten.
[*Mileage*, 2 Senators, former Congress, \$1,586 and \$1,736.]

TEXAS.
1851..Thomas J. Rusk.....—
1853. Samuel Houston.....Ten.
[*Mileage*—Samuel Houston per

TEXAS—(Continued.)
Term expires. Native State.
session, \$2,496, or \$4,992 for his traveling charges during a Cong.
Mr. Rusk, \$4,694 for 2 sessions.

VERMONT.
1849..William Upham.....Ms.
1851..Samuel S. Phelps.....Con
[*Mileage*, 2 Senators, former Congress, \$349 and \$360.]

VIRGINIA.
Term expires. Native State.
1851..James M. Mason.....Va.
1853..R. M. T. Hunter.....Va.
[*Mileage*, 2 Senators, XXXIth Congress, \$264 and \$358.]

WISCONSIN.
1849..Isaac P. Walker.....—
1851..Henry Dodge.....Ia.
[*Mileage*—not known.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Massachusetts, Speaker.

[*Whigs in Italics; Locos in Roman; Natives in SMALL CAPS.* After each member's name is placed that of his native state or country. In the XXIXth Congress, every member, eighteen excepted, received for wages \$2,024, during the first session, and \$696 for wages, were paid to those present during the second session. Speaker Davis's wages, during both sessions, amounted to \$4,948 and \$1,392.

Each member of Congress receives \$8 for every twenty miles he travels between Washington and his own residence, both coming and going. The mileage paid to a number of the members of the XXIXth Congress is stated below, and those conversant with the routes, can judge whether the compensation is an equitable one.

Speaker Winthrop was elected on the third ballot, thus: Members present 218; for Winthrop 110; Boyd 64; McClelland 14; McClelland 8; others 22.]

ALABAMA.
Dist. Members. Native State.
1. John Gayle.....Ala.
2. Henry W. Hilliard.....N.C.
3. Sampson W. Harris.....Ga.
4. William M. Inge.....N.C.
5. George S. Houston.....Ten.
6. W. R. W. Cobb.....Ten.
7. F. W. Bowdon.....S.C.
[*Mileage*—Dargin 2 sess. \$2,063; Chapman 2 do. \$2,080.

ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson.....Ky.
[*Mileage*—Yell one ses. \$1,708.
Johnson is elected to the XXXIst Congress.

CONNECTICUT.
1. James Dixon.....Con.
2. Samuel D. Hubbard.....Con.
3. John A. Rockwell.....Con.
4. Truman Smith.....Con.
[*Mileage*—Dixon 1 ses. \$300.

DELAWARE.
John W. Houston.....Del.
[*Mileage*—ses. \$160.

FLORIDA.
Edward C. Cabell.....Va.
[*Mileage*—Brockenborough per ses. \$944.—Cabell is re-elected.

GEORGIA.
1. Thomas B. King.....Ms.
2. Alfred Iverson.....Ga.
3. John W. Jones.....Md.
4. Hugh A. Haralson.....Ga.
5. John H. Lumpkin.....Ga.
6. Howell Cobb.....Ga.
7. Alexander H. Stephens.....Ga.
8. Robert Toombs.....Ga.
[*Mileage*—Jones 2d ses. \$787; Toombs \$612.—[Members of the XXXIst Cong. King, Haralson, Cobb, Stephens, Toombs, re-elected with—2. M. J. Welborn; 3. Allen F. Owen; 5. Thos. C. Hackett.]

ILLINOIS.
1. Robert Smith.....N.H.
2. John A. McClelland.....Ill.
3. Orlando B. Dicklin.....Ky.
4. John Wentworth.....N.H.
5. Wm. A. Richardson.....Ky.
6. Thomas J. Turner.....Ohio.
7. Abraham Lincoln.....Ky.

ILLINOIS—(Continued.)
Dist. Members. Native State.
[*Mileage*—Hoge 2 sess. \$3,084; Douglass 2 sess. \$2,564; Wentworth, each session. \$1,445. McClelland, Wentworth and Richardson, re-elected, to XXXIst Congress, with—1. Wm. H. Bissell; 3. T. R. Young; 6. Edward D. Baker; 7. Thos. L. Harris.]

INDIANA.
1. Elisha Embree.....Ky.
2. Thomas J. Henley.....Ia.
3. John L. Robinson.....Ia.
4. Caleb B. Smith.....Ms.
5. William W. Wick.....Pa.
6. George G. Dunn.....Ky.
7. Richard W. Thompson.....Va.
8. John Pettit.....N.Y.
9. Chas. W. Cathcart.....Madeira.
10. William Rockhill.....N.J.
[*Mileage*—Cathcart 1 ses. \$1,456; Owen, each ses. \$895.

IOWA.
1. William Thompson.....Pa.
2. Shepherd Leffler.....—
[*Mileage* per session—Dodge \$1,354; Leffler \$1,440. Thompson and Leffler are elected to XXXIst Congress.

KENTUCKY.
1. Linn Boyd.....Ten.
2. Samuel O. Peyton.....Ky.
3. Beverly L. Clark.....Va.
4. Aylett Buckner.....Ky.
5. John B. Thompson.....Ky.
6. Green Adams.....Ky.
7. Garnett Duncan.....Ky.
8. Charles S. Morehead.....Ky.
9. Richard French.....Ky.
10. John P. Gaines.....—
[*Mileage* each session—Boyd \$1,040; Trumbo. \$572.

LOUISIANA.
1. Emile La Sere.....La.
2. B. G. Thibodeaux.....La.
3. J. M. Harmanson.....Va.
4. Isaac E. Morse.....La.
[*Mileage* each ses.—Harmanson \$1,840; Thibodeaux \$1,944.

MAINE.
1. David Hammons.....Me.
2. Asa W. H. Clapp.....Me.

MAINE—(Continued.)
Dist. Members. Native State.
3. Hiram Belcher.....Me.
4. Franklin Clark.....Me.
5. Ephraim K. Smart.....Me.
6. James S. Wiley.....Me.
7. Hezekiah Williams.....Vt.
[*Mileage* each session—Hamlin \$575. [Elected to XXXIst Congress—1. Elbridge Gerry; 2. N. S. Littlefield; 3. John Otis; 4. R. K. Goodenow; 5. C. Sawtelle; 6. Charles Stetson; 7. Thos. J. Fuller; all new members.]

MARYLAND.
1. John G. Chapman.....Md.
2. J. Dixon Roman.....Md.
3. T. Watkins Ligon.....Va.
4. Robert M. McLane.....Del.
5. Alexander Evans.....Md.
6. John W. Crisfield.....Md.
[*Mileage* each session—Ligon \$56; Perry \$184.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Robert C. Winthrop.....Ms.
2. Daniel P. King.....Ms.
3. Amos Abbott.....Ms.
4. John G. Palfrey.....Ms.
5. Charles Hudson.....Ms.
6. George Ashmun.....Ms.
7. Julius Rockwell.....Con.
8. Horace Mann.....Ms.
9. Artemas Hale.....Ms.
10. Joseph Grinnell.....Ms.
[Mann succeeded John Quincy Adams. *Mileage* each session—Winthrop \$366.

MICHIGAN.
1. Robert McClelland.....Pa.
2. Charles E. Stuart.....N.Y.
3. Kinsley S. Bingham.....N.Y.
[*Mileage* each session—Chipman \$363.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. Jacob Thompson.....N.C.
2. W. S. Featherston.....Ten.
3. Patrick W. Tompkins.....Ky.
4. Albert G. Brown.....—
[*Mileage* each session—Roberts \$1,600; Adams, (2d ses.) \$1,408; Jefferson Davis, (ea. ses.) \$1,520.

MISSOURI.
1. James B. Bowlin.....Va.

MISSOURI—(Continued.)		
Dist.	Members.	Native State.
2.	John Jameson.....	Ky.
3.	James S. Green.....	Va.
4.	Willard P. Hall.....	Va.
5.	John S. Phelps.....	Con.
Mileage, 2 sessions—Sims \$2-804; Relfe \$2,443. [Elected to XXXIst Congress—2. Wm. V. Bay; Bowlin, Green, Hall and Phelps, are reelected.]		

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		
1.	Amos Tuck [Free Soil]....	Me.
2.	Charles H. Peaslee.....	N.H.
3.	James Wilson.....	N.H.
4.	James H. Johnson.....	N.H.
Mileage each sess.—Moulton \$422.		

NEW-JERSEY.		
1.	James G. Hampton.....	N.J.
2.	William A. Newell.....	Ohio.
3.	Joseph E. Edsall.....	Vt.
4.	John Van Dyke.....	N.J.
5.	Dudley S. Gregory.....	Con.
Mileage each session—Hamp- ton \$139.		

NEW-YORK.		
1.	Frederick W. Lord.....	Con.
2.	Henry C. Murphy.....	N.Y.
3.	Henry Nicoll.....	N.Y.
4.	William B. Macley.....	N.Y.
5.	Frederick A. Tallmadge.....	Con.
6.	Horace Greeley.....	N.H.
7.	William Nelson.....	N.Y.
8.	Cornelius Warren.....	N.Y.
9.	Daniel B. St. John.....	Con.
10.	Eliakim Sherrill.....	N.Y.
11.	Peter H. Sylvester.....	N.Y.
12.	Gideon O. Reynolds.....	N.Y.
13.	John I. Slingerland.....	N.Y.
14.	Orlando Kellogg.....	N.Y.
15.	Sidney Lawrence.....	Vt.
16.	Hugh White.....	N.Y.
17.	George Petrie.....	N.Y.
18.	Joseph Mullen.....	Ireland.
19.	William Collins.....	N.Y.
20.	Timothy Jenkins.....	Ms.
21.	G. A. Starkweather.....	Con.
22.	Ausburn Birdsall.....	N.Y.
23.	William Duer.....	N.Y.
24.	Daniel Gott.....	Con.
25.	Harman S. Conger.....	Con.
26.	William T. Lawrence.....	N.Y.
27.	Ebon Blackmar.....	Con.
28.	Elias B. Holmes.....	Vt.
29.	Robert L. Rose.....	N.Y.
30.	David Rumsey.....	N.Y.
31.	Dudley Marvin.....	Con.
32.	Nathan K. Hall.....	N.Y.
33.	Harvey Putnam.....	Vt.
34.	Washington Hunt.....	N.Y.

Vith Dist.—Horace Greeley was elected, vice D. S. Jackson, declared unduly returned.

XXVith Dist.—E. Blackmar, do., vice J. M. Holley, deceased. Mileage—Lawrence \$188; King, \$480; Strong \$512; Smith \$522.

NORTH CAROLINA.		
1.	Thomas M. Chingman.....	N.C.
2.	Nathaniel Boyden.....	Ms.
3.	Daniel M. Barringer.....	N.C.
4.	Augustine H. Shepperd.....	N.C.
5.	Abram W. Venable.....	Ky.
6.	James J. McKay.....	N.C.
7.	John R. J. Daniel.....	N.C.
8.	Richard S. Donnell.....	N.C.
9.	David Outlaw.....	N.C.
Mileage each session—Boggs \$218; Graham \$400.		

OHIO.		
Dist.	Members.	Native State.
1.	James J. Faran.....	O.
2.	David Fisher.....	Pa.
3.	Robert C. Schenck.....	O.
4.	Richard S. Canby.....	O.
5.	William Sawyer.....	O.
6.	Rodolphus Dickinson.....	Ms.
7.	Jonathan D. Morris.....	O.
8.	John L. Taylor.....	Va.
9.	Thomas O. Edwards.....	Md.
10.	Daniel Duncan.....	Pa.
11.	John K. Miller.....	O.
12.	Samuel F. Vinton.....	Mi.
13.	Thomas Richey.....	Pa.
14.	Nathan Evans.....	O.
15.	William Kennon, Jr.....	Ireland.
16.	John D. Cummins.....	Pa.
17.	George Fries.....	Pa.
18.	Samuel Lahm.....	Md.
19.	John Crowell.....	Con.
20.	Joshua R. Giddings.....	Pa.
21.	Joseph M. Root.....	N.Y.

Mileage each session—Faran \$585; Giddings and Sawyer, each \$680.

The present members for Dists. 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20 and 21, are elected to XXXIst Congress. Also, 1. David T. Disney; 2. L. D. Campbell; 4. Moses B. Corwin; 5. Emery D. Potter; 9. Edson B. Olds; 10. Charles Sweetzer; 13. W. A. Whittlesey; 15. Wm. F. Hunter; 16. Moses Hoagland; 17. Joseph Cable; 18. David K. Carter.

PENNSYLVANIA.		
1.	LEWIS C. LEVIN.....	S.C.
2.	Joseph R. Ingersoll.....	Pa.
3.	Charles Brown.....	Pa.
4.	Charles J. Ingersoll.....	Pa.
5.	John Freedly.....	Pa.
6.	Samuel A. Bridges.....	Pa.
7.	Abraham R. McIlwaine.....	Pa.
8.	John Strohm.....	Pa.
9.	William Strong.....	Con.
10.	Richard Brodhead.....	Pa.
11.	Chester Butler.....	Pa.
12.	David Wilmot.....	Pa.
13.	James Pollock.....	Pa.
14.	George N. Eckert.....	Pa.
15.	Henry Nes.....	Pa.
16.	Jasper E. Brady.....	Pa.
17.	John Blanchard.....	Vt.
18.	Andrew Stewart.....	Pa.
19.	Job Mann.....	Pa.
20.	John Dickey.....	Pa.
21.	Moses Hampton.....	Pa.
22.	John W. Farrelly.....	Pa.
23.	James Thompson.....	Pa.
24.	Alexander Irvin.....	Pa.

Mileage each session—Ramsay \$100; Ingersoll \$110; Thompson \$628; Wilmot \$312.

The present members for Dists. 1, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21 and 23, are elected to XXXIst Congress. —Also, 2. Joseph R. Chandler; 3. Henry D. Moore; 4. John Robbins, Jr (contested); 6. Thomas Ross; 7. Jesse C. Dickey; 8. Thaddeus Stevens; 10. M. M. Dimmick; 13. Joseph W. Casey; 14. Charles W. Pitman; 16. Jas. X. McLanahan; 17. Samuel Calvin; 18. Andrew Jackson Ogle; 20. Robert R. Reed; 22. John W. Howe; 24. Alfred Gilmore.

RHODE ISLAND.		
Dist.	Members.	Native State.
1.	Robert B. Cranston.....	R.I.
2.	Benjamin B. Thurston.....	R.I.
Mileage each session—Cran- ston \$344.		

SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1.	Daniel Wallace.....	—
2.	Richard F. Simpson.....	S.C.
3.	Joseph A. Woodward.....	S.C.
4.	—	—
5.	Armistead Burt.....	S.C.
6.	Isaac E. Holmes.....	S.C.
7.	R. Barnwell Rhett.....	S.C.

Mileage each session—Simpson \$650; Rhett \$519. Wallace, Woodward, Burt and Holmes, are elected to next Congress, the latter as a supporter of General Taylor; also, 2. James L. Orr; 4. John McQueen; 7. Wm. F. Colcock.

TENNESSEE.		
1.	Andrew Johnson.....	N.C.
2.	William M. Cocke.....	Ten.
3.	John H. Crozier.....	Ten.
4.	H. L. W. Hill.....	Ten.
5.	George W. Jones.....	Va.
6.	James H. Thomas.....	N.C.
7.	Meredith P. Gentry.....	N.C.
8.	Washington Barrow.....	Ten.
9.	Lucien B. Chase.....	Vi.
10.	Frederick P. Stanton.....	S.C.
11.	William T. Haskell.....	Ten.
Mileage each session—Gentry \$812; Brown \$1,076; Stanton \$1,100.		

TEXAS.		
1.	David S. Kaufman.....	Pa.
2.	Timothy Pillsbury.....	Ms.
Mileage each session—Pills- bury \$2,267; Kaufman, 2 sessions, \$2,028 and \$2,291.		

VERMONT.		
1.	William Henry.....	N.H.
2.	Jacob Collamer.....	N.Y.
3.	George P. Marsh.....	Vt.
4.	Lucius B. Peck.....	Vt.
Mileage each session—Foot \$432. [Wm. Henry elected to the XXXIst Congress, 1st District; 3. Marsh, reelected; 4. Peck, do.		

VIRGINIA.		
1.	Archibald Atkinson.....	Va.
2.	Richard K. Meade.....	Va.
3.	Thomas S. Flournoy.....	Va.
4.	Thomas S. Cocke.....	Va.
5.	William L. Goggin.....	Va.
6.	John M. Rotts.....	Va.
7.	Thomas H. Bayly.....	Va.
8.	Robert T. L. Beale.....	Va.
9.	John S. Pendleton.....	Va.
10.	Henry Bedinger.....	Va.
11.	James McDowell.....	Va.
12.	William B. Preston.....	Va.
13.	Andrew S. Fulton.....	Va.
14.	Robert A. Thompson.....	Va.
15.	William G. Brown.....	Va.

Mileage each session—Hunter \$80; Brown \$264; Hopkins \$369.

WISCONSIN.		
1.	William Pitt Lynde.....	—
2.	Mason C. Darling.....	—
Mileage per session—Martin (2d) \$1,500.		

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.—Asbury Dickens, N.C. Secretary, \$3,000; Lewis H. Machen, Md. Chief Clerk, \$1,800; R. Beale, Va. Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, \$1,500; and twelve others.

OFFICERS, &c. OF THE HOUSE.—Thomas Jefferson Campbell, Tenn. Clerk, \$3,000; Daniel Gold, N.Y. Chief Clerk of office, \$1,800; eight clerks at \$1,500; Nathan Sargent, Sergeant-at-Arms, \$1,500; John M. Johnson, Post Master, \$1,500; Robert E. Hornor, N.J. Door-keeper, \$1,500; and others.

LIBRARIAN TO CONGRESS.—John S. Meehan, N.Y. \$1,500. Assist. E. B. Stelle.

CHAPLAINS.—Henry Slicer, Senate; R. R. Gurley, House.

EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.—The expenditure during the XXIXth Congress—Dec. 1845 to March 1847, two sessions—in wages of members, their mileage and contingencies, salaries of officers, &c. was as follows:

First Session.—Wages of Senators, \$110,408; mileage of Senators, \$44,309. Wages of Representatives, \$453,738; mileage of Representatives, \$130,634.

Second Session.—Wages of Senators, \$38,206; their mileage, \$45,767. Wages of Representatives, \$156,064; their mileage, \$135,077.

Services of officers and clerks of the Senate, \$17,706. Services of officers of the House of Representatives, \$23,212. Contingent expenses of the Senate, including books, &c. bought for Senators, \$134,123. Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, \$216,336. Contingen-

cies of Congress: viz. to Ritchie & Co. \$26,339; to others, \$11,300; books to members, &c. \$141,100.

This statement exhibits an expenditure of \$1,684,869, per Congress, or \$942,434 average, per session—being for wages, \$758,416; mileage of upward of 300 Congressmen, \$355,787; salaries of officers, \$40,918; contingencies or casual requirements, \$529,748. The average charge of Representatives, for expenses on the road, coming to Congress and returning, is, \$1,154.50 in two sessions, beside their wages at \$3 a-day. The postages of the Senate in the year to March 4, 1847, were \$18,821; Representatives, \$49,934.

On the 12th of Aug. 1848, Congress reduced the compensation, after that year, to persons bringing to Washington the vote of any State, for President, to 12 cents per mile traveled, "by the most usual route." If \$2.50 cents per twenty miles are enough for State Messengers, why do Congressmen continue to vote themselves \$3 for traveling a like distance?

Toward the expenses of the second or short session, XXXth Congress, there was voted, Aug. 12, 1848, compensation and mileage of Members, \$388,440; Officers and Clerks, \$39,557.50; Senate's contingencies, \$75,000; House's contingencies, \$117,756.50; Librarian and Library, \$11,300.

Also, to T. Jefferson Randolph, executor, \$20,000, for all the papers and manuscripts of a public nature, left by President Jefferson, and \$6,000 to defray the cost of printing them; and \$6,000 for printing Alexander Hamilton's manuscripts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State.—JAMES BUCHANAN, Pa. \$6,000. *Acting Chief Clerk.*—Wm. S. Derrick, Pa. \$2,000. *Diplomatic Bureau.*—A. H. Derrick, Pa. \$1,600; W. Hunter, Jr. R.I. \$1,500; F. Markoe, Jr. \$1,400. *Consular Bureau.*—R. S. Chew, Va. \$1,400; S. L. Gouverneur, N. Y. \$1,400.

Home Bureau.—A. J. Glassbrenner, \$1,400; Lund Washington, Jr. Va. \$1,400; and nine other officers and agents, at \$900 to \$1,600 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$22,131; Contingencies, including the publication of the Laws, \$33,849; Postages, \$1,763.

In session of 1848, \$2,000 were voted to pay a Clerk to examine the claims of American citizens and foreigners on each other's Governments.

PATENT-OFFICE.

Commissioner. Edmund Burke, Vt. \$3,000. *Chief Clerk.* H. H. Sylvester, Ms. \$1,700. *Examiners.* Charles G. Page, Ms. \$2,500; W. P. N. Fitzgerald, Vt. \$2,500. Salaries in office, 1847, \$22,643; Contingencies, \$7,920. *Add. Examiners.* H. B. Renwick, N. Y. \$2,500; L. D. Gale, Ms. \$2,500. *Assist. Examiners.* J. H. Lane, S. Cooper, W. B. Storms, T. R. Peale, \$1,500 each. *Machinist.* A. B. Stoughton, \$1,250. *Draughtsman.* Arthur L. MacIntyre, D.C. \$1,200. Fifteen other persons employed.

In the first session, 1848, there was voted for the Patent Office, \$1,500 for scientific books; \$3,500 for collecting Agricultural Statistics, &c.; \$1,000 for Chemical Analyses of vegetables used as food.

New Law for Regulating the Renewal of Patents, and Increasing the number of officers in the Patent Office. Passed May 27, 1848.

This statute takes from the Secretary of State, Solicitor of the Treasury and Commissioner of Patents, the power they had jointly to extend Patents, by authority of Section 18, of the Act of July 4, 1836, and vests the sole power of extending the duration of all Patents, for not more than seven years additional, in the Commissioner of Patents ALONE, who is to refer every application

for a renewal to the "Principal Examiner having charge of the class of inventions to which said case belongs, who shall make a full report, and particularly whether the invention or improvement, secured in the Patent, was new and patentable when patented; and, thereupon, the said Commissioner shall grant or refuse the extension of said Patent, upon the same principles and rules that have governed" the Board of Officers in whom the power was vested before.

This Act provides for the appointment of two additional Principal Examiners, at \$2,500 a-year each, and two additional Assistant-Examiners, at \$1,500 a-year each; also, two Copying and Recording Clerks, at \$1,200 each.

MINISTERS AND CONSULS ABROAD.

Great Britain.—George Bancroft, Ms. Envoy, London, \$9,000. J. R. Brodhead, Pa. Secretary of Legation, \$2,000. Thomas Aspinwall, Ms., Consul, London, \$2,000 and fees. Robert Armstrong, Tenn., Consul, Liverpool, fees. H. Sprague, Gibraltar, fees. T. B. Livingston, Halifax, N.S., fees.

France.—Richard Rush, Pa. Envoy, Paris, \$9,000. Secretary of Legation, \$2,000. Robert Walsh, Md., Consul, Paris, fees. W. J. Staples, N.Y., Consul, Havre, fees.

Spain.—Romulus M. Saunders, N.C. Envoy, Madrid, \$9,000. T. C. Reynolds, S.C. Secretary of Legation, \$2,000. Robert B. Campbell, S.C. Consul, Havana, Cuba, fees.

Envoys.—Arthur P. Bagby, St. Petersburg, Russia, \$9,000; Andrew J. Donelson, Tenn. Berlin, Prussia, \$9,000; Dabney S. Carr, Md. Minister Resident, Constantinople, Turkey, \$6,000; J. W. Davis, Ia., Commissioner, Canton, China, \$5,000; Charles Eames, Commissioner, Sandwich Islands, \$3,000; David Tod, O., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, \$9,000. Nathan Clifford, Me., Mexico, \$9,000.

Chargés d'Affaires. [\$4,500 each.]—G. W. Hopkins, Va. Lisbon; T. G. Clemson, U.S. Brussels; Auguste Davezac, W.I., The Hague; R. P. Flen-

nikin, Pa.; Copenhagen; Henry W. Ellsworth, Con. Stockholm; W. H. Stiles, Ga., Vienna; Nathaniel Niles, Vt. Turin; Benj. A. Bidlack, Pa. Bogota; B. J. Shields, S.C. Caraccas, Venezuela; W. A. Harris, Va. Buenos Ayres; Seth Barton, Md. Sant Iago, Chili; John E. Clay, Pa., Lima, Peru; Lewis Cass, Jr., Mich., Rome.

Consuls.—T. W. Gilpin, Ireland, Belfast; F. T. Bush, N.Y. Hong Kong; G. W. Ellis, Me. Bombay; F. B. Wells, N.H. Bermuda; J. H. Williams, Ms. Sidney, New South Wales; A. F. Gibson, N.Y. St. Petersburg; G. Reed, Pa. Malaga; C. Nichols, Con., Amsterdam; David Rogers, U.S. Santa Cruz; John Cuthbert, Pa. Hamburg; W. H. Robertson, U.S. Bremen; A. Hammet, Md. Naples; P. S. Forbes, Ms., Canton, China; Gorman Parks, Ms. Rio de Janeiro; W. G. Moorhead, N.Y. Valparaiso; John Black, Mexico (City); Jas. Cowdin, Glasgow.

The sum expended in the payment of outfits, outfits, salaries, clerk-hire, interpreters, traveling charges, guards, &c. &c. (over and above ships to convey them to their missions in certain cases,) for Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, Chargés, Consuls, Commissioners, Secretaries, &c. *abroad*, was \$304,303 in 1846-7.—Executive Doc. 7, pp. 274-5. Of this, \$64,444 were for Envoys; \$58,713 for Chargés des Affaires; \$1,047 to Secretaries; \$56,750 for outfits; \$42,876 for missions to Turkey, Barbary, China and the Sandwich Isles; and \$53,176 Contingencies of Missions and Foreign intercourse.

To countries where there is little diplomatic business to transact, like Russia, Austria and Naples, Ambassadors are frequently appointed, which enables gentlemen to make the tour of Europe, as Ministers and Secretaries, at the public cost. Each Ambassador to Russia gets \$18,000 the first year, besides contingencies, and \$13,500, if he return the next, which is often done. Since Jackson's entry into office, we have had Randolph, Buchanan, Wilkins, his brother-in-law, Dallas, Cambreleng, Dickerson, Ralph Ingersoll, Bagby, and, perhaps, one or two more Russian Ambassadors. Mr. Bagby's position on the Texas question, his resignation as Senator, and his Russian Mission, may be compared. When Duane would neither resign nor remove the De-

posits, Jackson said to him, "My dear Duane, we must separate as friends. Far from desiring that you should sustain any injury, you know I have intended to give you the highest appointment now in my gift. You shall have the *Mission to Russia*." President Polk's brother had a pleasant journey to Paris, Naples, &c. as Minister to the latter place.

The Consuls at Liverpool, London, Havre, the Havana, &c. receive very large incomes in the way of fees; the amounts are not known. The true policy would be to pay them salaries and no fees, or allow such fees only as would secure the services of competent officers. Of the details of contingent expenses of missions, very little can be known from the public accounts. In 1846-7, our Consuls expended \$37,416 for relief and protection of American seamen; of which, only \$1,006 were repaid. The chief places of expenditure were, \$18,050 by Job Turrell, Society Islands; \$14,604, Abeel, Sandwich Islands; \$6,000, Aspinwall, London; \$6,081, Society Islands.

The votes of 1848 for Foreign intercourse, are six Ministers' salaries and one outfit, \$63,000; Secretaries, \$12,000; seventeen Ministers, including a Chargé d'Affaires to the Pope, at \$4,500, \$76,500; Turkey, \$8,500; Barbary, &c. \$12,000; Contingencies, \$60,000; J. Dodge, late Tobacco Agent to Europe, \$4,500; China, \$7,500; other Foreign Missions, \$33,335. Running a Boundary Line with Mexico, \$50,000.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

France, Guillaume Tell Poussin, Envoy; *Britain*, John F. Crampton, Acting Chargé; *Russia*, Alexander Bodisco, Envoy; *Spain*, Calderon de la Barca, Envoy; *Austria*, The Chevalier Hillebrand, Acting Chargé; *Argentine Confederation*, General Carlos Maria de Alvear, Envoy; *Chili*, Manuel Carvallo, Envoy; *Peru*, Joaquin Jose de Omas, Envoy; *New-Granada*, General Pedro Alcantara Herran, Envoy; *Portugal*, J. C. de Figueira e Morao, Minister Resident; *Prussia*, Baron Von Roenne, Min. Res.; *Belgium*, The Chevalier Beaulieu, Min. Res.; *Denmark*, Steen de Billé, Chargé; *Netherlands*, F. M. W. Testa, Chargé; *Sicily*, Chevalier Martuscelli, Chargé; *Brazil*, Felipe Jose Pereira Leal, Chargé; *Sweden*, A. D. Lövenskiöld, Chargé.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury.—ROBERT, J. WALKER, Pa. \$6,000.

Chief Clerk, McClintock Young, Md., \$2,000. Fourteen other Clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,800 each, &c. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$21,850; Contingencies, \$16,966; Watchmen, \$3,420; Contingencies of S. E. executive building \$9,400; Postages, \$2,960.

First Controller.—James M. McCulloh, Pa. \$3,500. *Chief Clerk*, J. Larned, Ms. \$1,700. Eighteen other Clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,400 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$25,050; Contingencies, \$1,900; Postages, \$324.

Second Controller.—Albion K. Parris, Me., \$3,000. *Chief Clerk*, J. M. Brodhead, N.H. \$1,700. Ten other Clerks, at \$300 to \$1,400 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$12,245; Contingencies, \$1,100.

Auditors, [\$3,000 each].—1st, Wm. Collins, Va.; 2d, John M. McCalla, Ky.; 3d, Peter Hagner, Pa.; 4th, Aaron O. Dayton, N.J.; 5th, Stephen Pleasonton, Del.; Auditor for Post Office, Peter G. Washington, D.C.

In the six Auditors' Offices there are over 160 Clerks employed, at wages from \$300 to \$2,000; probably \$1,350 on an average. The Treasury Auditor for the Post Office has 66 Clerks, four at \$1,000; twelve at \$1,400; twenty-six at \$1,200; and twenty-four at \$1,000.

The salaries or wages of Clerks and Messengers in the Auditors' Offices for 1847, were.—1st Auditor, \$17,603; 2d Auditor, \$23,176; 3d Auditor, \$35,350; 4th Auditor, \$20,825; 5th Auditor, \$11,800; Post Office Auditor, \$28,690. Contingencies, incidentals of the six Auditors, \$10,680; Postages of Auditors, \$12,517.

Treasurer of the United States.—Wm. Selden, Va. \$3,000; with fifteen Clerks, at \$300 to \$1,700 each. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$14,707; Contingencies, \$1,173; Postages, \$1,286.

Assistant Treasurers.—Boston, Henry Hubbard, \$2,500; New-York, Wm. C. Bouck, N.Y. \$4,000; Charleston, Wm. Lavall, \$2,500; St. Louis, Geo. Penn, \$2,500. Ten Clerks, 1847, \$3,974; Repairs, &c. \$5,000.

Register.—Daniel Graham, Tenn. \$3,000; with twenty-eight Clerks, at \$300 to \$1,700 each. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$26,838; Contingencies, \$7,300; Postages, \$2,147.

Solicitor.—Ransom H. Gillet, N.Y. \$3,500; with eight Clerks, average of salaries, \$1,180. Clerks and Messenger, 1847, \$9,651; Postages, \$340.

Besides the above public agencies and contingencies, the Secretary of the Treasury charges \$6,128, and the Register \$200, as "Expenses on Loans;" \$434 as expenses in issuing Treasury Notes; Rawdon, Hatch & Co.'s bill, \$15 135.

Among the payments are, \$9,292 to Amos Kendall for Counsel fees, &c. in the Stokes suit; a \$5,000 draft on Reeside on Post Office protested, with interest, &c. \$5,128; another \$8,400; J. W. Newcombe, heir of Gen. Warren, killed on Bunker Hill, \$8,321; Chas. F. Sibbald for injuries, &c. \$26,080; Dr. J. Gray's Administrator, for dwelling destroyed in the war of 1814, \$5,000; E. F. Norton, for Tupper's barn burnt, near Buffalo, same war, \$450; Boston Custom-house building, in part, \$50,000. Postages of the President and Vice-President, 1846-7, \$739.

In any really efficient and clearly understood system, the hosts of Auditors, Clerks, Accountants, and other officers on the roll of the Departments at Washington and elsewhere, might be expected to keep the Public Accounts in the most perfect order, and to render them promptly to Congress. This, however, is not done, although the additional staff of extra Clerks and Accountants at Washington, far exceeds all precedent in the New World.

Among the EXTRA Clerks voted in 1848, for one year, in one Department, were seven additional to the Second Controller, at \$1,200; two additional to First Auditor, at \$1,150; three additional, at \$1,150; and nine more at \$1,000 to Second Auditor; thirteen additional Clerks in the Secretary of the Treasury's Office, to expedite the settlement of Paymasters' accounts, accounts of Captains of Companies, &c. \$12,000; six additional Clerks to Third Auditor, \$6,400; eight more Clerks in Land Office, \$8,000. Total, \$51,750 to pay forty-eight new Clerks, who were as much wanted, had the old staff been kept at work, as the two score of "Measurers" in the N.Y. Custom-House, who get \$1,500 a-year each for enabling Inspectors to stand idle, or for attending to politics now and then. Secretary Forward proposed to remove all or most of them.

The fiscal year, instead of ending at a time as near to the session of Congress as it would be possible to make up the detailed accounts to, ends in June; so that it will be some time in 1849, before the particulars, up to July, 1848, are printed and before the country. Of what use can the supervision of such documents be, by the Press, the Public and Congress, in a session ending March 3d, every second year?

Last Winter the Public Accounts were so mystified as to baffle an able Committee of Congress, and everybody else. It is said that very large balances are allowed to accumulate in the hands of Quartermasters and others, on the pretext that Examining Clerks are still scarce!

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner—Richard M. Young, Ky. \$3,000. *Recorder*—Samuel H. Laughlin, Va. \$2,000. Also, sixty-one Clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,800 each. Compensation paid in 1847, of Clerks, Messengers, Porters, Recorder and "Agent for paying salaries" in General Land Office, \$82,424; Contingent expenses, \$21,334; Postages, \$3,294.

Surveyors-General, [\$2,000 each.]—Detroit, Lucius Lyon, Vt.; St. Louis, F. S. Conway, Tenn.; Florence, Ala. J. H. Weakley, Va.; Donaldsonville, La. Pierre T. Landry, La.; Jackson, Mi. C. A. Bradford, Pa.; Little Rock, Wm. Pelham, Ky.; St. Augustine, Fl., Robert Butler, Pa.; Dubuque, Iowa, Caleb H. Booth. With forty-seven Clerks, Draughtsmen, &c.; and forty Registers, who get \$5 per day at Public Land Sales.

Paid, in 1847, to Clerks in the above Surveyors-General's Offices—in Lyon's office, \$6,300; in Bradford's, \$2,369; Conway's, \$7,820; Weakley's, \$2,754; Landry's, \$5,023; Pelham's, \$6,739; Butler's, \$3,874; Jones's, \$7,040.

The above expenditures on Land management in the year 1846-7, amount to \$171,451. Then,

there is a charge of "Compensation for depositing Money," of \$33,082; also, \$112,440 paid to 83 persons for receiving money for Land, the income of a number of Registers, and \$24,406 of "incidentals."

Receivers get \$500 a-year, one per cent. on collections, and et ceteras. Of the 83, we give some of the best incomes, for the year, viz. John Dement, Dixon, Ill. \$6,912; Thos. Dyer, Chicago, \$3,682; A. J. Irwin, Green Bay, Wis. \$6,147; J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee, \$4,796; Paschal Bequette, \$3,686; S. Langworthy, Dubuque, \$4,000; V. P. Van Antwerp, Fairfield, Iowa, \$3,774. The above have also, as "Compensation for and cost of deputies, &c." Dement, \$2,492; Dyer, \$533; Irwin, \$3,616; Helfenstein, \$1,987; Bequette, \$1,497; Langworthy, \$1,078; Van Antwerp, \$1,008.

Beside this, \$139,225 and \$4,749 are charged as payments to Surveyors and Geologists, for "Surveying the Public Lands," of which W. A. J. and A. Burt had \$8,833; late Douglass Houghton, Geologist, Mich. \$9,367; John Mullett, Surveyor, Mich. \$5,496; James Mullett, Mich. \$3,029; others in Mich. \$7,654; Conway, Surveyor-General, Ill. &c. \$2,738; Deputy Surveyors in Missouri, \$20,000; do. in Mississippi, \$5,171; do. in Alabama, \$15,000; do. in Louisiana, \$9,542; Landry, Surveyor-General, La. \$4,920. [What is this paid for? His clerks, deputies and contingencies, are charged elsewhere.] Surveyor-General and fifteen Deputies, Arkansas, \$15,352; Surveyor-General, Florida, \$2,616; his Deputies, \$9,184; Surveyor-General, Iowa and Wisconsin, \$1,300; his Deputies, \$22,112.

For Lands "erroneously sold," but in what State or Territory is not stated, \$21,720 and \$29,179 were paid back to many persons; also \$6,976 of purchase money of Lands in Louisiana. If an enormous outlay for clerks, surveyors, receivers, recorders and overseers, will not prevent mistakes by the hundred, why pay them \$465,000 a-year?

To Receiver and Register of Lands, Newmansville, Florida, for issuing permits, \$2,500; do. St. Augustine, Fl. \$2,500. To D. D. Owen, Geologist, Wis. and C. T. Jackson, Geologist, Mich. \$2,000 each, on Mineral Lands.

LAND REVENUES.—Receivers, out of office, over a year, in arrears for moneys that had been paid them—July, 1847. Sam. Finlay, Chillicothe, \$24,779; J. T. Canby, Crawfordville, Ia. \$33,898; W. L. D. Ewing, Vandalia, \$16,272; Wm. Linn, do. \$55,962; J. W. Stephenson, Galena, \$23,808; S. Hammond, St. Louis, \$21,574; Samuel Smith, St. Stephens, Ala. \$33,590; John H. Owen, do. \$41,940; W. Taylor, Cahawba, Ala. \$21,459; H. G. Perry, do. \$6,075; U. G. Mitchell, do. \$7,410; A. T. Perry, do. \$28,156; G. B. Dameron, Choctaw, \$22,867; Columbus, W. P. Harris, \$100,117; G. D. Boyd, \$50,977; J. A. Girault, Grenada, \$25,493; R. M. Carter, New-Orleans, \$80,210; Opelousas, W. Garrard, \$27,231; W. H. Gantt, \$21,606; B. Lawrents, Natchitoches, \$33,128; L. Hawkins, Helena, Ark. \$99,059, &c. &c.

Commissioner under Art. VI. with Great Britain, 1842, Albert Smith, Me., \$3,000.

COAST SURVEY.

Survey of the U. States Coast, 1846-7, \$111,000. A. D. Bache, Superintendent, \$4,500, (and other \$1,500 as Superintendent of Weights and Measures, with an assistant, J. Saxton, at \$2,000)—Edmund Blunt, F. H. Gerder, C. M. Erskine, W. M. Boyce and John Farley, Assistants, at \$2,500 each; and nine others at \$1,000 to \$1,500 each. Samuel Hein, Disburser, \$2,000.

OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Maine.—Passamaquoddy, Eastport, Bion Bradbury, Me., Collector, \$3,000; Portland, Rob't P.

Dunlap, Me., Collector, &c. &c., \$2,800. 100 other employees, collectors, deputies, inspectors, weighers, &c. at various rates. Natives, U.S., 108; of Britain, 1.

New-Hampshire and Vermont.—Forty-four persons employed. All natives of the U.S.

Boston.—Marcus Morton, M. Collector, \$6,400; Wm. Farmer, M. Naval Officer, \$5,000; John McNeil, N.H., Surveyor, \$4,900; twenty-four Weighers, Measurers, &c. at \$1,500 each; fifty-three Inspectors at \$1,095 each; sixty-nine Clerks, Deputies, Night Inspectors, &c. at from \$300 to \$1,800.—*Gloucester*, Eli F. Stacy, M. Collector, \$1,624.—*Salem*, Jas. Miller, N.H. Collector, \$2,431.—*New-Bedford*, J. T. Adams, M., Collector, \$2,333. Other officers in M. 89.

Natives, U. S. in M. District 237; of Ireland 3; of Canada 1. Salaries in 1847, \$172,437.

Rhode-Island and Connecticut.—Collectors, Inspectors, Clerks, Surveyors, &c. 105 persons. Natives, U.S. 103; of Bermuda 2 casual, at \$13 a-year.

New-York City.—C. W. Lawrence, N.Y., Collector, &c. \$7,800; H.T. Kiersted, N.Y., Cash'r, \$2,500; S. G. Ogden, Jr., N.Y., Auditor, \$3,000; Cornelius S. Bogardus, Naval Officer, \$5,000; Elijah F. Purdy, N.Y., Surveyor, \$4,900; four Deputy Collectors, five Assistant-Appraisers, a Storekeeper, thirty-six Weighers and Measurers, twelve Guagers and Markers, three Deputy Naval Officers, and a Deputy Surveyor, all at \$1,500 each; 172 Clerks, at \$600 up to \$1,400 each; Vanbrugh Livingston, N.Y., Geo. W. Pomeroy, M. and S. W. Willis, Appraisers, \$2,000 each; fourteen Assistant-Storekeepers; 173 Inspectors, at \$1,095 each; 75 Night-watchmen, at \$547 50 each.

Natives, U.S. 460 [\$478,300;] Ireland 39 [\$32,385;] England 10 [\$10,827;] Scotland 4 [\$4,200;] Germany 5 [\$3,638;] other countries 8 [\$3,037;]—total, 526 persons.

The business of refunding duties collected under one act, by authority of another, appears to be an extensive one, \$48,015; \$2,801; \$41,324; \$32,204; \$2,604; \$3,267 and \$1,318, were received and paid back in 1846-7.

Salaries in New-York City.

Aggregate of the incomes of the officers actually, and also those who are nominally, employed at the Custom-Houses in New-York, taken from the latest Blue-Book :

178 Inspectors.....	\$1,095	\$194,910
19 Weighers.....	1,500	28,500
17 Measurers.....	1,500	25,500
12 Guagers and Markers.....	1,500	18,000
18 others.....	1,500	27,000
75 Night Watch.....	547 50	41,052
14 Assistant-Storekeepers.....	1,000	14,000
Coll'r., Naval off'r, &c., 8 officers..		27,800
68 Clerks, &c.....	1,000	68,000
26 do. 800, and 32 at.....	900	49,600
9 do. 1,050, and 7 at.....	1,200	17,550
46 Officials, at 35 rates of wages...		25,175
		\$537,387

The above is but a fraction of the charges made on the public through this mammoth establishment, in which there is much idleness, and no efficient check, as experience and voluminous official Reports have too clearly shown. Vast sums are paid for printing, advertising, &c. The salaries do not all come under the revision of Congress, nor appear in the Appropriation Bills, and where the fees go, those who know may tell—we cannot. Mr. J. Q. Adams kept the above \$337,387 down at about \$120,000, and the men who rallied at his extravagance have sought to override free judgment and control our elections by more than quadrupling the old outlay. In the Custom-Houses the officers are periodically assessed, by a sort of semi-official practice, a per-

centage on their incomes, from the Collector downward, and the proceeds placed in the hands of party leaders, to aid in electing the men of the dominant faction.

New-York State.—Ninety officers, clerks, inspectors, &c. &c. Natives, U.S. 85; Ireland 4; Scotland 1; aggregate income of the five of foreign birth \$2,937.

N.C., Va., D.C., Del. and N.J.—Conway Whittle Va., Collector, at Norfolk, Va., \$2,327, and 127 others. Natives, U.S. 125; foreign-born \$1,976.

Philadelphia.—James Page, Pa., Collector, \$6,073; Henry Welsh, Pa., Naval Officer, \$5,000; John Davis, Pa., Surveyor, \$4,500; also, four Measurers, two Appraisers, four Deputy Collectors, &c. two Guagers, and two Markers, at \$1,500 each; 41 Inspectors, at \$1,095; 29 Clerks, at \$700 to \$1,300, and 70 to 80 other persons.

Natives, U.S. 134 [\$130,517;] Ireland 17 [\$12,741;] other countries 12 [\$8,244.] The charge for salaries alone, at Philadelphia, where two millions *not* are collected, is \$151,502, or \$30,000 more than the salaries came to, in New-York, during J. Q. Adams's Whig Administration, where ten to twelve millions *not* were collected!

Baltimore.—Wm. H. Marriott, Md., Collector, \$6,000; James Polk, Md., Naval Officer, \$4,640; W. H. Cole, Jr., Md., Surveyor, \$2,328; one weigher, two appraisers, one guager, one measurer, two deputies, one marker, at \$1,500 each; 28 inspectors, at \$1,095; six clerks; 41 other persons, including the State. Natives, U.S. 64 [\$67,477;] other countries 16 [\$11,334;] total salaries, \$78,811.

Charleston.—W. J. Grayson, S.C., Collector, \$3,985; R. Howard, S.C., Naval Officer, \$1,569; 38 inspectors, clerks, &c., at \$600 to \$1,500. Natives, U.S. 35; other countries 5.

Savannah, &c.—27 persons.—*Florida*, S. W. Spencer, Md., Collector, \$1,900; and 24 other persons. Natives, U.S. 43; Europe 5.

Mobile.—Jas. E. Saunders, Tenn., Collector, \$3,000; 18 other persons. Nat. U.S. 17; Europe 2.

New-Orleans.—Denis Prieur, La., Collector, \$6,000; Alcée Labranche, La., Naval Officer, \$5,000; David Hayden, Con., Surveyor, \$4,500; five deputies, two appraisers, one weigher, one guager, one measurer, at \$1,500 each; 21 clerks, \$900 to \$1,500; 72 inspectors, at \$1,095; 11 others. Natives, U.S. 97 [\$107,042;] Ireland 15 [\$17,545;] France, &c. 7 [\$8,715.]

Texas.—H. G. Runnels, Ga., Collector, Galveston, \$1,937; nine others.—*Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Ill., &c.* 25 persons.

Detroit.—C. G. Hammond, Con., Collector, \$1,618; with 31 employées.

The gross amount of revenue from Customs, in the year ending June 30, 1847, was \$27,067,564, after deducting the drawback on Foreign Goods exported (\$1,238,101.) The direct expenses of collection were \$2,008,52; Duties that had to be refunded, notwithstanding the vast array of lawyers in Congress and near the Collectors, \$252,875; Bounties on fisheries, \$282,917.

Much of the annual cost of the Navy is owing to protection required to our Foreign trade; and of Light-house expenses, the cost of Revenue Cutters, Diplomatic gentlemen, the Federal Courts, the Custom-Houses, Public Stores, &c. &c., a large share should be ascribed to the same cause.

Of the annual loss by DEFAULTERS, in the Customs, we cannot give the average, but we find that Collectors and others, who had been more than a year out of office, were due large sums on the 1st of July, 1847. Among these were J. F. Wingate, Bath, \$10,989; J. B. Swanton, do. \$13,861; Jer. Clark, York, \$27,080; H. Warren, Plymouth, \$16,330; S. S. Allen, Bristol, \$20,037; S. Swartwout, N.Y., \$1,200,000; Jesse Hoyt, N.Y.,

\$247,500; Rob. Arnold, Perth Amboy, \$77,905; N. F. Williams, Baltimore, \$368,148; J. Fitzgerald, Alexandria, \$30,072; L. Muse, Tappahannoc, \$33,249; J. Stith, Va., \$11,900; Asa Rogerson, Camden, \$31,321; T. Bloodgood, Wilmington, \$22,527; R. Cochran, do. \$102,817; Isaac Holmes, Charleston, S.C., \$161,872; Ed. Mounger, Savannah, \$17,924; Rich. Wall, do. \$114,873; Ab. B. Fannin, do. \$43,500; Andrew Erwin, Tennessee, \$30,397; Ben Wall, late marshal, Tenn., \$22,325; W. Brown, N. Orleans, \$107,011; P. F. Dubourg, do. \$56,912; T. G. Morgan, do. \$212,232; H. B. Trist, do. \$6,631; Th. Barrett, \$79,000; E. R. Hopkins, St. Louis, \$12,063; Dav. Duncan, Mackinaw, \$30,681. These names and a host of others, in arrears, appear in Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 14, 1847.

CUSTOMS, REVENUE AND COLLECTION.

The expenditures at eighty Custom-houses, exceeded all the moneys received for duties, by \$481,986; and of these the excess of expenditure at Passamaquoddy was \$23,548; at Frenchman's Bay, \$14,044; at Penobscot, \$28,936; at Waldo-boro', \$24,644; at Wiscasset, \$30,120; at Gloucester, \$41,751; at Marblehead, \$17,476; at Plymouth, \$20,919; at Barnstable, \$39,855; at Sacket's Harbor, \$10,090; Niagara, \$7,455; Oswego, \$5,815; Buffalo, \$3,080; Presque Isle, \$16,350; Delaware, \$39,160; Richmond, Va., \$9,423; Detroit, \$5,108; Key West, \$8,794.

The gross revenue collected at the eight principal Custom-houses in 1846-7, was—New-York, \$17,237,848; Boston, \$4,657,688; New-Orleans, \$1,621,357; Baltimore, \$719,490; Philadelphia, \$2,670,325; Portland, \$100,601; Salem, \$198,145; Charleston, \$335,247. The expense of collection was—at New-York, \$758,148; Boston, \$187,025; New-Orleans, \$200,622; Baltimore, \$95,523; Philadelphia, \$170,504; Portland, \$19,628; Salem, \$13,477; Charleston, \$56,175.

We incline to the belief that large sums in fees, &c. are only accounted for by orders from the Secretary of the Treasury to apply them in such and such ways, and that they do not appear on the record as Revenue collected. *Is not this so?*

REVENUE MARINE—LIGHT-HOUSES.—Captains 23, at \$1,200; six of them unemployed, *i.e.* "waiting orders." Lieutenants 64, at \$790 to \$960; 17 of them unemployed. Light-house keepers and assistants 227, at \$100 to \$600 each.

Cost of Light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys and steamers, 1847, \$508,566.

Marine Hospitals, 1847, \$130,137.

MINTS.

Philadelphia.—R. M. Patterson, Pa., Director, \$3,500; J. R. Snowden, Pa., Treasurer, \$2,000; also, a chief coiner, meller and engraver, each \$2,000; and five others. Officers and clerks, 1847, \$19,200; Workmen's wages, \$24,000; Contingencies, \$6,300.

New-Orleans.—John M. Kennedy, La., Superintendent, \$2,500; J. R. MacMurdo, Treasurer, \$2,000; a coiner, refiner, assayer, \$2,000 each. Officers and clerks, 1847, \$12,900; Wages, \$17,000; Contingencies, \$22,000.

Also, branches at Dahlonega and Charlotte; Officers and clerks, 1847, \$12,750; Wages, \$7,100; Contingencies, \$4,573; a new mint, (old one burnt,) \$9,000.

Votes of Congress in the District of Columbia, in 1846-7.

Interest on \$780,000, the debt of Washington City, \$40,700; do. on \$190,000, the debt of Georgetown, and \$190,000, the debt of Alexandria, \$20,350—less, repaid, \$3,578 from Wash.; \$57,472; also paid \$60,000 debt of Wash.; Insane, \$5,770; Penitentiary, \$12,719; City Auxiliary Guard, \$6,777; President's House, \$4,538; Public buildings,

\$25,842; Greenough for statues, \$7,500; Gas to the Capitol, \$5,000; Assistants, &c., to Chas. Douglass, Con., Commissioner of Buildings, \$3,800.

VOTES OF CONGRESS FOR SUPPLY BILL OF AUG 12, 1848.—To uphold 4 mints for 1847-8, the aggregate money vote was \$165,640. Among other votes in the same Supply Bill were, \$30,000 for free bridges, Washington; \$6,775 to Auxiliary Guard there; \$17,497 for repairs to the Capitol; painting it \$20,000; lighting with gas, laying gas-pipe, &c., \$36,210; improvements to President's House, \$14,368; to continue the Survey of the Lakes, \$25,000; ditto U. S. Coast, \$165,000; to clerks of U. S. District Courts for staying proceedings had under Bankrupt Act, \$6,166; special agents to examine Sub-Treasurers, \$5,000; Sub-Treasurers, clerks and contingencies, \$37,500, being a large additional charge; \$24,763, Blair & Rives, for Congressional Globe delivered to Members of Congress, in two sessions.

For a vol. of Documentary History, \$24,327; an edition of Gordon's Compend of Revenue Laws for use of Treasury, \$4,270; *in part*, for a Custom-house at Savannah, \$30,000, [where the net revenue collected in 1846-7, was just \$31,257, and the expenses of collecting it, \$21,558.]

For a site on which to build a Custom-house at Charleston, \$100,000, besides \$30,000 voted before; also, *in part*, toward building a New-Orleans Custom-house, \$130,758; *in part*, for new Custom-house, Boston, \$12,500. Improving streets of Washington, \$38,578, [these outlays will greatly increase the value of property, without troublesome debts and assessments on the citizens.]

For continuing the publication of the work of the Exploring Expedition and pay of corps, \$37,753; to repay Virginia money paid by her to Revolutionary officers, and their representatives, for half pay or commutation, not over \$31,273 17; Light-house and floating-light votes, 1847-8, \$621,082; of which \$3,522 are for building a Light-house at Monroe, Mich., \$38,365 for do. at Wangoshance, do.; \$39,971 for do. on Sand Key, Florida; \$12,000 for a light on Bartlett's Reef, L.I.; six Revenue Cutters, to be built, \$30,000.

For Surveys of Public Lands, viz. Mineral region of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and locating private claims, Florida, \$115,000; Surveys in Florida, \$16,500; Clerks to Surveyors-General, \$22,850; Surveys in Louisiana, &c., \$27,710; Geological Surveys (continued), of Mineral Lands in Mich., Wis. and Iowa, \$40,000.

PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC PRINTERS.

Congress requires, or receives, through the Blue-Book, the most minute and detailed accounts of the expenditures on public printing and advertising, all sums paid to editors, whose presses influence the National sentiment. It is desirable that a far greater minuteness of detail than is now gone into, should be enforced with reference to the Military and Naval expenses, which amount to many millions. It ought to be shown in the Blue-Book what the amount of each officer's income is; and also, the allowances, where they are considerable.

The Blue-Book states the payments to Public Printers, for printing, binding and advertising, during the two years ending October 1, 1847, as follows:

Ritchie & Heiss, Washington, \$377,045; Gales & Seaton, do. (chiefly for arrears due them.) \$67,104; Blair & Rives, \$2,861 payment for Congress. Globe; E. Hill & Son, Concord, \$29,119; J. & S. Gideon, Wash., \$4,823; Columbus Alexander, \$15,957; J. T. Towers, \$1,781; Pennsylvania, H. & F., \$1,778; Sheet & Co., \$7,010; Swann, Abell & Simmons, \$4,216; Boston Times, \$2,130; and many others. The patronage of collectors, marshals, district attorneys, postmasters

public officers, &c., amounts to a large sum, but very little is known to the public, as it takes the form of contingencies, &c.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

Successive Administrations, professing extreme Democracy, have sought to retain power by a profuse and lavish expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Morehead's Senate Report, in 1844, on Retrenchment, states, that of persons employed in offices from 1828 to 1843, the rate of increase is—in the State Department 106 per cent; Treasury do. 53; War do. 67; Navy do. 68; Judiciary do. 75; Printers 571 per cent; Post Office Department 107; average increase 136 per cent. In 1828 Government thus employed 11,714 persons; and 27,547 in 1843. The increase since is beyond all precedent.

In 1835, the U. S. Senate appointed a Committee to inquire into the extent, &c. of Executive Patronage, who were Messrs. Calhoun, Southard, Bibb, Webster, Benton and King of La., which reported that the public expenditure had doubled in eight years, and that

"When offices, instead of being considered as public trusts, to be conferred on the deserving, were regarded as the spoils of victory, to be bestowed as rewards for partisan services, without respect to merit; when it came to be understood that all who hold office hold by the tenure of partisan zeal and party service—it is easy to see that the certain, direct and inevitable tendency of such a state of things is to convert the entire body of those in office into corrupt and supple instruments of power, and to raise up a host of hungry, greedy and subservient partisans, ready for every service, however base and corrupt. Were a premium offered for the best means of extending to the utmost the power of patronage; to destroy the love of country, and to substitute a spirit of subservency and man worship; to encourage vice and discourage virtue; and, in a word, to prepare for the subversion of Liberty and the establishment of Despotism—no scheme more perfect could be devised."

Mr. Calhoun's Committee showed, that in 1825, there were 55,777 persons in the employment and pay of the Executive Departments, (the State, War, Navy, Treasury and Post Office); and, that in 1833, their numbers had increased to 100,078.

A similar Committee sat in 1826, which consisted of Messrs. Benton, Macon, Van Buren, Dickin-

son, R. M. Johnson, White of Tenn., Holmes of Me., Hayne and Findley. It reported—

I. "That the power and influence of Federal Patronage....its workings will contaminate the purity of all elections, and enable the Federal Government, eventually to govern throughout the States, as effectually as if they were so many provinces of one vast empire."

II. "That the whole of this power will center in the President....He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters."

III. "That patronage will penetrate this body (the Senate of the U.S.) chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely, with than without the nominal check of the Senate."

IV. That "if the President was himself the officer of the People, checked by them, and responsible to them, there would be less danger from this concentration of all power in his hands."

V. That "we must look forward to the time when the Public Revenue will be doubled; when the Civil and Military officers of the Government will be quadrupled.... when the principle of human action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man....a Monarchy?"

VI. "Those who make the President must support him....right or wrong....and if he is made contrary to the will of the People....by arms....the array of man against man will be the prelude to the array of army against army, State against State."

In 1847, the Revenue, as compared to that of 1826, had doubled, and the Federal offices and officers had quadrupled in number and value. The Committee described the 174 Custom-house officers in New-York as a formidable list; that list has since increased to 800. Men who assume the name of 'Democrat' have had the power since 1828, without making a single effort to arrest the tide of corruption, of which the effects were, in 1828, so clearly foretold. In the twelve years of Mr. Van Buren's power, and in the eight of Messrs. Tyler and Polk's, who can name a solitary effort of themselves or their friends, to arrest an evil that more than threatens to crush the spirit of Republican Freedom?

The Committee of 1826, proposed to give the people the DIRECT appointment of the President; but what Congressional majority has ever yet dreamed of allowing the citizens of the U.S. to NOMINATE and appoint the President? "For Congress to refuse to propose the amendment is to prevent decision, and to act upon the principle that the people are incompetent to decide."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

[NOVEMBER 30, 1848.]

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, Baltimore, Maryland, *Chief Justice*, \$5,000.

Associate Justices, \$4,500 each.

Names.	Residence.	Native State.
JOHN MCLEAN,	Cincinnati.....	N.J.
JAS. M. WAYNE,	Savannah.....	Ga.
JOHN CATRON,	Nashville.....	Va.
JOHN MCKINLEY,	Louisville.....	Va.
PETER V. DANIEL,	Richmond.....	Va.

Names.	Residence.	Native State.
SAMUEL NELSON,	Cooperstown.....	N.Y.
LEVI WOODBURY,	Portsmouth.....	N.H.
ROBERT C. GRIER,	Pittsburgh.....	Pa.
Clerk, Wm. T. Carroll,	Washington, fees, &c.,	Md.
Reporter, B. C. Howard,	Baltimore,	\$1300.

Attorney-General, U. S., Isaac Toucey, Con., Washington, \$4,000.

Clerk, John T. Reed, Scot., \$1,600.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Names.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
*Wm. Crawford.....	Va.....	Ala.	\$3,300.

DISTRICT JUDGES—(Continued.)

Names.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
Benj. Johnson.....	Va.....	Ark.	2,800
And. T. Judson.....	Con.....	Con.	1,500
Willard Hall.....	Del.....	Del.	1,500
Isaac H. Bronson.....	Con.....	Fl.	2,000
William Marvin.....	D.C.....	S. Fl.	2,000

* In the public accounts we find Crawford entered as Judge of the District of Alabama, at \$3,300; in page 259 of Blue Book for 1847, he is entered as Judge of the Northern District of Alabama at \$3,500, and, again, as Judge of the Southern District at another \$3,500. Looking at the extent and business of the several Districts, the incomes seem disproportioned; \$4,000 for Florida, almost a desert, and only \$3,500 for S. New York; \$1,800 for Maine, \$1,500 for Michigan, \$1,500 for Kentucky; and as much as \$3,500 [Blue Book, p. 269] for two Districts in Alabama, \$2,000 for two in Mississippi. The Statutes give McCaleb of La. \$3,800 a year; the Blue Book, page 260, only \$3,000; and Wells, p. 261, \$1,500, should be \$3,500. The Blue Book indicates \$1,500 salary to M. W. Brown for three Judgeships.

DISTRICT JUDGES—(Continued.)

Name.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
John C. Nicoll.....	Ga.....	Ga.	2,500
Nathaniel Pope.....	Ky.....	Ill.	1,500
E. M. Huntington.....	N.Y.....	Ia.	1,500
John J. Dyer.....	Ky.....	Io.	1,500
Th. B. Monroe.....	Ky.....	Ky.	1,500
T. H. McCaleb.....	Miss.....	La.	3,800
Ashur Ware.....	Ms.....	Me.	1,800
Upton S. Heath.....	Md.....	Md.	2,000
Peleg Sprague.....	Ms.....	Ms.	2,500
Ross Wilkins.....	Pa.....	Mich.	1,500
S. J. Gholson.....	Ky.....	Miss.	2,800
R. W. Wells.....	Va.....	Mo.	2,300
Matthew Harvey.....	N.H.....	N.H.	1,000
Phil. Dickinson.....	N.Y.....	N.J.	1,500
Alfred Conkling.....	N.Y.....	N.Y.	2,000
Samuel R. Betts.....	N.Y.....	S.N.Y.	3,500
Henry Potter.....	Va.....	N.C.	2,000
H. H. Leavitt.....	N.J.....	Ohio.	1,500
William P. Bryant.....	Ia.....	Or.	2,000
John K. Kane.....	N.Y.....	E. Pa.	2,500
Thos. Irwin.....	Pa.....	W. Pa.	1,800
John Pitman.....	R.I.....	R.I.	1,500
R. B. Gilchrist.....	S.C.....	S.C.	2,500
Morgan W. Brown.....	Ten.....	Ten.	1,500
Jno. C. Watrous.....	Con.....	Tex.	2,000
Samuel Prentiss.....	Con.....	Vt.	1,200
J. D. Halyburton.....	Va.....	E. Va.	1,800
J. W. Brockenbrough.....	Va.....	W. Va.	1,600

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—[Name and District.]

Geo. F. Shepley, Me;	Joshua Minot, N. H.;
Chas. Linsley, Vt.;	Jonathan Stoddard, Ct.;
S. Burgess, R. I.;	G. W. Clinton, N. Y.;
L. B. Shepherd, S. N. Y.;	James S. Green, N. J.;
Thos. M. Pettit, E. Pa.;	Jno. L. Dawson, W. Pa.;
W. H. Rogers, Del.;	Wm. L. Marshall, Md.;
R. C. Nicholas, E. Va.;	G. Thompson, W. Va.;
Duncan K. McRae, N. C.;	Edw. McCready, S. C.;
Henry R. Jackson, Ga.;	Joseph A. S. Acklin, N. Ala.;
Alex. B. Meek, S. Ala.;	And'w K. Blythe, N. Miss.;
R. M. Gaines, S. Miss.;	Thomas J. Durant, La.;
Thos. C. Lyon, E. Ten.;	Thos. D. Mosely, M. Ten.;
H. W. McCorry, W. Ten.;	P. S. Loughborough, Ky.;
Thos. W. Bartley, O.;	L. Barbour, Ia.;
David L. Gregg, Ill.;	Thos. T. Gantt, Mo.;
Samuel H. Hempstead, Ark.;	John Norvell, Mich.;
Chandler C. Yonge, Fl.;	Wm. P. Lynde, Wis.;
Isaac M. Preston, Iowa.;	Frank H. Merriman, Tex.;
Ic. W. R. Bromley, Or.	

MARSHALS.

Showing the name, native State, District, and so much of the expenses of the United States Courts in each District, during the year ending June 30, 1847, as are paid out of the public revenue—in figures.

Nat. State.	Name.	Dist.	Expenses
Va.....	James G. Lyon.....	S. Ala.	\$8,000
Va.....	Benjamin Patterson.....	N. Ala.	500
Ark.....	Elias Rector.....	Ark.	15,515
N. H.....	Benning Mann.....	Con.	2,900
Del.....	Alexander Porter.....	Del.	900
N. Y.....	Robert Myers.....	N. Fl.	19,319
Va.....	Joseph B. Browne.....	S. Fl.	
Ga.....	T. M. Griffin.....	Ga.	3,300
Ten.....	Stinson H. Anderson.....	Ill.	6,045
Va.....	Abel C. Pepper.....	Ia.	1,825
Ky.....	Gideon S. Bailey.....	Iowa.	26,500
Pa.....	John Lane.....	Ky.	2,000
La.....	William F. Wagner.....	La.	25,000
Me.....	Rufus McIntyre.....	Me.	9,500
Va.....	Moreau Forrest.....	Md.	7,500
N. H.....	Isaac O. Barnes.....	Ms.	20,744
Ms.....	Austin E. Wing.....	Mich.	9,000
Ten.....	Thomas Fletcher.....	S. Miss.	1,700
	John Rayburn.....	N. Miss.	3,156
Ky.....	Robert C. Ewing.....	Mo.	7,208
N. H.....	Cyrus Barton.....	N. H.	2,000
Pa.....	Samuel McClurg.....	N. J.	1,900

MARSHALS—(Continued.)

Nat. State.	Name.	Dist.	Expenses.
N. J.....	Ely Moore.....	S. N.Y.	38,000
Ms.....	Jacob Gould, Jr.....	N. N.Y.	36,190
N. C.....	Wesley Jones.....	N. C.	800
Pa.....	Daniel A. Robertson.....	Ohio.	13,000
Pa.....	George M. Keim.....	E. Pa.	19,700
	John Kealy.....	W. Pa.	9,800
R. I.....	Burrington Anthony.....	S. Ala.	11,000
S. C.....	Thomas D. Condy.....	S. C.	3,700
Ten.....	A. R. Crozier.....	E. Ten.	1,159
Pa.....	R. J. Chester.....	W. Ten.	2,712
S. C.....	Jesse B. Clements.....	M. Ten.	1,000
Va.....	James H. Cooke.....	Tex.	1,000
	Jacob Kent, Jr.....	Vt.	1,100
Va.....	Edmund Christian.....	E. Va.	4,300
Va.....	James Points.....	W. Va.	18,895
N. Y.....	John S. Rockwell.....	Wis.	25,000
	Joseph L. Meek.....	Or.	

REMARKS.—Five Marshals are named for Florida in 1846-7. Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 14, 1847, throws very little light upon the question of what the expenses of these Courts, not covered by fees, consist of. Many of the sums are in round numbers like salaries. The Statute restricts the incomes of District Attorneys, but B. F. Butler only paid \$211 and 19 cents into the Treasury. Mr. S. U. Downs, now U. S. Senator for La., was District Attorney in 1846-7, and paid back \$17, charging, beside the fees of his office, \$11,135 for professional services. The incomes of Clerks of U. S. Courts do not appear in any record, but are received as fees and are a tax upon those who come before it, and partly upon the public in criminal cases. In 1846-7, the Marshals in Mobile and Georgia repaid \$4,216 into the Treasury; all the others, and all the District Attorneys, only paid back \$536.

Beside the \$19,319 for Florida, \$2,227 were paid for supplies and services to E. D. Court; R. M. Gaines got \$4,585, being $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a judgment rendered in 1839 against a Bank; and the Clerk of the District Court of Louisiana was paid \$2,842 for attendance, &c., beside fees. The Attorneys and Marshals have petty sums set opposite their names as salaries, say \$400, \$300, \$200—in all \$14,566; while their real official incomes, which probably exceed \$500,000, are not even alluded to.

Samuel McKeon is paid as a judicial officer, being an agent in Mr. Walker's office, \$2,500.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Wm. Cranch, M., Chief Justice, \$2,700; James S. Morsell, Md., Associate Judge, \$2,500; James Dunlop, Md. do., \$2,500; T. Hartley Crawford, Pa., Judge Criminal Court, \$2,000; other Judges, \$2,000; Thos. Woodward, Coroner, Washington Co., expenses, \$2,200; Alex. Hunter, Marshal, D. C., expenses of Courts, \$55,000. There are between 50 and 60 Justices of the Peace in the District, who are paid by fees.

The Judiciary, in 1846-7, was a direct charge on the public revenue to the amount of \$593,654, viz: District of Columbia, \$68,200; NET expenses of Courts, \$319,675; Judges' salaries, \$96,579; Attorneys and Marshals (salaries only), \$14,566; Attorney General and office, \$4,769; Reporter, S. C., \$1,500; Florida Judges, \$3,565; Wisconsin do., \$4,950; Iowa do., \$4,050; Additional to Judges of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mobile and Wisconsin, \$4,000. In 1817, the aggregate expense was \$155,432; in 1827, \$225,374; in 1837, \$399,708 See Morehead's Report, June 15, 1844.

MILITARY CRIMES.—The U. S. Statute March 3, 1825, provides for the punishment of military and naval offences, crimes perpetrated on the high seas, offences committed on board of ships belonging to the United States while in foreign ports, conspiracy to burn or destroy shipping, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War—WILLIAM L. MARCY, Massachusetts, \$6,000.

Chief Clerk—Arch'd. Campbell, N. Y., \$2,000.—Seven other clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,800.

Clerks and Messengers, 1846-7, \$14,650; Contingencies, \$1,750; Contingencies, &c., of N.W. Executive Building, \$6,160.

Of \$47,451,844 voted by Congress, in its session ending Aug. 11, 1848, not less than \$10,812,416, were for the army and military purposes, beside \$583,600 for fortifications, \$143,472 to the Military Academy, and large sums for War Pensions, &c. Active operations in Mexico had ceased; that country was subdued.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—William Medill, \$3,000. Twelve Clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,100; Clerks and Messengers, 1846-7, \$16,233; Contingencies, \$1,800.

W. A. Richmond, N. Y., Act. Sup. and Asst., Detroit, \$1,500. Six Clerks, Interpreters, &c., Five do., Wisconsin.

St. Louis Superintendency.

T. H. Harvey, Sup't. (Va.) St. Louis, \$1,500. J. Beach, M., A. J. Bruce, Va., R. W. Cummins, Pa., J. Miller, S. C., G. C. Madock, and T. Fitzpatrick, Agents, \$1,500 each; also, 20 Subs. and Interpreters.

Other Superintendencies.

S. M. Rutherford, Va., Agent, &c., \$1,500; R. S. Neighbors, Special Agent Wild Indians, Texas, \$1,700; J. W. Kisick, N. C., J. Logan, A. M. Upshaw, Agents, at \$1,500; also 20 other persons.

For 1848-9, Congress voted \$901,135 to support the Indian Department. We make room for a few items.

Fulfilling treaties, viz.: To Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior, in money, \$50,000, in goods \$53,100; in tobacco, \$500; do. and provisions, \$4,000; blacksmiths' shops, steel and iron, \$5,000; guns, schools, carpenters and beaver traps, \$4,700; Farming materials, \$2,000; Education of 40 Choctaw youths, and teachers, \$12,500; Education to Chickasaws and Chippewas, \$3,500. Many more votes to Creeks, Delawarees, Cherokees, Quapaws, &c., are in the form of education, millers, blacksmiths' shops, tobacco, salt, goods, farming implements, carpenters, money, cattle, iron and steel, missions, farmers, medicines,

laborers, oxen, doctors, &c. It is probable that the goods are supplied by contract. To agents \$23,590 are voted, and it is evident that persons of high character ought to be selected to expend nearly a million a year among uncivilized tribes in the wilderness.

MILITARY PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner—James L. Edwards, Va., \$2,500. 13 Clerks at \$800 to \$1,800; Clerks and Contingencies, 1846-7, \$14,500.

The estimate for Pensions for 1846-7, was \$2,507,100—the appropriations \$2,075,323.

Payments made in year ending June 30, 1847.

Invalid Pensions.....	\$246,246
Widows and Orphans—act of 1836.....	322,105
Revolutionary—act of 1818.....	102,132
Revolutionary—act of 1832.....	292,978
Five years to Widows—act of 1838.....	222,526
Revolutionary—act of 1843.....	42,302
Pensions—act of 1844.....	444,424
Unclaimed, 1838, &c.....	27,621
Claims, two acts.....	48,303

The military pension appropriations leave about \$650,000 over. The Blue Book gives us every clerk, messenger and interpreter's name, but the details of these pensions we find nowhere. Not a midshipman, carpenter, gunner or sailmaker in the navy, dies, but the facts are chronicled minutely in the Blue Book. Pensioners die off quietly. Says Secretary Marcy:

The number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls of the Pension Office, is twenty-three thousand and nineteen. The number paid during the half year ending on the 1st of July last was only fifteen thousand and ninety-two. The office has not the means of ascertaining the deaths among them, but the number of pensioners has been by that cause considerably reduced during the last year. The reduction in that period is estimated to be at least ten per centum.

There are 43 Pension Agents, who charge \$2 on every \$100 they pay out; and this, in 1846-7, afforded them incomes ranging from \$200 up to perhaps \$2,500—average under \$900. The agent at Boston is Franklin Haven; at New-York, Benj. S. Holt; at Albany, T. W. Olcott; Philadelphia, James R. Snowden; Pittsburg, John B. Guthrie; Baltimore, James Swan; Louisville, G. W. Meriwether; Cincinnati, James Hall; St. Louis, W. C. Anderson; Washington, J. W. Maury.

THE ARMY.

GENERALS AND STAFF.

Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT, Va.

Major-General ZACHARY TAYLOR, Va.

Brigadier-Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, Va., (Major-Gen. by brevet.)

Brigadier-Gen. John E. Wool, N. Y., (Major-Gen. by brevet, Feb. 23, 1847.)

Brigadier-Gen. David E. Twiggs, Ga., (Major-Gen. by brevet, Sept. 23, 1846.)

Beside the above, the law of 1813 allows brevet pay to all in actual command, and has sometimes been interpreted so as to include persons in charge of the public works, &c. &c.

The emoluments of military officers are increased by double or triple rations, double pay, brevet pay, servants' pay and clothing, horses, forage, &c. These charges are commuted into cash, the ration at 20 cents, &c. Mr. Gilmer of Va., in House of Representatives, May 30, 1842, said it would be better to pay good officers, where required, *liberally*, by fixed allowances, than this system of perquisites. He understood that the United States were charged daily with from 100 to 200 horses in Washington, where not more than 20 to 40 were in use.

He read, from a table sent from the War Department, a statement showing the income of military officers per annum, as follows:

Rank.	Pay.	Allowances.	Total.
Major-General.....	\$2,400	\$4,915	\$7,315
Brigadier-General.....	1,248	3,185	4,413
Colonel of Cavalry.....	1,080	2,596	3,676
Col. of Art'y. or Infantry.	900	2,086	2,986
Lieut. Col. of Cavalry....	800	2,047	2,847
Surgeon of ten years.....	720	2,066	2,806
Surgeon of less than 10 ys.	720	1,794	2,514

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Col. and Adj.-Gen., Roger Jones, Va., Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.

Lt.-Col., Sam. Cooper, N. Y., Asst.-Adj.-Gen.

Four Assist. Adj't. Gen's, with brevet rank of Major, viz.: Lorenzo Thomas, Del.; G. A. McCall, Pa.; Wm. W. S. Bliss, N. Y.; W. G. Freeman, Va. Other 8, with brevet rank of Captain.

In office, 7 clerks, at \$800 to \$1,200 each, \$7,650.

Inspector-General's Department.

Col., James Duncan, N. Y. and Sylvester Churchill, Vt. (Brigade-Gen. bvt.) Inspectors-Gen.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S PAY.

The following letter from the Adj.-Gen. of the U.S.A. was written to show the falsehood of the impressions conveyed by a very sinister article recently appearing in the *Washington Union*, about Gen. Taylor's pay. Mr. RITCHIE has pocketed more of the public money, as Executive Organ, for doing nothing excepting helping to get us into some ugly scrapes, utterly disgraceful to the country, than Gen. Taylor received for fighting the country out of them. Again: we are below the mark when we say that Mr. RITCHIE received treble as much public money for doing nothing at all but pocketing the difference between what he charged the people of the United States for a single document of the thousands he printed for Congress, and what he paid the poor printers for doing it, than Gen. TAYLOR got for whipping Santa Anna and other friends of Polk and RITCHIE, during the whole Mexican War to the closing of the account at Buena Vista.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I duly received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and having examined the article in the "Union" of September 23, referred to, have no hesitation in saying that all the pay and allowances specified as having been received by Major-General Taylor, were in strict conformity to law and the Regulations of the War Department made pursuant thereto; and are precisely such as any other officer similarly situated, would have been entitled to receive.

I am Sir, very respectfully, your obt. serv't.

R. JONES, Adj.-Gen.

Hon. R. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General Thomas S. Jesup, Va., Major-General by brevet. Col. Henry Stanton, Vt., Assist. Q. M. G. Col. Henry Whitney, Ms., Assist. Q. M. G.

Two deputies, with rank of Lt. Col.; 8 Quartermasters, rank of Major; 36 Captains and A. Q. M. Majors by brevet; 2 military storekeepers. At Washington, 6 clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,500. Clerks and contingencies, 1847, \$10,397.

Clerks and Agents, Quartermaster's Department to Dec. 3, 1847.—We have not room for the list. Some reside at Washington; some with the army; others at Philadelphia, New-York, New-Orleans, &c. Their incomes are from \$40 up to \$150 per month, and some have rations. Their number is nearly 200. Also, 52 Masters of Public transports, steamers, propellers, ships, brigs and schooners, at \$100 to \$250, and in some cases at so much for all hands per month, while thus employed in 1847-8, in the Gulf of Mexico.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. George Gibson, Pa., Com. Gen. Sub., Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.

Lt. Col. Joseph P. Taylor, Ky., Assist. Com. Gen. Sub.

Commissionaries of Subsistence.

Majors, Th. W. Lendrum, D.C.; R. P. Lee, Va.; G. C. Waggaman, Va.

Captains, J. B. Grayson, Ky.; A. B. Eaton, N.Y.; John C. Casey, Eng.

Chief Clerk of Department, Rich. Gott, Md., \$1,600; 5 other clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,200; 10 clerks elsewhere, \$600 to \$1,200. Clerks and contingencies, 1847, \$7,050.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General, Thos. Lawson, Va., \$2,500.

Surgeons 22; Assistants do. 55. Natives of U.S. 72; born abroad 5.

Clerks 2; Private Physicians, temporarily employed, 45, at \$30 to \$100 per month. Clerks, &c., 1847, \$2,900.

Income of Surgeons of 10 years, each \$2,806; under 10 years, \$2,514.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

One Paymaster-General; two deputies and 33 paymasters; natives of U.S. 33; of Europe 3. A paymaster receives \$60 per month, four rations per day, and is allowed two servants, and in war time four horses, forage, &c.

Nathan Townson, Md., Paymaster-General, \$2,500. Benj. F. Larned, Ms. and Daniel Randall, Md., Dep. Paym'r-Gen.

Paymasters.—T. J. Leslie, Eng.; D. S. Townsend, U.S.; C. H. Smith, Va.; Timothy P. Andrews, Ire., (Brigadier-General by brevet, late Colonel Voltigeurs); Edm. Kirby, Con., (Lt. Col. by brevet); A. D. Stuart, Va.; Christ. Andrews, Ireland; Benjamin Walker, Vt.; Eugene Van Ness, N.Y.; St. Clair Denny, Pa.; David Hunter, D.C.; L. J. Beall, R.I.;

Abram Van Buren, N.Y., (Lt. Col. by brevet); R. A. Forsyth, Mn.; A. J. Coffee, Tenn.; S. S. Stacy, Me.; J. C. Patridge, N.Y.; Charles Bodine; W. A. Spark, Va.; B. W. Brice, Va.; R. B. Reynolda, La.; P. T. Crutchfield, Va.; Wm. Singer, Pa.; Noah Johnston, Va.; V. E. Piolet, Pa.; G. H. Ringgold, Md.; J. R. Wallace; F. A. Cunningham, O.; J. C. Bergh, N.Y.; A. B. Ragau, Ga.; G. C. Hutter, Va.; R. H. Weighman, D.C.

Chief Clerk of Department, Nathaniel Frye, Me., \$1,700; six others, \$1,000 to \$1,400 each. Paymasters' clerks, at various stations, 38, at \$700 each. Clerks and contingencies, 1846-7, \$9,500.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Colonel, Joseph G. Totten, Con., (Brigadier-General by brevet.)

Lt. Colonels, Sylvanus Thayer, Ms., (Col. by brevet), and R. E. De Russy, N.Y.

Majors, J. L. Smith, S.C.; W. H. Chase, Ms.; Rich. Delafield, N.Y.; Corn. A. Ogden, N.J.

Captains 12; Lieutenants 26; natives, U.S. 37; born at sea 1. Clerks, &c., 1847, \$6,050.

Clerks, in office, 5, at \$800 to \$1,200; 4 agents.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Colonel, John J. Abert, Md.

Lt. Colonel, James Kearny, Ireland.

Majors, S. H. Long, N.H.; Hartman Bache, Pa.; J. D. Graham, Va.; Wm. Turnbull, Md.

Captains 10; Lieutenants 25; natives of U.S. 34, of Spain 1. Pay, same as dragoon regiments.

In Bureau, four clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,400; 14 agents at \$10 to \$100 per month. Clerks and casual expenses, 1847, \$6,250.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, George Talcott, Con.

Lt. Colonel, Henry K. Craig, Pa.

Majors, R. L. Baker, Con.; J. Ripley, Con.; J. Symington, Md.; W. H. Beil, N.C.

Captains 12; Lieutenants 18; all natives of the U.S. Military storekeepers 15. Storekeepers' pay \$1,250 per annum.

In office, eight clerks, at \$600 to \$1,200. Clerks and casual charges \$9,580.

First Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, Richard B. Mason, Va.

Lieut. Col., Edwin V. Sumner, Ms., July 13, '48.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 24—all natives of the United States.

Second Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, William S. Harney, La., (Brig. Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., T. T. Fauntleroy, Va.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 24—all natives of the United States.

Third Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, Edward G. W. Butler.

Lieut. Col., Thomas P. Moore, Va.

Majors 2; Surgeons 2; Captains 11; Lieutenants 30—all natives of U.S.; 2 Ireland; 1 Poland.

A Colonel of engineers, ordnance, dragoons, or mounted riflemen, receives per month as pay, \$90, \$36 for rations, forage for 3 to 5 horses, and is allowed 2 servants, &c. A Lieut. Colonel has \$75, with \$30 for rations, also for forage, &c. A Major \$60, and for rations \$24, &c. A Captain \$50, also \$24 for rations. A Lieutenant \$33 25, and \$24 for rations. Sergeant of Dragoons, per month, \$13; Corporal \$13; Private \$8.

4 Colonels of Cavalry at \$3,476—\$13,904; 4 Lieut. Colonels, at \$2,947—\$11,788; 21 Colonels of Infantry, &c., at \$2,996—\$62,916; 21 Lieut. Colonels at \$2,947—\$61,837; 8 Major of Cavalry, at \$2,714—\$21,712; 40 Captains, do., at, on an average, \$2,300—\$92,000; 38 Majors, Infantry, &c., at \$2,850—\$100,700; 218 Captains, do., at \$856—\$186,608; 268 First Lieutenants, at \$736—\$195,776; 308 Second Lieut., at \$676—\$208,208.—Total \$945,479.

Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

Colonel, Persifor F. Smith, Pa., (Major-Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., William W. Loring, N. C.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 25.—Natives of the United States 37, England 1.

First Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, Ichabod B. Crane, N. J.

Lieut. Col., Benjamin K. Pierce, N. H.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—All natives of U. States.

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, James Bankhead, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., John Irving, Ms.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—Natives of the United States 50, Scotland 1, England 2.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, William Gates, Ms.

Lieut. Col., Francis S. Belton, Md. (Col. brevet.)

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 16.—Natives of the United States 53; born at sea 1.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, John B. Walbach, Ger.

Lieut. Col., Matthew M. Payne, Va.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—Nat. of U. S. 52, Cuba 1.

* Regiment of Voltigeurs and Foot Riflemen.

Colonel,

Lieut. Col.,

Majors 2; Surgeons 3; Captains 10; First Lieutenants 10; Second Lieutenants 20.—All natives of the United States.

The pay of Foot Riflemen is the same as that of Infantry.

* THE SIXTEEN REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Colonels.

1. William Davenport, Pa., (brevet); 2. Hugh Brady, Pa., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 3. James B. Many, Del.; 4. William Whistler, Md.; 5. Geo. M. Brooke, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 6. Newman S. Clarke, Con., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 7. Matthew Arbuckle, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 8. William J. Worth, N. Y., (Major-Gen. by brevet); 9. Henry L. Webb, N. Y., May 23, 1848; 10. Robert E. Temple, Vt.; 11. Albert C. Ramsay, Pa.; 12. Milledge L. Bonham, S. C.; 13. John J. Fay, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1847; 14. William C. Trousdale, N. C., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 15. George W. Morgan, Pa., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 16. John W. Tibbatts, Ky.

* In Nov. 1844, there were but eight Infantry regiments, with 10 Second Lieutenants each. In Nov. 1847, there were sixteen—eight with 12 and eight with 20 Second Lieutenants each. The Secretary of War, in his report of Nov. 3, 1844, mentions, "that the average number of vacancies, from all casualties in the army, is about thirty; which, therefore, should be the limit of annual promotions from the Academy, or of new appointments in the army. The 3d and 4th Dragoons, 9th to 16th Infantry, and Voltigeurs, are disbanded.

† Companies of Artillery and Infantry are now allowed 42 privates; Dragoons 50

Colonels of Artillery or Infantry receive \$75 per month, \$36 for rations. (and double rations if commanding military departments,) forage for 8 to 4 horses, and are allowed 2 servants, &c. &c.

Lieutenant Colonels.

1. Henry Wilson, Pa., (Col. by brevet); 2. Bennett Riley, Md., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 3. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Vt., (Col. by brevet); 4. John Garland, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 5. Win G. Belknap, N. Y., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 6. Gustavus Loomis, Vt.; 7. Joseph Plympton, Ms., (Col. by brevet); 8. Thomas Staniford, Con., (Col. by brevet); 9. Jeremiah Clemens, Ala.; 10. Ralph G. Norvell, Ten., Dec. 3, 1847; 11. Wm M. Graham, Va.; 12. Thomas H. Seymour, Con., (Col. by brevet); 13. 14. Paul O. Hébert, La.; 15. Joshua Howard, Ms., (Col. by brevet); 16.

The other officers, in the 16 Infantry Regiments, are as follow:

Regiments.	Majors.	Captains	1st Lieuts.	2d Lieuts.	Born in U. S.	Born in Europe.
First.....	2	10	10	11	32	Fr. 1.
Second.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Third.....	2	10	10	12	38	Ire. 1.
Fourth.....	2	10	10	12	33	Ire. 1.
Fifth.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Sixth.....	2	10	10	12	33	Fr. 1.
Seventh.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Eighth.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Ninth.....	2	10	10	20	41	Eng. 1.
Tenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Eleventh.....	2	10	10	20	39	Prus 1a
Twelfth.....	2	10	10	20	41	Ger. 1
Thirteenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Fourteenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Fifteenth.....	2	10	10	20	40	Ger 2 b
Sixteenth.....	2	10	10	20	40	Scot. 1c

a One Captain, a native of Hanover—One Second Lieutenant, a native of Ireland.

b One Second Lieutenant, a native of Ireland.

c One Captain, a native of Canada

Majors of Artillery or Infantry receive \$60 per month, \$24 for rations, forage for 3 horses, and are allowed for 2 servants; Captains \$40, rations \$24; Lieutenants \$27 to \$30 each, and \$24 for rations; Sergeants \$13 per month; Corporals \$9; Privates \$7. From the pay of each private \$1 per month is retained until the term of his enlistment expires. Commandants at fixed posts get double rations.

The 12th and 14th Infantry regiments are being mustered out of service at New-Orleans; 13th do., at Mobile; 15th do., at Cincinnati

The Statute of Aug. 1843, repeals the act of May 13, 1846, authorizing "an increase of the rank and file of the Army," but provides, that the President may, by transfer from other regiments, increase the number of privates in five regiments to 100 per company.

Mr. Secretary Marcy, in his Report of Dec. 2, 1847, said, that the 25 regular regiments, when full, would contain 28,814, exclusive of officers, but that the strength then was only 21,583, although 22,243 men had been enlisted for the regulars (beside the previous number) within the 12 months. Artillery regiments, when full, contain 1,200 privates; cavalry, foot, and voltigeurs, 1,000 each.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT.

Ten Professors or Teachers.

Cadets.—First Class 42; Second do. 46; Third do. 80; Fourth do. 79. Natives of U.S. 245, of Turkey 1, of Italy 1.

Pay of Cadets, in artillery and infantry, per month \$24.

Congress voted \$143,472 to uphold the Academy for 1848-9, viz.: Pay of officers, teachers, cadets and musicians, \$79,764; barracks for cadets; contingencies \$30,155, &c., being about \$580 per annum for instructing each of the 247 military scholars. It would be well to inquire what proportion of the boys thus taught, go into and remain in the army.

In 1846-7, the pay of officers, cadets, &c. at W. P. was \$81,740, their subsistence, forage, &c., \$8,043, expenses, barracks, visitors, \$41,971. Barracks for the Cadets are in progress, at a cost of \$186,000, exclusive of out-buildings.

THE UNITED STATES' ARMY.—PROMOTIONS.

In the British Army, old deserving non-commissioned officers do not, as in France, get often promoted; young lads of the 'man-milliner' species, are put over the heads of the oldest, staidest sergeants, over men whose practical knowledge of discipline, and great military experience, ought to entitle them to promotion. Senator Pearce of N.H. thinks that we follow the English practice too closely. One day he told of "a sergeant who performed a service at the battle of the Whithlacochee, for which, had it been under Napoleon, he would have got a baton. But in ours what did he get? Three times did that gallant fellow, with his arm broken and hanging at his side, charge the Indians and drive them from their hammocks, where they were entrenched. The poor sergeant stayed in the service until his time expired, and that was all he got for his gallantry and disinterestedness." An opinion gains strength, that the honors of the Army and Navy ought to be thrown open to free competition. Very many commissions and promotions are the reward of official trimming and trucking in Congress, &c., by the relatives of parties thus placed over the heads of more deserving men.

Von Müller tells us in his Universal History, that "The degrees in the Roman Army were very numerous. From the last centurion of the last manipulus of the first line to the primipilatus, there were sixty steps. The choice of the Generals did not depend on the number of years of service; often the leader who had triumphed served under his successor, and the father under the command of his son; indolence and want of ability were the only obstacles to promotion."

"The Romans did not consider it necessary that the soldiers should be of great stature: large bodies cannot easily support so much fatigue as those of smaller bulk. The Barbarians disdained the small stature of the Roman troops. The love of their country, and the great interests that were at stake, gave to the armies of the Romans an impulse very different from the motives of the Carthaginian and Asiatic soldiery, who fought only for pay."

Sir James Mackintosh considered a Standing Army dangerous to the institutions of a free State; De Tocqueville thinks that "a restless and turbulent spirit is an evil inherent in the very constitution of Democratic armies;" and that odd compound of monarchy, feudalism and aristocracy, Sir Walter Scott, told his son that "a democratic soldier is worse than an ordinary traitor by ten thousand degrees, as he forgets his military honor, and is faithless to the master whose bread he eats."

Under the Government which Scott so greatly admired, Commissions in the army are bought and sold like stocks or acres; officers who have served some two to ten years are allowed to retire on

half pay, enjoy it twenty, thirty, or even forty years, and then sell out to younger men; merit, if unconnected with rank and standing in society, is quite apt to be overlooked, though it is not always so.

Fuller, a distinguished English author, early in the 17th century, wrote a book called "The Holy State," wherein he thus describes "The Good General:" "He shows in what a General *loves and is beloved* by his soldiers." "1. By giving them good words." "2. By partaking with his soldiers in their *painful employments*." "3. By sharing with them in their wants." "4. By taking notice, and rewarding of their deserts; never disinheriting a worthy soldier of his birthright, of the next office due unto him. For a worthy man is wounded more deeply by his own General's neglect, than by his enemies' sword; the latter may kill him, but the former deads his courage, or, what is worse, made it into discontent; who had rather others should make a ladder of his dead corpse to scale a city by it, than a bridge of him while alive, for his *punics* to give him the go-by, and pass over him to preferment. For this reason chiefly, (*besides some others*), a great and valiant English General in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was *hated* of his soldiers, because he deposed officers by his own absolute will, without respect of orderly advancing such as deserved it, which made a great man once salute him with this letter: 'Sir, if you will be pleased to bestow a Captain's place on the bearer hereof, being a worthy gentleman, he shall do that for you, which never as yet any soldier did, namely, pray to God for your health and happiness.'"

PAY OF THE ARMY, YEAR 1846-7.

The following particulars are taken from Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 1847, pp. 123 to 214 and 282 to 295; what little insight they give us as to the system of accountability to Congress and the public, through *clearness of statements and a publicity of facts*, those who can may profit by; we really cannot.

Pay of the Army, (deducting repayments,) \$1,725,992. Of twenty-three paymasters named, T. P. Andrews was intrusted with \$395,391; T. J. Leslie with \$547,546; G. H. Ringgold \$231,306; and the others with sums varying from \$642 to \$116,605. Pay of ten regiments \$80,000.

Subsistence of Officers \$545,467; of which \$422,823 passed through the hands of Paymasters Leslie, Andrews, Townsend and Ringgold.

Subsistence Department, \$1,765,566; of which \$900,300 were paid through Commissary Seawell, \$121,000 through Shiras, \$400,000 through Grayson; \$120,000 through Lee.

Subsistence, ten Regiments of Regulars, \$220,632; of which \$150,000 paid per Seawell.

Quartermaster's Department, \$1,473,030; of which per Vinton \$140,000. E. Mackay \$76,000, T. F. Hunt \$109,234, H. Stanton \$100,000, Dusenberry, \$55,100; Morris S. Miller \$32,459; M. M. Clark \$348,752, D. D. Tompkins \$504,508.

Same Department—Incidentals, [no items or explanations given], \$1,025,337; of which, per Hunt \$251,000, Clark \$656,235.

Same Department—Transportation and Supplies, \$971,331; of which \$1,126,680 in hands of Michael M. Clark, \$939,500 in hands of David H. Vinton, \$411,000 H. Stanton, \$155,550 E. Mackay, \$799,309, T. F. Hunt, \$79,000 Dusenberry, \$166,320 M. S. Miller, \$117,000 F. R. Loper.

Transportation of the Army, including Officers' baggage, \$3,314,125; per hands of T. F. Hunt \$389,934, D. D. Tompkins \$503,956, M. M. Clark \$1,479,196, E. Mackay \$168,300, D. H. Vinton \$281,700.

Clothing Department, \$397,119; of which \$565,975 per H. Stanton.

Of \$405,036 on hand for three months' extra pay to privates, sergeants, musicians, &c., and expenses of recruiting, \$291,358 were paid. \$40,294 for

services of private physicians, of which \$24,500 per Mower.—"Barracks, Quarters, &c.," \$236,078; of which per M. M. Clark, Asst. Quarterm'r. \$116,919. "Providing for the comfort of Discharged Soldiers," \$500,000, through Dy. Quartermaster Gen. Hunt—no details. Repairs of Roads and Bridges for armies, \$39,000.

MEXICAN HOSTILITIES, &c.

In addition to the above, and other expenditures, we find in page 163 to 168 Executive Documents, 7, Dec. 1847, that \$16,344,397 were paid in 1846-7, under the head of 'Mexican Hostilities.'—Reference is made to the act of July 20, 1846, but no details are given of the expenditure. The money was expended on 'volunteers and other troops,' and appears to have passed through the hands of—T. F. Hunt \$3,266,224, A. Mackay, \$641,540, H. Stanton \$410,000, H. Whiting \$300,000, A. R. Hietzel \$249,000, D. D. Tompkins \$476,615, S. B. Dusenbury \$150,000, D. H. Vinton \$732,918, M. M. Clark \$1,336,592, R. E. Clary \$190,000, W. Seawell \$200,000, Amos B. Eaton \$135,000, J. B. Grayson \$510,000, J. P. Moore \$194,943, Paymaster T. J. Leslie \$1,793,450, B. Walker \$200,000, Timothy P. Andrews (ex-Col. Voltigeurs) \$352,000, Christ. Andrews \$122,000, Roger S. Dix \$100,000, A. D. Stewart \$567,050, Benjamin F. Larned \$546,400, G. H. Ringgold \$334,700, H. C. Wayne \$146,000.

Pay of Volunteers, \$614,481.—Charged as in the hands of B. F. Larned, Deputy Paymaster-Gen. \$1,100,000, from which said payments were made.

Subsistence of Volunteers, 11 Regts. \$257,453, of which \$200,000 per Commissaries Lee and Seawell.

Preventing, Suppressing and Repressing Indian Hostilities, \$51,322; but no act is referred to, nor is it clear to us who got the money.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

Armament of certain Fortifications, \$203,773.—No particulars given, but act of May 15, '46, referred to. 'Ordnance Service,' \$93,994. 'Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies,' \$560,633; Horses lost or destroyed, \$20,252. 'National Armories,' \$369,506; of which, per E. Ingersoll, storekeeper, \$217,000, and Richard Parker \$142,475. Repairs,

&c., at Springfield and Harper's Ferry Armories, \$151,053; Arsenal, \$108,915; Bought Saltpetre, Brimstone and Gunpowder, \$150,000; Laid out in Fortifications and Barracks, \$1,363,245—no details, but a reference to the amount paid the lieutenant, captain, or other military man who drew the money. Light-houses, Harbors, River Improvements, \$34,308; Removal of Choctaws from Mississippi, \$41,985; 'Expenses of Mission to Wild Indians of the Prairie,' \$51,723, M. G. Lewis and P. M. Butler, Commissioners—an expensive mission this. For carrying into effect Indian Treaties, or payments to Indians in money or in kind, immense sums are charged, but beyond a reference to the statutes and stating who expended the money, little information is given to the public. On the military establishment votes, \$6,204,218 appears to have been in the hands of public accountants on July 1, 1846, and \$3,365,318 on July 1, 1847.

While many pages of the Blue Book are filled up with such items as "New-York Daily Express, for advertising meeting of Army and Medical Board, \$11," the American Reader will look in vain for any complete and intelligible account of the year's receipts and expenditures; indeed bills to enforce the payment into the Treasury of all the revenue have met with quite as little favor at Washington as at Westminster.

Five or six years since, Mr. Meriwether reported, from the committee on public expenditures, in the House of Representatives, a bill providing, "That no officer of the army or navy shall receive any other compensation than the pay or emoluments of the office which he holds, notwithstanding he may perform the duties of any other office or appointment." Also, "That no payment shall be made to any officer of the army or navy, by way of pay or emoluments, who may have been or shall be restored to rank, for the time he may have been or shall be out of service." A majority in Congress, who have 'Democracy' continually upon their lips, and 'the public plunder' in their eye, would have passed a bill to double the national taxation for the especial benefit of idle and useless officials, the lumber of the public service, rather than adopt such real reforms as the above.

THE NAVY.

The world has furnished no example of a flourishing commerce without a maritime protection; and a moderate knowledge of man and history will convince any one that no such prodigy ever can arise. A mercantile marine and a military marine must grow up together—one cannot long exist without the other.—JOHN ADAMS—Message, Nov. 25, 1797.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations. The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision, and the want of a naval school of instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Message, Dec. 1825.

Reason shows, and experience proves, that no commercial prosperity can be durable, if it cannot be united in case of need, to naval force. This truth is as well understood in the United States as anywhere. I cannot refrain from believing that the Anglo-Americans will one day become the first maritime power on the globe.—ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

VESSELS OF WAR—Oct. 1848.

In the Pacific.—Ohio, 74 guns; Congress, 44; Independence, 54; Warren, 20; Fredonia, 4; St. Mary, 20; Dale, 16; Lexington, (store) 6; Southampton, 4. Commodore T. Ap. C. Jones, commanding.

Mediterranean.—United States, 44 guns; Marion, 16; Taney, schooner, 3; Princeton, steamer 9; Alleghany, do.; Erie, (store) 4; Supply, (store) 4. Commodore W. Bolton, commanding.

Brazil Coast.—Bradywine, 44; St. Louis, 20; Perry, 10. Commodore G. W. Storer, commanding.

African Coast.—Portsmouth, 20 guns; Jamestown, 20; Decatur, 16; Porpoise, 10; Bainbridge, 10. Commodore Ben. Cooper, commanding.

Home Squadron.—Raritan, 44 guns; Saratoga, 20; John Adams, 20; Albany 20; Germantown, 20; Flirt, 2; Iris and Waterwitch, (steamers) each 1; Electra, (store) 2. Commodore Wilkinson, commanding.

Coast Survey.—Wave, 1; Phoenix, 1; Vixen, (steamer) 3. Lake Service.—Michigan, (steamer) 1. European Seas.—St. Lawrence, 44. East India.—Plymouth, 20; Preble, 16; Dolphin, 10.

Preparing for Sea.—(At New-York) Relief, (store); (at Boston) Constitution, 44; (at Norfolk) Columbia, 44; Vandalia, 20.

Receiving Ships in Commission.—Pennsylvania, 120 guns; Franklin, 74; North Carolina, 74; Ontario, 18; Union, (steamer) 4.

Vessels in Ordinary.—Columbus, 74; Delaware, 74; Potomac, 44; Savannah, 44; Cyane, 20; Constellation, 36; Macedonian, 36; Vincennes, 20; Falmouth, 20; Fairfield, 20; Levant, 20; Yorktown, 16; Petrel, 1; Mississippi, (steamer) 10; Fulton, (steamer) 4; Cumberland, 44.

Tenders.—Steamers Engineer and Gen. Taylor. *On the Stocks.*—Alabama, 74 guns; Vermont, 74; Virginia, 74; New-York, 74; New-Orleans, 74, (at Sacket's Harbor, Lake Ontario.); Santee, 44; Sabine, 44; Saranac, 44; Susquehanna 44; Powhatan, 44; also 4 first-class steamers at Kittery, Me., Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Gosport.

By comparing the above list of war ships with annexed lists of officers, a pretty correct judgment may be obtained as to the proportion they bear to each other. In 1842, in Congress, Mr. Fillmore "believed that there was no limitation on the appointing power with reference to the number of officers, or the grade to be given them; of course there was but little responsibility."—There are some limits now.

We have been unable to find any official list of the officers, crews, &c. of the several ships. The Bureau of Construction estimates the pay of officers and seamen for 1849 at \$2,600,000, but says nothing as to the number of men and boys, nor how many are in each ship.

Secretary of the Navy—JOHN Y. MASON, Virginia, \$6,000.

Chief Clerk, Robert W. Young, \$2,000; other 11 Clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,500. Estimate of expenses of the Secretary's office for 1848-9, \$24,790.

BUREAU OF NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.

Chief, Commodore Joseph Smith, Ms., \$3,500.—*Civil Engineer*, W. P. S. Sanger, Ms., \$2,000.—Five Clerks, &c., \$700 to \$1,400; Six Civil Engineers, at New-York, &c., at \$1,500 to \$2,500 each; Six Agents, for preserving live oak, at \$200 to \$2,000 each. They asked a supply of \$1,837,155 for 1849, including another \$350,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

Chief, Lewis Warrington, Va., (who took the

Epervier, April 29, 1814,) \$3,500; Six Clerks, &c., at \$700 to \$1,200.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c.

Chief, Charles W. Skinner, Me., \$3,000; Ten Clerks, &c., at \$700 to \$1,400. *Engineer*, C. W. Copeland, Con. (at New-York) \$2,500.

Chief Naval Constructor, Francis Grice, N. J., (Washington) \$3,000.

Naval Constructors, \$2,300 each—S. M. Pook, Ms., (Boston); Benjamin F. Delano, Ms., (Portsmouth); Samuel Hartt, Ms., (New-York); Samuel T. Hartt, (Norfolk); C. G. Selfridge, Ms., (Pensacola); J. Lenthall, D. C., (Philadelphia.) They estimate the expenses of repairs for 1849, and fuel, at \$2,500,000; and for the 4 first-class steamers on the stocks \$1,200,000. They value the stores on hand at the Navy Yards, July 1, 1847, at \$6,158,858, besides stores, value \$1,940,558 under the care of the Ordnance Bureau.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Engineer-in-Chief, Charles H. Haswell, N. Y., \$3,000. 7 *Chief-Engineers*, at \$1,200 to \$1,573. 49 *Assistants*, at \$350 to \$973 each.

Naval Storekeepers, 4c., 13 at \$1,400 to \$1,700 each—at various stations.

NAVY AGENTS AND THEIR STATIONS.

Prosper M. Wetmore, Con., New-York; Joseph Hall, Boston; S. D. Patterson, Pa., Philadelphia; Joseph White, Ire., Baltimore; John M. Bell, Tenn., New-Orleans; W. Anderson, Va., Pensacola; O. Cohen, S. C., Savannah; Geo. Loyall, Va., Norfolk; S. Cushman, Me., Portsmouth, N. H.; W. B. Scott, Md., Washington; J. S. Watkins, Va., Memphis.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Chief, Gideon Welles, Con., \$3,000. Six clerks, &c., \$700 to \$1,400 each.

Although Secretary Mason states that there are but 8,000 men in the Navy, this bureau makes estimates of provisions for 10,000, also for 1,018 officers in the sea service, and 1,113 marines,—total, 4,427,815 rations at 20 cents, \$885,563.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Chief, Thomas Harris, Pa., \$2,500. Surgeon, clerks and messenger, \$700 to \$1,400 each.

NAVY LIST.

SIXTY-EIGHT CAPTAINS.

† Jas. Barron, Va.; Chas. Stewart, Pa., (who took the Levant, Cyane, &c., 1814.) Jacob Jones, (who took the Frolic, Oct. 13, 1812.) Charles Morris, Con.; Lewis Warrington, Va.; C. G. Ridgely, Md.; John Downes, Ms.; Stephen Cassin, Pa., (of the Ticonderoga, battle of Lake Champlain.) A. S. Wadsworth, Me.; George C. Read, Ire.; H. E. Ballard, Md.; Jesse Wilkinson, Va.; T. Ap Catesby Jones, Va.; W. Compton Bolton, Eng.; W. B. Shubrick, S. C.; Chas. W. Morgan, Va.; Lawrence Kearny, N. J.; F. A. Parker, Va.; E. R. McCall, S. C.; Dan. Turner, N. Y., (who commanded the Caledonia on Lake Erie, 1813.) * David Conner, Pa.; *W. M. Hunter, Pa.; *J. D. Sloot, N. Y.; *Mat. C. Perry, R. I.; *C. W. Skinner, Me.; *John Thos. Newton, Va.; *Joseph Smith, Ms.; *Lawrence Rousseau, La.; *George W. Storer, N. H.; F. H. Gregory, N. H.; Philip F. Voorhees, N. J.; Ben. Cooper, do.; David Geisinger, Md.; R. F. Stockton, N. J.; Isaac McKeever, Pa.; J. P. Zantzinger, do.; W. D. Salter, N. Y.; C. S. Macauley, Pa.; Thos. M. Newell, Ga.; E. A. F. Lavalette, and T. T. Webb, Va.; John Perceval, Ms.; J. H. Aulick, Va.; W. V. Taylor, R. I.; B. Dulany, Va.; S. H. Stringham, N. Y.; Isaac Mayo, Md.; W. Mervine, Pa.; Thomas Crabb, Md.; Thomas Paine, R. I.; James Armstrong, Ky.; Jos. Smoot, Md.; S. L. Breese, N. Y.; Ben. Page, Eng.; John Gwinn, Md.; T. W. Wyman, Ms.; Andrew Fitz-

ugh, Va.; W. K. Latimer, Md.; Hiram Paulding, N. Y.; U. P. Levy, Pa.; Charles Boorman, and Francis Forrest, Md.; W. Jameson, Va.; Chas. Gaunt, N. J.; W. Ramsay, Va.; Henry Henry, Md.; S. W. Downing, N. J.

In Sept. 1847, Captains 68; natives of Va. 14, Md. 11, Pa. 10, N. J. 6, N. Y. 6, N. E. 12, S. C. 2, Eng. 2, Ire. 1, La. 1, Ga. 1, Del. 1, Ky. 1.

Of the above, there were, senior Captains, 15 in Sea service, commanding in Navy-yards or other duty, at \$4,500.....\$67,500
Nineteen on leave or waiting orders, (that is, doing nothing,) at \$3,500..... 66,500
Five Captains of Squadrons, at \$4,073..... 20,365
Nine other Capts. at sea, &c., \$3,500..... 31,500
Twenty other Capts. on leave, &c., (that is, unemployed,) at \$2,500..... 50,000
\$235,865

NINETY-SEVEN COMMANDERS.

Of whom ninety-six are natives of the U. S., and one of Ireland.

Twenty-nine in Sea service, at \$2,573.....\$74,617
Twenty-three in Navy-yards, &c., at \$2,100 48,300
Forty-three waiting orders, or absent on leave (on shore, doing nothing,) at \$1,800 77,400
\$200,317

327 LIEUTENANTS—Oct. 1847.

Of whom 320 are natives of the U. S., three of the W. I., two of Ireland, one of Eng., one of Spain—

* Were appointed Lieutenants, July 24, 1813.

† Was appointed Lieut. in March, 1798, and Capt. May 23, 1799.

Seventeen Lieutenants Com'g, at \$1,873..\$31,941
 154 do. in Sea service, \$1,573.....242,242
 61 do. in Navy-yards, &c., \$1,500..... 91,500
 83 do. waiting orders or on leave of absence
 (that is, ashore and unemployed,) \$1,200..111,600

\$477,183

Now that the quarrel with Mexico is settled, the number of idle Lieutenants, at \$1,200 a-year, will have greatly increased.

SURGEONS—Oct. 1847.

Surgeons 69; Passed Assistant do. 33; Assistant do. 40.

Of whom 134 are natives of the U.S., 4 of Ire., 2 W.I., 1 Scot., 1 Spain.

There are some 20 rates of income, from \$650 a-year up to \$2,700, with \$73 for a ration, if on sea service. Suppose the average of the 142 to be \$1,600, and we have \$227,200 a-year of pay. Of the surgeons 14, and of the assistant do. 14, were unemployed, 'waiting orders' or absent on leave. This was in war times. Some were sick.

TWENTY-FOUR CHAPLAINS.

18 at \$1,200, on duty; 6 at \$800, ashore, &c.

SIXTY-FOUR PURSERS—Oct. 1847.

Samuel Forrest, D.C., Ohio, 74 guns.....\$3,500
 Edw. T. Dunn, D.C., Columbus, 74..... 3,500
 Wm. Sinclair, Ms., Cumberland, frigates..... 3,000
 Joseph H. Terry, N.Y., Brandywine, fr..... 3,000
 Dudley Walker, Ms., Columbia, fr..... 3,000
 Wm. Speiden, D.C., Congress, fr..... 3,000
 Horatio Bridge, Me., United States, fr..... 3,000
 Edw. Fitzgerald, Pa., Pennsylvania, 120 gr. 2,500
 B. J. Cahoon, R.I., North Carolina, 74..... 2,500
 T. P. McBlair, Md., Franklin, 74..... 2,500
 Sterrett Ramsay, Pa., Navy-yd., Pensacola..... 2,500
 H. W. Greene, N.H., Razee Independence 3,000

Other Pursers—16 at \$2,000—\$32,000, 14 at \$1,500—\$21,000. On shore, unemployed, 18, at \$1,000 to \$1,800 each.

Natives of U. S. 63; of Ireland 1. (Erie, 8 guns.)

216 PASSED MIDSHIPMEN—Oct. 1847.

176 at Sea, at \$823.....\$144,848
 12 various duties, at \$750..... 9,000
 28 unemployed or sick, at \$800..... 16,800

\$170,648

Natives of the U. S. 214; of Eng. 1, [Madison Rush]; of S. A. 1.

223 MIDSHIPMEN—Oct. 1847.

If in sea service \$473 a-year; land do. \$350; on shore unemployed \$300. There were 65 at a naval school; 24 were "waiting preparatory examination." On an average, probably, 223 were receiving \$390 each, including one ration to those at sea, \$84,740.

Natives of the U.S. 221; S. A. 1; Fr. 1.

The Act of Aug. 1848, provides for the appointment of 464 midshipmen, who are to be taken as equally as possible from each Congressional District, [many of which are *far inland*!] Whether this is the best mode to encourage and reward capable young seamen, wherever born, is a matter of opinion. More than 180 passed-midshipmen may receive pay, under a suspension of the Act of March 3, 1845.

OTHER NAVAL OFFICERS AND AGENTS.

31 Masters, at \$750 to \$1,173; 147 Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers, at \$500 to \$873; 21 Professors of Mathematics, at \$1,200—of whom 11 were unemployed, Oct. 1847; the Act of last August limits their number to 12, increases their wages to \$1,500, with a ration, value \$73, when on duty, and half pay, or more, when idle.

MARINE CORPS.

Col. Commandant, Archibald Henderson, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); Major F. G. Howie,

Va., Adjutant; G. W. Walker, D. C., Paymaster; A. A. Nicholson, S. C., Quartermaster; S. Miller, Ms., Lieut. Col.—4 Majors, 17 Captains, 24 First Lieutenants, 23 Second Lieutenants. Natives of the United States, 72; Ireland, 1.

The pay of the Colonel is \$75 per month, with 19 rations and allowances; and the sums paid under the name of rations vary. Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, has the estimate for 1848-9; 75 commissioned officers, pay and allowances, \$68,746; 324 sergeants, corporals, drummers and fifers, \$40,296; 2,000 privates, at \$7 per month, \$168,000; 81 officers' servants, at \$8 50 per month, food and clothing, \$8,362; extra rations to officers five years in army, \$13,734. The income of the 75 commissioned officers in this corps, for a year, exceeds the income of 1,000 of the privates by \$7,732.

NAVAL PENSIONS.

Amount for 1846-7, \$123,252. In Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, these allowances are given in full detail. A seaman's widow gets \$6 a month; a Commander's widow, \$30; a Lieutenant's widow, \$25; a Captain's widow, \$50; a Marine's widow, \$3 50. Invalid seamen, \$1 50 to \$8 50 per month; a Commander, \$30; a Lieutenant, \$25. It is just to uphold those who are maimed and broken down in the naval or military service.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

From pages 314 to 321, of Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 1847, we select the following particulars of payments made in 1846-7:

"Pay and subsistence of the Navy;" both are blended in one item, and all we can learn is, that \$2,847,445 were paid out, through certain pursers and navy agents, and that \$1,523,253 remained in the hands of, we know not who, unexpended.—How the public can judge of accounts thus presented we see not. Pay of Superintendents, \$87,131, is next; then \$746,329 for provisions; \$62,598 for clothing; Surgeons' necessities \$49,772; "increase, repair, armament and equipment of the navy," \$1,601,325; fuel for steam vessels, \$12,955. Navy Yards \$727,278, of which \$325,000 were laid out in New-York. Contingent expenses of the Navy, \$541,000 (no particulars); books and maps, \$34,811; relief bills, \$113,881; Mexican hostilities, expended \$2,450,065; pay, provisions, subsistence, clothing, stores, "for the Marine corps," \$294,052. Fuel, transportation, recruiting, barracks, and contingencies, marine corps, \$44,572. In all \$9,832,883 were paid out, and \$3,409,052 remained on hand, to another year's credit.

In Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, Secretary Mason adverts to the Act of 1846, increasing the navy to 10,000 men, and says its numbers in 1847 did not exceed 8,000. We nowhere find an official statement of the men on board each ship, but a clear account is given of the Marines and their pay.

Votes in Congress, August 3, 1848, for year 1848-9.—Improvements and repairs at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, Va., \$55,551; do. at Boston, \$97,351; do. at New-York, \$106,000; Brooklyn Dry Dock, \$350,000; for land to be bought near the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the Wallabout, \$285,000; repairs, &c., Philadelphia, \$14,500; do. at Norfolk, Va., \$144,136; do. at Pensacola, \$209,625; do. at Memphis, \$174,038; at Sacket's Harbor, \$2,000; \$477,826 to uphold the Marine corps, on the peace establishment, which had it been 915, as in 1817, officers included, would make the cost \$252 per man; improvements to naval school, Annapolis, \$17,500; towards erecting floating dry docks at Philadelphia, Pensacola, and Kittery in Maine, \$400,000.

NAVAL RANK AND SERVICE.

Secretary Upshur, in his report of Dec. 4, 1844, says:

"Additional ranks in the Navy would be eminently useful as an instrument of discipline. The post-captain of to-day is precisely equal in rank to the oldest post-captain in the service. He feels his equality from the first moment that he attains it, and at the same moment the disinclination that he is commanded and controlled by his equal rises with him. He will not willingly submit to learn as a scholar, what his own position authorizes him to teach.—He looks to a separate command for himself; he begins to lay down systems of his own, and turns a deaf ear to the lessons of experience imparted by older heads, because they cannot claim any higher rank."

The New-York *Courier & Enquirer* proposed one Admiral, four Vice-Admirals, and eight Rear Admirals, in 1842, to begin with, at an average increase of pay, each, of \$2,000, or \$25,000 additional, yearly. Are \$5,500 a-year, in addition to higher rank, essential as means of securing respect, or of supporting the incumbent and his family? Soon after Congress declared our independence of Europe they resolved (Nov. 15, 1776) that the higher grades of rank of the naval officers be Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, and Commodore, equal to those of General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, and Brigadier-General, in the land service; but they never appointed an Admiral.

In 1842, Mr. Sprigg, in House of Rep. said, that

"The case, as he had learned from officers of experience, was this: A midshipman, after receiving his appointment, went to sea for two or three years, and then had to wait on shore five or six years before he was made a Lieutenant. The consequence was, that when he went to sea again, he had nearly forgotten what little he had learned. There were upward of 250 officers 'waiting orders' in 1841, and at that very time, when there was not enough to do for those already in commission, 140 more were appointed."

Mr. Elihu Burritt states, that from 1815 to 1823, EIGHT YEARS, there were 23 Captains whose average term of service was less than two years; 80 Commanders, a little over two; 172 Lieutenants less than three and a half. In 1845, three hundred and sixty-nine naval officers were on shore, unemployed, waiting orders.

On Dec. 22, 1835, Judge Vanderpoel, in the House of Representatives, said, that

"Commissions in the Army, in the time of peace, were, comparatively, sinecures. Barring the toilsome and honorable expedition against Black Hawk, and an occasional chase after a few retreating and predatory savages, what has your army done, or rather, what has it had to do, since the peace of 1815? It had done all that had been required of it, but it could, in the nature of things, have but little or nothing to do. Not so with the Navy—our vast and growing commerce must be protected, the pirate must be driven from the ocean."

Our commerce would be none the worse protected, were merit made the passport to naval promotion, and the sons and other relatives of persons in office allowed to take their chance as naval apprentices, instead of being nearly the only class allowed to rise in the service.

NAVAL PUNISHMENTS AND REWARDS—COURTS MARTIAL—FLOGGING.

The law allows a citizen-sailor to receive 100 lashes for an offence not capital, and any number more lashes for a capital offence, on the verdict of a Court composed of 5 to 13 officers, without a jury; and although the Court happen to be divided into 7 ayes and 6 noes. The Act of Aug. 1848, requires an annual Report of the number of sailors flogged in each ship, stating the offence and how many lashes were inflicted. There would be more equity in such sentences were MERIT the only passport to naval promotion; for, in that case, officers who had once been common sailors, suffered their privations, and felt as they feel,

would be umpires. But the hardy sailor, to whom all hope of promotion is denied, is tried by a jury, not of his equals, but of his officers, who monopolize power, preferment, large incomes and high honors. This sort of trial, occasionally subjects seamen, the citizens of this Republic, to be publicly flogged like a disobedient bond, but no commissioned or warrant officer is ever flogged for any offence.

In the N. Y. *Evening Star* of July 16, 1840, we find part of a note, written on board the North Carolina, 74:

"Respecting that man who was flogged here yesterday, he was seized up in the gangway and took 120 lashes with the cats, used by three boat-swain's mates, without a flinch, and afterwards vowed revenge upon the authors of it, clenching his fists at the time and laughing as if nothing had taken place, and I think he is a very likely person to fulfil his promise. He has had, altogether, since his six years in the service, 1020 lashes."

A few years since, a commander in the Navy, now a post-captain, and in the receipt of \$3,500 a-year, was tried on charges of oppression and cruelty, for striking the men with his fists, knocking them down and stamping upon them, and inflicting illegal punishments with the cat and other instruments of torture. There were eight specifications, and ample proof, through the evidence of officers of undoubted reputation. His brother captains, of the Naval Court, sentenced him to three years' suspension without rank, *which the Executive reduced to a year*, through the influence of some members of the Court that found him guilty. Is this just and equitable?

When Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War, Congress caused some inquiry to be made relative to cases of wanton cruelty in the Army, and the publication of their Report produced for a time the best effects. Mr. C. greatly improved the practice in that Department. The case of the Somers is still fresh in the public mind, although the principal actors in that tragedy are no longer numbered with the living, and the floggings there proved, as well as in other trials of great interest, ought to have produced a change from a partial system to one that would duly check both officers and men.

From sentences by Courts Martial, or proceedings like these on board the Somers, even if unjust, the U. S. District Court at New-York decided, in 1843, that parties aggrieved had no remedy by an appeal to the Civil Tribunal, and refused to "arraign the parties accused on a matter touching their lives;" nor did Congress interfere. Our naval system copies British usages not in accordance with our Republican Institutions. Even in the division of prize money, the whole of the "seamen, ordinary seamen, marines and boys," get but \$35,000 among them, while the officers divide \$65,000 where the prize taken is \$100,000.

The Act of April 21, 1806, reduced the Navy to a mere handful—13 captains, 9 commanders, 72 lieutenants, 150 midshipmen, with enough of surgeons, pursers, &c.; no officer to get more than half pay unless on actual service; also 925 seamen and boys. The Navy now bears a far larger proportion to the whole population, and requires the utmost attention from Congress.

Were rewards more plentiful and punishment less unequal in the Army and Navy, especially the latter, both services would be gainers in efficiency. Von Mähler, in vol. 1 of his *Universal History*, tells us, that in ancient Rome—

"The soldier who had saved the life of a citizen, who had killed his enemy, or maintained his post as long as the contest continued, obtained as his reward the civic crown. It was intended that each man should exert himself as much for his comrade as for the highest officer, and therefore the same crown was the only reward for saving the life of the General. This badge was worn during life, and when a plebeian entered the theatre with it on his head, the sena-

tors arose from their seats, and the parents of the fortunate man obtained an exemption from all taxes. He who had saved the whole Army or the camp, obtained, by the decree of the Senate and the people, the Crown of Grass. When the younger Decius, the Consul who fell heroically in the War of the Samnites, obtained this honor, he offered to the gods a hundred oxen."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, CAVE JOHNSON, TEN., \$6,000.
Assistant Postmaster-General, SELAH R. HOBBS,
N. Y.; William J. Brown, Ky.; John Marrin,
Ireland—\$2,500 each.

Chief Clerk, William H. Dundas, Va., \$2,000.

Clerks—3 at \$1,500 each; 13 at \$1,400; 19 at \$1,200; 8 at \$1,000; also 8 other persons.

Of \$167,045, paid in 1846-7, to clerks, &c. &c., (including P. O. Auditor's office,) \$59,861 were for the above clerks, &c., and \$1,058 for contingencies.

Special Agents, &c., J. Holbrook, \$1,700; L. G. Alexander, \$1,790; D. Tolier, \$1,221; W. Tanner, \$1,511; S. R. Hobbs, \$1,185, (besides his salary.)

Congress voted, July 10, 1848, for the Post Office service of 1848-9, \$2,495,700; for transporting the mails within the Union to and from foreign ports, \$455,000; compensation of Postmasters, \$1,075,000; advertising, \$35,000; mail bags, \$25,000; blanks, \$18,000; clerks in offices of Postmasters, \$230,000, miscellaneous, \$113,000. They also voted, Aug. 3, other \$874,600, to defray the transportation of the U. S. Mail between New-York and Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans, Havana and Chagres; and between Panama and Astoria, via San Diego, San Francisco, and Monterey.

The latest annual report from the Postmaster-General shows, that there were, in July, 1847, mail routes of 153,818 miles in extent, by land and water, and the statutes of last session have added many thousands of miles additional, in Texas, &c. There are 3,659 mail contractors employed, also 186 route and local agents and mail messengers, 15,146 Postmasters, and thousands of clerks in offices, mail carriers, and persons occasionally employed, in printing, advertising, &c. &c. The expense of carrying the mails in 1846-7 was nearly two and a-half millions of dollars. Of letters passing through the mails at 5 cents each, there were 36,152,556; at 10 cents, 12,851,532; at 6 cents, 427,800; at 2 cents, 850,980; dropped 865,308; free (supposed) 5,000,000; dead letters, say 1,800,000.—The revenue of the department, for 1846-7, was \$3,945,893; the expenditure \$3,979,571. If there is any detailed, *intelligible* statement of the revenue and charges, the compiler has not heard of it.—Of \$311,239 charged to the United States for official postages, \$195,234 are in the Post Office Department.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS BY THE PEOPLE.

In times past, when a state officer displeased the people, he was often placed in a non-elective office by the party he acted with, or transferred to a post office or other appointment in the gift of the Federal authorities; men whom well-informed public opinion had proscribed, were thus provided for, and enabled to act efficiently for years against the popular will. The evil is lessened in this State, because more offices are made elective. Why should Whigs not push forward and carry out their long talked-of reform of giving to the people the election of every Postmaster throughout the Union?

If the people in their localities are capable of choosing their Presidents, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Sheriffs, Surrogates, Judges, and Registrars of property, why not also their Postmasters? Very often, indeed, persons are selected at Washington in whom a majority of their fellow-citizens have no confidence; the Post Office is not seldom made the rendezvous for the politicians of the party in power, and the sus-

We are too sparing in this way. A brave seaman, who signalized himself on board the Ocean Monarch, has, it is true, obtained special marks of public approbation, but what gold could equal, to a true American, such lasting honors as the civic crown and crown of grass, or their equivalents?

picion is audibly expressed by all classes, from the President of the United States, downward, that in many instances public documents are injuriously withheld from their owners, and even private correspondence concealed, and personal confidence violated.

What better remedy could be found for such complaints than to enable the qualified electors of every city, village and hamlet in the Union, to choose as their Postmaster the man in whom, from thorough personal knowledge, they had the highest degree of confidence, at the same time empowering the Postmaster-General to take proper sureties for fulfilment of the duties, as at present, and to remove incumbents for cause?—Such a change would lessen the dangerous influence of the federal executive, and the corruption that may be practised through a cordon of interested, selfish officials, whose tenure of power is sometimes limited solely by the extent of their subservience to the electioneering schemes of unprincipled party chiefs. We would fain hope that some member will urge the adoption of the principle involved, upon Congress, and press the question to an early vote.

We intend no personal censure on any individual Postmaster by these remarks. The Postmaster-general's remarks relative to "an organized corps" of politicians, in our 16,000 post-offices, we will try to find room for.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The only reason known to us for giving the Federal Government the sole control of the mails, post offices, and newspaper and letter carrying, throughout the Union, is, to associate society for a common beneficial purpose, where its agents can perform the service required better, quicker, safer, and cheaper, than any individual, private company, or single State could. If the community guarantee to every public servant or agent employed in, or by, the Post Office Department, a fair and moderate recompense for his or her services, out of the proceeds of the postage rates collected, what more is wanted than that these rates should be equitably proportioned, and high enough to meet the cost of the establishment, when prudently administered? To exact higher rates is either to encourage a profligate expenditure, or to raise a revenue, or rather trying to raise it, by increasing the difficulties of communication between one place and another, restricting the vast inland really free trade of the Union, burdening the letters of friendship, affection, business, innocent pleasure, and often, very often, of the poorer classes in the Far West with their friends in the old settlements, by a tax, calculated, as far as its operation extends, to work as injuriously to the public as steamboats, the telegraph, and locomotives, have worked for its good. Cheap postage benefits commerce, agriculture, home manufactures; helps to uphold ancient friendships; brings the distant places of a vast empire like ours closer together; gives new power to opinion, additional wings to useful knowledge; cheers the new settler in his wilderness; aids powerfully in the education of the whole people. One of the surest props of Government by the million, in the best sense of the term, is a well organized and efficient, yet economical Post Office Department. The easier it is

to obtain tidings of what all public functionaries possessed of delegated powers are doing, the more promptly can public opinion act upon and influence their conduct, for the general welfare in an elective Government.

A reduction of the rates of postage, to 2 cents for paid and 4 cents for unpaid letters of half an ounce in weight, might not for several years meet the annual expenditure, but it would eventually do so; and in the meantime the advantages to the American people which cheap inland postage would secure, are incalculable. When the 5 and 10 cent postage rates were adopted, very audible fears were expressed that the revenue would be materially injured, and efforts made by Mr. Cave Johnson, and the party about to resign power, to raise the rates once more. They failed, and now admit that the revenue meets the expenditure.—So it would, probably, in a few years, at 2 cents unpaid or 4 cents paid.

POST OFFICE REVENUE.—MAIL CARRIAGE.

The Northern States defray by far the greater proportion of the cost of transporting the public mails. During the year 1846-7, it cost \$258,464 to transport the mails through New-England; the revenue raised from postages was \$43,648; the expense of mail transportation in New-York and Pennsylvania, was only \$384,719; the revenue raised from postages in these two States, \$748,933. In Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia, on the other hand, \$770,044 were paid for mail transportation, while only \$311,569 were raised as revenue at all the Post Offices in these five States. Alabama raises under \$50,000 revenue, while over \$136,000 are paid to convey the mails through it, and the new State of Texas raises but \$8,246 in part of \$24,162 expended. Wisconsin pays \$56,703 of postage, while its mail conveyance costs but \$15,043; Iowa, even, is within \$500 of meeting all charges. The United States Senators from South Carolina and other Southern States, were the chief opponents of cheap postage, when the 5 and 10 cent rates were adopted; yet the South, where education is discouraged, and hundreds of thousands of the white people are unable to read and write, throws the heavy burden of mail carriage upon the North and East.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE.

A letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, (avoirdupois,) sent not exceeding 300 miles, five cents—sent over 300 miles, ten cents, every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and any excess over every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. the same rates of postage; and when advertised thrice in one newspaper, two cents per letter additional.

Each drop letter, not to be mailed, two cents.

All handbills or circulars, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, three cents each, and to be pre-paid.

Each newspaper, not over 1,900 sq. in. when not mailed by the publishers, 3 cents, and to be pre-paid. [This regulation unjustly exacts THREE cents postage *in advance* on every newspaper bought from newsmen, or directed by individuals to their friends, if only sent from Albany to Troy, or Schenectady, while papers mailed at New-York by the editors pass 500 miles, to Buffalo or beyond, for one cent, and only payable when taken out. The great principle of our Government is the diffusion of knowledge and the enforcement of equity; therefore this proviso should be modified. It bears unequally on the poorer classes of our citizens, whom it is our true interest to cherish, raise up and instruct.]

Any pamphlet or magazine, periodical, or other printed matter, transmittable by mail, having no written communication on it, of one ounce or less, or for a newspaper exceeding 1,900 sq. in. of surface, 2 cents—for each additional ounce, or more than half an ounce, 1 cent; newspapers of 1,900

square inches, when sent from the offices of publication, 1 cent per sheet, to any place not over 100 miles distant, or to any place in the State where published. If sent over 100 miles, and out of the State, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. [Letter and newspaper postages need not be pre-paid, except in such cases as we have noted.] Circulars, pamphlets and newspapers should be so folded as that the Postmaster can see what they are. If enveloped, they should be left open at the end. Postmasters are allowed \$50 out of every \$100 of newspaper and pamphlet postage they collect. They are no longer allowed to frank money-letters to editors from subscribers; they give receipts for money—the subscriber mails the receipt in a letter, which the Postmaster, where the editor lives, pays him the money for.

No packet can be mailed which weighs more than 2 pounds. Bound books are not mailable matter; private expresses, for the conveyance of letters on post-routes, are prohibited. Exchanges of newspapers between editors pass free.

Members of Congress may frank letters not weighing over 2 ounces.

The rates on $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters conveyed between places in Oregon and California and places on the Atlantic, is 40 cents each; and between one Post-town and another in California, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Letters, per half-ounce, to Bremen, paid or unpaid, mailed at N.Y., 24c.; within 300 miles of N.Y., 29c.; over 300 miles, 34c. per U.S. Mail Packets. If to Prussia, 12 cents additional; to Hamburg, 6c. do. If to Austria, 18; Bavaria, 22; Switzerland, 21; Egypt, 37; each additional, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter. To Denmark, 22; Sweden, 39; St. Petersburg, Russia, 24; each additional, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The postages payable on $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters by the British West India Mail Steamers, are, if for any British West India Island, 25 cents; for Martinique, Havana, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, or other island not British, 50 cents; for Chagres, Panama, Valparaiso, or any port on the Pacific, 75 cents; all letters for Havana, per steamers, are 25 cents.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—Postage of a half-ounce letter, mailed at any Post-Office in the United States to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, 24 cents—which may be paid by the sender, or by the person to whom it is directed. It will be forwarded though not prepaid. Heavier letters in proportion. Letters may be mailed in Britain or Ireland for the U.S. on same terms, except that on any weight over 1 ounce and under 2 ounces, four rates are charged.—Newspapers pay 4 cents each—2 when mailed here, and 2 when received in Britain. On British journals the same rate. Letters to Brit. N. America are charged a rate equal to the U.S. and Colonial rates combined—prepayment, after the details are arranged, is to be optional. Periodicals under 1 lb. and other pamphlets under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each, pay one cent per ounce in the U.S., whether received from or to be sent to Britain or Ireland, beside an additional charge in Britain. Merchants' printed circulars, if printed as extra newspapers, will pay newspaper postage here and in Britain.

COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS.

The following statement will show the sums paid over, at the offices named, to the U.S. as net revenue, and the compensation retained by each Postmaster for his trouble, during the year ending June 30, 1847:

[EXPLANATION.—The name of each Post Office is placed first, as 'Augusta'; then the amount of the Postmaster's net compensation in Dollars, thus: '993'; and lastly, the net year's revenue, paid over to the U.S., thus: '1969'. Clerk-hire is allowed at the offices marked with a (*) star.]

Maine.—Augusta, 993—1,969; Bath, 1,001—2,061; Freeport, 251—252; Houlton, 405—300; Machias, 316—387; *Portland, 2,000—3,901; Robbinston, 578—139; Vermont.—Vergennes, 413—693.

New-Hampshire.—Charleston, 235—225; Concord, 1,082—2,442; Manchester, 1,276—3,520.

Massachusetts.—*†Boston, (Nath. Green,) 827—77,808. (Blue-Book, 1847, p. 39.) Danvers, 406—579; Dedham, 431—637; Fall River, 1,278—2,793; Falmouth, 237—239; Fitchburg, 697—1,357; Greenfield, 562—813; *Lowell, 1,437—9,660; Lynn, 826—1,790; *New-Bedford, 1,707—6,279; Newburyport, 1,127—3,166; Pittsfield, 1,010—1,980; Salem, 1,160—4,123; Springfield, 1,785—4,821; Worcester, 1,893—5,893.

Rhode Island.—*†Providence, 1,772—14,311; Newport, 1,568—3,141.

Connecticut.—*†Hartford, 1,914—8,022; Litchfield, 432—523; N. London, 1,116—2,259; *New-Haven, 1,237—8396; Norwich, 1,184—3,461; Suffield, 298—310.

New-York.—*†Albany, 1,709—13,829; Auburn, 1,378—5,891; Bath, 599—813; Brooklyn, 1,834—6,690; Brownville, 306—327; Canandaigua, 1,084—2,079; Catskill, 638—970; Delhi, 1,241—401; Geneva, 1,460—3,259; Hudson, 1,088—1,895; Lewiston (frontier), 1,097—160; Lockport, 1,246—2,937; Newburgh, 1,087—2,068; *†Buffalo, 2,000—9,877; *†New-York, 2,000—297,590; Oswego, 1,491—4,330; Poughkeepsie, 1,411—2,959; *Rochester, 1,071—11,909; Saratoga Springs, 1,019—1,722; Syracuse, 1,720—5,017; Troy, 913—9,304; *Utica, 1,035—6,127; Watertown, 1,031—2,002; Williamsburgh, 200—470.

Pennsylvania.—Bristol, 329—325; *Harrisburg, 1,243—7,767; Carlisle, 1,033—1,769; Easton, 1,141—2,400; *†Erie, 1,842—no revenue; Lancaster, 1,305—3,348; Montrose, 344—310; *†Philadelphia, 2,000—104,394; *†Pittsburg, 2,000—19,096; Reading, 1,215—3,041.

Maryland.—*†Baltimore, 2,000—51,817; Cumberland, 1,070—2,572.

District of Columbia.—Georgetown, 1,352—2,584; *†Washington, 2,000—176,793.

Virginia.—*†Wheeling, 2,000—28; Alexandria, 1,491—2,951; Boydston, 276—229; Fredericksburgh, 1,156—1,983; Lynchburg, 1,531—2,801; *†Norfolk, 1,557—5,875; *†Petersburg, 1,349—4,021; *†Richmond, 1,306—17,117; Winchester, 1,004—1,979.

North Carolina.—Fayetteville, 1,009—1,549; Mulberry, 1—1; *†Pisford, 1—1; Prosperity, 5—34; *†Raleigh, 1,493—1,065; Wilmington, 1,586—3,763.

S. Carolina.—Columbia, 1,736—3,640; *†Charleston, 1,550—25,405; New-Prospect, 14—14; Rice's Mills, 3 qrs, 68 cts.—83 cts.; Saxby, 23 cts.—37 cts.

Georgia.—*†Savannah, 1,420—10,313; *†Columbus, 1,076—2,131; Macon, 1,399—4,375; *†Augusta.

Alabama.—*†Huntsville, 1,486—592; *†Montgomery, 1,935—1,162; *†Mobile, 1,248—15,726.

Louisiana.—Baton Rouge, 704—990; *†New-Orleans, 2,000—52,351.

Kentucky.—*†Maysville, 1,883—121; *†Lexington, 1,318—4782; *†Louisville, 1,995—10,895; Frankfort, 1,131—2,359—*†Michigan.—*†Detroit, 2,000—3,417.

Ohio.—*†Cincinnati, 1,825—33,713; *†Columbus, 1,532—3,517; *†Cleveland, 1,171—7,509; Dayton, 1,403—5,346; *†Toledo, 1,930—176; Zanesville, 1,452—2,002; Chillicothe, 1,266—2,068.

Illinois.—*†Chicago, 1,723—1,760; Springfield, 1,170—1,994; Avoca, 14—14.

Missouri.—Jefferson City, 443—463; *†St. Louis, 1,846—19,130.

POSTMASTERS AND CLERKS' COMPENSATION.

Beside the above compensations to Postmasters for their individual services, 600 to 700 clerks are paid to assist them, salaries of \$120 to \$2000 each, as follows: Albany office, to 17 clerks \$3,093; Augusta \$3,711; Baltimore, to 17 clerks \$9,800; Boston, 41 clerks, at \$400 to \$1,300—\$16,100; Buffalo, 17 clerks, at \$300 to \$1,248—\$7,700; Charleston, 1 at \$1,800—7, \$3,390; Chicago \$5,099; Cincinnati \$6,778; Columbus, Ohio, \$4,917; Detroit \$4,480; Harrisburg \$2,200; Louisville \$5,000; Mobile \$3,800; New-Orleans \$11,000; New-York, M. Monson \$2,000, J. Benedict \$1,500, W. B. Taylor \$1,700; 57 others, at \$500, \$1,200, and under, \$25,000

nearly; Philadelphia, 39 clerks \$17,500 nearly; Pittsburg \$3,900; Portland \$3,980; Richmond \$3,830; St. Louis \$5,808; Washington, 21 clerks, at \$144 to \$1,725 each—\$19,300; Wheeling \$3,700, and others which we have omitted.

The Blue-Book does not show the gross revenue at each office, nor the allowances, and for what objects. When it pretends to state the compensation it very often deceives. Who will believe that the P. M. of Boston, collects, perhaps, \$100,000 of revenue for \$327, while \$1,568 are paid at Newport for remitting \$3,141, and \$3,678 at Springfield and Worcester for remitting \$7,786? The gross revenue at New-York is understood to be nearly \$300,000 a-year. What becomes of the difference between that sum, and the \$240,000 placed in the Blue-Book? Who supposes that Mr. Morris's income is only \$2,000, or Mr. Green's just \$327? In Chicago, a large commercial city, \$6,822 are retained for salaries. What is the amount actually collected there, including the dues for boxes, (charged at New-York \$4 each?) We have heard the box-rent revenue calculated at \$100,000 to \$250,000. What part of the \$15,000 thus paid in at New-York, finds its way into the public chest, and where does one cent of it appear on the public accounts? The incomes, in many cases, seem very inconsistent with each other, and often with the service performed. Give the people the election of their Postmasters, and that service will be done cheaper and better. Why should a man who draws customers to his store, retain \$1,000 out of \$2,200 collected, or in proportion, while his neighbor transacts tenfold the business for the same money? Why should P. Ms. who collect \$5 or \$10 a-year for the public, receive free and frank their own letters?

Marselius, a clerk in the New-York office, receiving \$58 per month, was convicted many months since, on the clearest evidence, of stealing letters. We have not heard that he was punished—perhaps legal quibbles stand in the way. Had he not been found out, honest, faithful clerks would have been blamed for his knavery. *†In the rates paid to clerks, as wages, we can see no system—merely the caprice of some controlling functionary. Distributing offices require extra clerks. We have thus distinguished them (†).

There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of post-offices, family concerns, yielding from 7 cents to \$1½ per quarter, and conferring the franking privilege. Why continue to incur the expense of delays, mail-openings, extended routes, circulars, reports, accounts, audits, &c., at places where there is no mail-business done? Better it were to give the Union that great boon, a two cents paid and four cents unpaid rate of postage, abolish what is useless, introduce a simple system with real accountability to the public, instead of the appearance of it, proportion the compensation equally to the real service done, and forbid those who are entrusted with mail correspondence to busy themselves in electioneering contests. The undue increase of post-office patronage, enjoyed by the Federal Executive, in 1840 and 1843, failed to strengthen the administrations of Van Buren and Polk. One man has an office with too much emolument; ten office-seekers join the opposition in the hope of getting that office. If patronage without principle would have elected Cass, or kept Van Buren in favor, they had the full benefit of it, especially the former. Universal education, the union of example and precept, in sight of the rising generation, this is the cornerstone of elective institutions. What Whig Congressman is ready to introduce a bill to give the choice of our Postmasters to the people in their towns, cities and other localities? Our opponents talked of reform; may Whigs in office prove to be the true democrats.

* We desire to direct public attention to the embezzlement case of Richard Keys, Baltimore.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Narrative of Events Concluded from Whig Almanac for 1847, p. 38.

OUR Narrative of Events, last year, left Gen. Scott, the Commander-in-Chief, and his gallant Army, in possession of the City of Mexico; Santa Anna retiring toward Puebla with the remains of his forces; Peña-y-Peña, whom he had left in possession of the supreme power, vainly endeavoring to assemble the Mexican Congress; Gen. Taylor encamped at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, a portion of his troops having been withdrawn by order of the President; and California in possession of our Military authorities, among whom a dispute had arisen whether Gen. Kearney or Col. Frémont was the rightful Governor. The Mexican ports in the Gulf, and also on the Ocean, with few exceptions, were in our possession. Gen. Wool had joined Taylor some time before the battle of Buena Vista.

Gen. Scott, whose prudence, military experience and bravery, at the head of the army, had achieved many brilliant victories, was rewarded by a letter of recall from Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, and Gen. Butler took his place.

On the 22d of Feb. 1848, the President laid before the Senate of the United States a Treaty of Peace, which had been negotiated by Mr. Nicholas P. Trist of Va. with Commissioners appointed by Mexico, whose Government was fully aware, on the 2d of that month, when the Treaty was signed, that Mr. Trist had been previously recalled. Mr. Polk spoke of "the magnanimous forbearance exhibited toward Mexico," advised the ratification of the compact, with some modifications, and communicated a copy of his instructions to Mr. Slidell of the 10th of Nov. 1845. Mr. Polk was then of the opinion, that "it would be difficult to raise a point of honor between the United States and so feeble and distracted a power as Mexico;" and expressed a desire that Mr. Slidell would endeavor to obtain the Rio Grande as a boundary, from its mouth to its source, and thence North to 42° North latitude—and authorized him to offer the Mexicans twenty-five millions of dollars, if they would also consent to cede Upper California.

The Treaty negotiated by Mr. Trist was modified and agreed to by the Senate; and, as thus amended, passed the Senate of Mexico, at Queretaro, on the 25th of May thereafter. Messrs. A. H. Sevier, a Senator from Arkansas, and Nathan Clifford, the Attorney-General, were accredited as Commissioners to exchange ratifica-

tions of the successful negotiation, and the latter was ordered to remain in Mexico as the resident Minister from this Republic.

On the 29th of May, Gen. Butler announced to the Army that Mexico was to be immediately evacuated; next day Gen. Herrera was elected President, by the vote of eleven States to five.

Santa Anna's troops gradually dispersed; and he escaped to Kingston, Jamaica, where, on the 5th of May, he fixed his residence. Gen. Paredes opposed the peace, and the cession of Texas, California and New-Mexico; and on the 20th of June raised the standard of revolt, aided by the celebrated Padre Jarauta. On the 18th of July, he was defeated at Guanajuato, by Bustamante, and totally routed. The Padre was taken prisoner and immediately shot. Paredes escaped.

In his Message of Jan. 12, 1848, Mr. Polk mentioned that "Paredes had evaded the vigilance of our combined forces by land and sea, and made his way back to Mexico from the exile into which he had been driven." On the 15th of May, 1846, the President thus provided for the return of Santa Anna:

"The Commander of our Naval Forces in the Gulf, is directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna and suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither."

In Yucatan, the Indians, under a chief of the name of Jacinto Pat, had obtained signal successes over the whites, but were effectually repulsed in July, 1848; the Mexican authorities, in the previous month, having advanced \$30,000 and 2,000 muskets, with munitions of war, in aid of the Yucatanese.

Tranquillity being established throughout Mexico, the United States forces evacuated Vera Cruz on the 1st of August.

Texas is estimated as containing 325,520 square miles of 640 acres each; California, 448,691 sq. miles; New-Mexico, 77,387 sq. miles. The Commissioner of the Land Office computes the extent of country added to the Union West of the Rio Grande, at 526,078 sq. ms. making the area of our Republic, 3,311,110 square miles. The area of the Federal States in 1840, was 1,337,000 square miles.

On the justice of our quarrel with Mexico, we gave to our readers last year the reasonings of Henry Clay and Thomas Corwin. Mr. C. M. Clay thus describes the condition of the Mexicans:

"The extreme dryness of Mexico makes irrigation necessary in most parts of the country, and the scarcity of water and the habits of the people

collect the inhabitants into cities or villages. The land itself is owned by a few large proprietors, not the least of whom are the priests. The great mass of the people are serfs, with but few more rights than American slaves. It is true that the children of serfs are not of necessity also serfs, but debt brings Slavery, and the wages allowed by law almost always perpetuate it. Here then is the secret of the success of our arms. I conversed freely with the tenantry and soldiers in all Mexico, and where they are not filled with religious enthusiasm against us, they care not who rules them, American or Mexican masters. If all the Mexican soldiers were freeholders and freemen, not one of all the American Army could escape from her borders. The soldiers are caught up in the haciendas and the streets of the towns, by force confined in some prison or convent, there drilled, clothed, armed, and then sent to the regular army. Such men avow their resolution to desert, or run, on the first occasion. Of near one thousand soldiers sent from Toluca, to the aid of Santa Anna at Mexico, not one hundred stood the battle.

"The whole people do not exceed eight millions, and of these about two millions are white and of mixed bloods; the remainder are native Indians: I never, in all Mexico, with the exception of foreigners in the Capital, saw a single white man at work. Wherever there is Slavery, there is labor dishonorable—it is more creditable to rob than to work. Yet Mexico surpasses the Slave States of America in manufactures. As Rome was overrun by the Barbarians, so is Mexico by the Americans; the Slaves will not fight, the masters are too few to defend the country. Bigotry in Religion has debased the mind—the corruptions of the Church have destroyed the morals of the people; the oppressions of the masters have exhausted the lands. Mexico is decreasing in population and resources. Since her independence, her revenues are falling off, her villages are decaying, her Public Works falling to ruin."

Among the results of the War with Mexico may be mentioned an increase of the Public Territory, and of the quantity of Public Lands placed at the mercy of speculators; also of the Federal Debt and the Pension List. The expenses of the State are augmented, and the great principle contended for in 1776 by our fathers, and embodied in their Declaration of Independence, that the right to self-government is inalienable, is subverted, or rather exchanged for the international code of William of Normandy, George III. and their successors. It will not be asserted that the people of New-Mexico are annexed to this Union of their free choice, nor that Mexico parted with half her territory till defeated and conquered, after many of our bravest citizens had perished in the struggle with a feeble people and an unfriendly climate.

Mexico was our sister Republic; she had adopted our form of Government, and sought our alliance. We were strong and powerful; she was weak, and badly governed. We might have given her friendly counsel, but preferred to foment Civil War in Texas, and aided in establishing Slavery in its worst form, throughout realms in which she had abolished it.

Finally, we annexed of her territories to ours a country equal, in extent, to the South of Europe. What was the dismemberment of Poland by despotic Monarchs, when compared with the spoliation of Mexico, by a free Republic? Our brave warriors got glory or a grave, and the struggle for the mastery has already begun between those among us who would extend African bondage over regions yet untrodden by Man, and the friends of principles which the wise and good of every land revere and cherish. Good may come out of evil if the influences of Negro Slavery and Land Monopoly can be kept far removed from our recent acquisitions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS A Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, was concluded and signed at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries—that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic:

ART. I. There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

ART. II. Immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, a Convention shall be entered into between a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be reestablished, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

ART. III. Immediately upon the ratification of the present Treaty by the Government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this Treaty shall then

have been ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications exchanged,) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former (under the same condition,) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States then in the interior of the Mexican Republic, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican Government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops on their march and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner, orders shall be dispatched to the persons in charge of the custom-houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition,) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican Government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and exportations not yet fallen due. Moreover a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports collected at such custom-houses or elsewhere in Mexico by authority of the United States, from and after the day of ratification of this Treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection, and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the Capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner, if possible.

ART. IV. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitely restored to the said Republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this Treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, orders shall be dispatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The City of Mexico, within the inner line of entrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the Territory of the Mexican Republic by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner, if possible; the Mexican Government hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this Treaty by both parties should not take place in time to al-

low the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ART. V. The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the Southern boundary of New-Mexico; thence, Westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New-Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence, Northward, along the western line of New-Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the River Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The Southern and Western limits of New-Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "*Map of the United States, as organized and defined by various Acts of the Congress of said Republic, and constructed according to the best authorities Revised Edition. Published at New-York in 1847, by J. Disturnell.*" Of which map a copy is added to this Treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean distant one marine league due South of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782, by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is herewith added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both Republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the

date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and mark out plans of their operations: and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two Republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own Constitution.

ART. VI. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all times, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the River Colorado below its confluence with the Gila, and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the River Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican Government.

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or in part run upon the River Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the Governments of both Republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ART. VII. The River Gila, and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below the Southern boundary of New-Mexico, being, agreeably to the fifth article, divided in the middle between the two Republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right; not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both Governments. The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the Territorial rights of either Republic within its established limits.

ART. VIII. Mexicans now established in Territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present Treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said Territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories, may either retain the title and rights of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year

from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said Territories property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

ART. IX. Mexicans who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding articles, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

ART. X. [Stricken out.]

ART. XI. Considering that a great part of the Territories which, by the present Treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the Government of the United States, and whose incursions within the Territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government of the United States, whenever this may be necessary; and that, when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted—all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own Territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the Territory of either of the two Republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican Territory by such Indians.

And in the event of any person or persons captured within Mexican Territory by Indians, being carried into the Territory of the United States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself, in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its Territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures, and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives, who, in the meantime shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens through any other channel, of the existence of

Mexican captives within its Territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And, finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said Territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ART. XII. In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present Treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

Immediately after this Treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the City of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual installments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Mexican Government, and the first of the installments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual installment as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such installment from the beginning shall also be paid.

ART. XIII. The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the Conventions between the two Republics severally concluded on the 11th day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ART. XIV. The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this Treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners, provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ART. XV. The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and forever canceled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter

million of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a Board of Commissioners shall be established by the Government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided that, in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the Board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified Convention, concluded at the City of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If, in the opinion of the said Board of Commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents, in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the Commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents, so specified, which shall be in their possession or power, (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same,) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said Board of Commissioners: *Provided*, That no such application shall be made by, or at the instance of, any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ART. XVI. Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its Territory it may judge proper so to fortify for its security.

ART. XVII. The Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded at the City of Mexico on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said Treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present Treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratification of this Treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserve to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ART. XVIII. All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind: the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quantity, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of or may

have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ART. XIX. With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either Republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of this Treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican Tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects, and property imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican Tariff at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

3. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, and upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior while such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican Tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to re-ship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals or other property, exported from any Mexican port while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or State, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

ART. XX. Through consideration for the interests of Commerce generally, it is agreed that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this Treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all

merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the day of the signature of this Treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the Tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same; and to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rules established by the preceding article shall apply.

ART. XXI. If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two Republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this Treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the Political or Commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using for this end mutual representations and pacific negotiations; and if by these means they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one Republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation; and, should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case.

ART. XXII. If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war should unhappily break out between the two Republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules—absolutely, where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible:

1. The merchants of either Republic then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months for those dwelling at the seaports,) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the Territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed, and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable

price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties and the pursuit of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement, or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prisons, ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are, for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual, officer, or other prisoner shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if any officer so breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterward be found in arms, previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles, as are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such rations as are allowed to a common soldier in its own service; the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them be withheld as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a Commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other; which Commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature or of nations.

ART. XXIII. This Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress; and the ratification shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, or at the seat of Government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable:

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace,

Friendship, Limits and Settlement; and have hereunto affixed our Seals respectively.

Done in quintuplicate, at the City of Guadalupe Hidaigo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST,	[L. s.]
LUIS G. CUEVAS,	[L. s.]
BERNARDO COUTO,	[L. s.]
MIGL. ATRISTAIN,	[L. s.]

And, whereas, the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Queretaro on the thirtieth day of May last, by Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, Commissioners on the part of the Government of the United States, and by Senor Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Relations of the Mexican Republic, on the part of that Government:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and

[L. s.] of the Independence of the United States the seventy-third. JAMES K. POLK.
By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN, Secy of State.

ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE XVTH ARTICLE OF THE PRECEDING TREATY.

First and Fifth Articles of the unratified Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the twentieth of November, 1843.

ART. I. All claims of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the Government of the United States, which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed; and all claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which, for whatever cause, were not submitted to, nor considered, nor finally decided, by the Commission, nor by the arbitrer appointed by the Convention of 1839, and which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter specified, shall be referred to four Commissioners, who shall form a Board, and shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two Commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the Mexican Republic, and the other two by the President of the United States, with the approbation and consent of the Senate. The said Commissioners, thus appointed, shall, in presence of each other, take an oath to examine and decide impartially the claims submitted to them, and which may lawfully be considered, according to the proofs which shall be presented, the principles of right and justice, the law of nations, and the Treaties between the two Republics.

ART. V. All claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which were considered by the Commissioners, and referred to the umpire appointed under the Convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, and which were not decided by him, shall be referred to and decided by the umpire to be appointed, as provided by this Convention, on the points submitted to the umpire under the late Convention, and his decision shall be final and conclusive. It is also agreed that, if the respective Commissioners shall deem it expedient, they may submit to the said arbitrer new arguments upon the said claims.

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is an old saying in Europe, that "There's room enough in America for everybody;" and, during 1848, 350,000 settlers, according to late estimates, will have left their homes in the Old World with the expectation of improving their circumstances and increasing their chances of happiness in the New. There are thousands of millions of acres of what are called the Public Lands; the Western Passage Company offer to convey passengers from New-York to Chicago, 1,525 miles, or to Milwaukee, 1,445 miles, by canals and steamboats, in ten days, for \$8; and if the poor man with a large family could but get rid of the \$100 tax on his 80 acre wild lot; if the speculation and land jobbing were effectually checked by the prohibition (as in Republican Rome 2,000 years since) of any larger estate in the hands of one man than 360 or 640 acres; and if the curse of negro Slavery were excluded from the yet unpeopled West, the progress of free institutions would be unimpeded from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the crowded cities of the Atlantic seaboard would get rid of an uneasy surplus population, which could well be spared in the East, and would soon find itself in a thriving and prosperous condition on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri.

The Land Office Report of Dec., 1848, mentions that the public domain lies in 12 States, and in the Territories, and covers 1,584,243,000 acres, of which 142,035,003 have been sold. Of the unsold lands, there are, in Ohio 875,465 acres; in Illinois, 15,083,076 acres; in Indiana, 3,572,645; in Wisconsin, 23,863,763; in Iowa, 23,868,068; in Missouri, 23,765,740; in Arkansas, 27,663,220; in Louisiana, 23,877,775; in Mississippi, 11,815,940; in Alabama, 17,516,346; and in Florida, 36,137,137 acres. During 1847, the land sales were 2,521,305 acres, also 1,445,240 acres in first 9 months of 1848. Mexican land warrants have been located on 1,775,520 acres; Mexican war warrants have been issued for 6,505,960 acres.

Ohio was a wilderness 50 years since, having a few thousand souls scattered over its fertile plains; it is now a great and powerful community of nearly two millions of free, independent and happy citizens. Thirty-eight years since, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, contained but 42,564 inhabitants; they are now the home of 2,750,000 Americans. The railroad, steamboat and canal have been of infinite service to them, and the electric telegraph forms an additional bond of union. Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, New-York, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, New-Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Galena are already united by the telegraph, and every important event that happens in any one of these cities is communicated with more than lightning speed to the inhabitants of all the others.

Within the last twelvemonth, Henry O'Reilly and his associates have completed about 2,000 miles of electric telegraph, and Amos Kendall, S. F. B. Morse, and their coadjutors, nearly 1,500 more, aside from lines previously constructed by both parties. On almost all these lines, the electro-magnetic system of telegraphing, of which Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Mr. Morse, Professor Steinheil and others, claim to have been the inventors, is in use; although a company between New-York and Philadelphia employs successfully the instrument invented by Professor House, which prints messages in Roman characters of Pica size, quite distinctly. The latest, and it is a wonderful improvement upon all the others, is the instrument made by Alexander Bain.

Bain's Telegraph is patented in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, France, and Belgium; O'Reilly has secured it for all his lines; associations are also about to use it on lines between New-York and Buffalo, and between New-York and Washington, the dividends on the old companies being equal to 20 per cent. on the actual outlay, after paying all charges and O'Reilly, Marshall Leferts, and others, with the support of the newspaper press in New-York and Boston, are to establish, immediately, a line from New-York to Halifax, through New-Haven, Boston, Portland, Calais, St. John, &c.—a route upon which competition is very much wanted. The trustees of the magnetic telegraph patents agreed with O'Reilly in 1845 that he should build certain lines, find the means, and give 25 per cent in stock for the use of the patent. He performed his part of the agreement, and then they went to law with him to get 50 per cent, that they might be enabled to control all his lines. Vexatious litigation was the result, which Bain's system will probably terminate by superseding the other in many places.

So swift is Bain's Chemical Telegraph in its operation, that it will record accurately the whole of President Polk's Message of Dec. 7, 1848, at a number of places or stations, agreed upon, in a line of 1,000 miles, more or less, within an hour or an hour and a half, according to the state of the weather; the Magnetic system required 24 hours to send the same Message, by the O'Reilly and Rogers lines, from Baltimore to the editors in St. Louis, Cleveland, Louisville, Pittsburg, &c., and even at that it was a most surprising feat.

When the types are set, it requires but a few minutes to throw off many copies of a newspaper or pamphlet; when a message is prepared by punching a number of small holes through long strips of paper, united ribbon-like, it can be sent along the wires at the rate of a newspaper column of reading matter in three minutes! A short message can be quickly prepared by one person, and still more rapidly transcribed at the other end of the line by another. Long messages, and many of them, would need a corps of compositors and transcribers, if required to be delivered in great haste; but if not, one person, in Europe or on board a steamer to Halifax, &c., could prepare many columns for the tour of the wires, at his leisure; business men might write their letters, get them prepared in any town in France, England, the United States or Canada; order them to be telegraphed at Halifax, Boston, or New-York; and direct their correspondents at the proper terminus to choose a confidential person or persons to transcribe the despatches from the telegraph record. A swift compositor can set over 6,000 ems, or 18,000 letters per 10 hours; Bain's messages can be prepared still quicker by one person; and where haste is requisite, despatches can be divided among a number, like the *tales* in setting up a President's Message, or Treasury Report, in a news office. Without interfering with the Post Office Department, an analogous system might be established throughout the Union, based on electricity; but the Government should have no more to do with it than to protect it in its fair and lawful operations. Bain's instrument will probably give occupation to many thousands of persons before long; and, aided by phonography, abbreviations, a cypher, &c., an incalculable amount of business will be transacted by its means, at rates far below present prices. About 9,000 miles of telegraph are now in operation or ready for use, on this Continent, and a line of telegraph to California

and Oregon is seriously talked of: it would cost less than 10 miles of Massachusetts railroad.

The steamer and the railroad, like the telegraph, continue to increase in speed and usefulness; the cars now pass between Buffalo and Albany in less than 30 hours, charging but \$9 75 per passenger; many lines have been recently re-laid with a heavy T or H rail. Where human life is endangered on railways from carelessness, we rejoice to perceive that juries give exemplary damages. The investments in railroads make an immense sum; Massachusetts alone has over 40 millions invested in 940 miles of road; and throughout the Union about 160 millions are thus employed, yielding a fair average revenue. Among many railroads now in progress towards completion, are,

the Hudson River, New-York and Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, New-York and New-Haven, Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg, Portland and Montreal, Kennebec and Portland, and Vermont Central. The Constitution of New-York requires general laws for incorporations where possible, and that State has passed a general enactment for the formation of railroad companies. The line of steamers from Oregon to New-York being now in operation, and the Panamá Isthmus railroad in a fair way to be speedily built, it may at length be said that railroads, canals, coasting and ocean steamers, and the telegraph, unite together almost all the countries in the world.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, REVENUE, DEBT, POSTAGES.

The imports, exports, revenue, &c., during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1848, were as follow:

Imports into the United States, foreign produce, and merchandize, value \$154,977,866, of which, to the value of \$21,123,010 were exported, leaving for domestic use, articles value \$133,849,866.—Exports from the U. S., domestic productions, value \$132,904,121, besides the above-named amount of foreign goods.

Receipts into the U. S. Treasury, same year, exclusive of borrowed money, \$35,436,750; being, from duties at the custom-houses, \$31,757,071—land sales, \$3,328,642—other sources, \$351,037.—Expenditures, exclusive of payments of national debt and interest, in same period, \$42,811,970.

Messrs. Polk and Walker's estimate of U. S. revenue and expenditure, during the year ending June 30, 1849, including money borrowed: Revenue, \$57,048,970, of which \$32,000,000 will be taken at the custom-houses, \$3,000,000 at land offices, \$1,200,000 from various other sources, and \$21,685,435 borrowed by authority of Congress, being part of the national debt.—Probable expenditure, same year, including interest on the national debt, and \$3,000,000 of payments due to Mexico, May 30, 1849, \$54,195,275.—The expenditures during 1849-50 are estimated at \$33,213,153, being, for ordinary expenses, \$25,874,050—for interest on the national debt, \$3,799,102, (to pay which the proceeds of land sales are mortgaged to our foreign and other creditors)—for Mexican compensation, \$3,540,000. These arrangements are made apparently with a view to leave large sums of borrowed money on call in the hands of favored institutions, agents, officers, &c., as before the war, while the country is taxed to pay the interest. There was famine in Europe in 1847, which enabled the U. S. to sell grain and provisions there, at high prices, value \$68,701,221; this drain of treasure from Europe made our money market easy. Mr. Polk affects to think differently, and ascribes our safety to the Sub-Treasury!

Mr. Polk states that the national debt, on July 6, 1848, amounted to \$85,778,450, of which he says half a million has been since paid. Our debt is small, he adds, as compared to that of most other nations. Including the debts of the states, and some of the cities, it is 300 millions, paying a yearly interest of nearly 17 millions, much of it being due to persons residing abroad.

Mr. Marcy estimates the expenditures for "the army proper," during 1849-50, at \$4,452,286; this is exclusive of pensions, a vast sum said to be paid to Indians in the wilderness, &c. &c. No dependence can be placed on such statements, judging by the past. Mr. Marcy's zeal for the paymasters extra is so overflowing that instead of keeping them a year idle, as has been done, he wants them added to the army lumber, with a

batch of doctors, &c. to cure them, and the necessary quantity of idle clerks to profess to look over their accounts. Borrowing, to be paid out of the blood and sweat of the pioneer of the west, is very easy, in the estimation of this corrupt instrument of the slavery; paying the troops, he tells us, is very laborious work. In May last, Messrs. Polk and Marcy wanted to send an army to Oregon to fight the Indians. In December, the President explains the origin of the quarrel thus: "A few thousand dollars in suitable presents, as a compensation for the country which had been taken possession of by our citizens, would have satisfied the Indians and prevented the war. A small amount properly distributed, it is confidently believed, would soon restore quiet." In other words, the whites had seized upon the Indian hunting grounds, dispossessed the owners, and paid them nothing. Such was the cause of Seminole and other wars with Indians, prior to 1848.

Mr. Cave Johnson's report of Decr 2, 1848, shows, that during the year, up to July last, the gross revenue from postages amounted to \$4,371,077, being more than was annually received under the old rates, and \$425,184 above last year's income. The year's expenditures, including \$100,500 paid for services of Bremen steamers, amounted to \$4,198,845; thus leaving a surplus of profits on the conveyance of letters, &c. The mail routes were 163,208 miles in extent. Mr. Johnson recommends a five cents uniform postage rate on half ounce letters; 2 cents for paid and 4 for unpaid would be infinitely better, with postmasters elected by the people. The cost of transporting the mails, during 1847-8, was \$584,192, paid to railroad companies; \$262,019 to steamboat owners; \$54,063 to "agencies connected therewith;" \$796,992 for transportation in coaches; and \$51,500 when by other modes; foreign mail service, \$100,500. There were 4,017 mail contractors, 248 mail agents, 16,159 post-offices and postmasters, and of the latter 4,121 had been appointed within the year; 1,309 new offices had been opened, and 296 old ones stopped. The letter postage of 1847-8 amounted to \$3,550,304—the newspaper do. to \$767,334—a steady increase, caused by lowering the old absurd charges on letters. John L. Graham's charge, of \$49,787, for fitting up the old Dutch Church, New York, on lease, for a post-office, has been paid to him. The estimated post-office resources of 1849-50 amount to \$5,211,407. The 4 cents extra, charged for advertising in New York, and the two cents, in many places, for but one delivery of letters, daily, over and above the postage rates, might be reduced, and fair incomes allowed to faithful carriers in large cities, for more prompt service. Private post-offices, as in New York, ought not to be required, with a surplus cent levied on each letter.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.

MAINE.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dista. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B.'y.
1. York.....	3466	4697	841	3216	5117	453
2. Oxford*.....	1531	3601	1201	1887	4395	397
3. Lincoln.....	5316	4670	987	4536	5354	461
4. Cumberland.....	4797	5669	1744	4493	6867	695
5. Franklin.....	886	1431	810	1132	1609	392
6. Kennebec.....	5056	2634	1656	5093	3535	561
7. Somerset.....	2445	2085	1008	2840	2530	435
8. Waldo.....	1768	3382	1107	1826	4661	316
9. Penobscot.....	3916	4591	1523	3576	4396	695
10. Piscataquis.....	957	1168	432	1047	1136	226
11. Aroostook.....	431	868	106	398	907	24
12. Hancock.....	2075	2318	247	1849	2608	105
13. Washington.....	2501	2446	449	2329	2605	77

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 35,126; Cass 30,880; Van Buren 12,096. Cass over Taylor 4,755.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 34,578; Polk 45,719; Birney 4,636. Polk over Clay 11,341.

*CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—York County, and St towns in Oxford, form District 1. Cumberland County is the 2d District. Kennebec and Franklin Counties, except the Town of Greene, compose District 3. Lincoln, the remainder of Oxford, and the town of Greene, form the 4th District. District 5 includes Waldo and Somerset Counties, except Vinalhaven. District 6, Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties. District 7, Hancock, Washington, and Aroostook Counties. T. of Greene, T. 62: C. 74; V. B. 65. Vinalhaven, T. 37; C. 99.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1848. 1844.

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Barnstable.....	2015	802	516	2290	1415	251
Berkshire.....	3549	2387	1549	3656	3885	401
Bristol.....	4840	2170	2832	4872	4903	644
Dukes.....	290	153	81	302	255	24
Essex.....	8555	4678	5020	8518	5259	1887
Franklin.....	2133	1542	1645	2725	2047	423
Hampshire.....	3055	1070	1806	3725	1605	636
Hampden.....	3306	3061	1234	3416	3593	451
Middlesex.....	9854	6820	5964	9581	9124	1718
Nantucket.....	444	89	159	633	237	41
Norfolk.....	4739	2451	3538	5217	4287	888
Plymouth.....	3568	1847	3189	4449	3915	805
Suffolk.....	3895	3173	2132	3778	4659	509
Worcester.....	5827	5058	8343	9359	7562	2147

Total...1,070 35,281 38,058 67,418 52,846 10,860

Taylor ove. Cass 25,789; Van Buren over Cass 2,777; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 12,269. Clay over Polk 11,772; over all 3,712.

RHODE ISLAND.

1848. 1844.

Counties	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
Bristol.....	590	131	18	589	109
Kent.....	690	518	52	786	381
Newport.....	1146	205	109	1229	473
N. Shoreham'tp. 61	27	4	—	—	—
Providence.....	3542	2515	398	3751	3192
Washington.....	750	450	149	967	712

Total...6779 3646 730 7322 4867

Taylor over Cass 3,133; over Cass and Van Buren 2,403. Clay over Polk 2,455.

VERMONT.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dista. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B.'y.
1. Bennington.....	1559	1150	616	1656	1450	168
2. Rutland.....	2911	744	1377	3584	1578	333
3. Windham.....	2648	608	1443	2642	1703	385
4. Orange.....	1780	1414	1808	2076	1910	412
5. Windsor.....	3656	1103	1908	4669	1843	538
6. Addison.....	2558	319	1035	2527	772	312
7. Chittenden.....	1763	571	1516	1924	1444	586
8. Franklin.....	1456	691	1204	1872	1438	261
9. Grand Isle.....	311	130	104	339	165	—
10. Caledonia.....	1367	1158	888	1762	1730	184
11. Essex.....	370	331	42	592	331	18
12. Lamoille.....	289	474	754	485	759	411
13. Orleans.....	1056	562	595	1192	833	245
14. Washington.....	1398	1693	1106	1650	2035	301

Total vote, 1848.—Taylor, 23,122; Cass, 10,948; Van Buren, 13,837. Taylor over Van Buren, 9,285; over Cass, 12,174.

Total vote, 1844.—Clay, 26,770; Polk, 18,041; Birney, 3,954. Clay over Polk, 8,729; over Polk and Birney, 4,775.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1848. 1844.

Dista. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B.'y.
1. Rockingham.....	2710	3972	962	2630	4007	584
2. Strafford.....	1664	1912	495	1702	1808	330
3. Belknap.....	610	1769	334	864	1701	248
4. Carroll.....	539	1835	625	732	1816	233
5. Merrimack.....	1245	4218	1076	1589	3821	628
6. Cheshire.....	1881	2076	945	2358	2070	374
7. Hillsboro'.....	2799	4773	1257	3124	4583	675
8. Coos.....	230	1282	219	348	1364	108
9. Grafton.....	1927	4060	1104	2566	4046	631
10. Sullivan.....	1176	1866	523	1553	1944	350

Total...14,781 27,763 7,560 17,866 27,160 4,161

Cass over Taylor 12,982; over V. Buren 20,203; over all (1,112 scattering) 4,310.

Polk over Clay 9,294; over Clay & Birney 5,095.

CONNECTICUT.

1848. 1844.

Dista. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1. Hartford.....	6000	5345	810	6259	5624	287
2. Tolland.....	1665	1612	191	1964	1950	120
3. Middlesex.....	2136	2152	361	2324	2345	130
4. New-Haven.....	5273	4516	806	5546	4726	229
5. N.-London.....	4020	3421	776	4081	3700	304
6. Windham.....	2262	2622	799	2620	2544	363
7. Fairfield.....	5036	4064	462	5368	4599	142
8. Litchfield.....	3918	3674	800	4668	4335	308

Total...30,314 27,046 5005 32,832 29,841 1943

Taylor over Cass 3,268; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 1,737.

Clay over Polk 2,991; over Polk & Birney 1,043.

Vote for Governor, April, 1843: Bissell, Whig, 30,851; Catlin, Loc, 28,689; Scattering 1,773. Bissell over all 379.

NEW-YORK.—By Congress Districts.**PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.**

Date. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1. Queens	2444	1310	800.	2547	2751	—
Suffolk	2180	1051	1400.	2487	3375	14
2. Kings	7511	4882	817.	5107	4648	—
Richmond	1099	860	123.	1049	1063	1
Wards.	NEW-YORK CITY.					
3. I	1077	742	117.	1274	1037	—
II	626	394	85.	944	610	—
III	1713	567	184.	1682	980	—
IV	775	1158	205.	1082	1566	—
V	1585	848	280.	1653	1382	—
4. VI	727	1126	139.	963	1613	—
VII	2205	1387	313.	2154	2156	—
X	1606	1128	350.	1697	1963	—
XIII	1403	1059	226.	1355	1838	—
5. VIII	2386	1386	491.	2441	2407	—
IX	2843	1423	572.	2383	2383	—
XIV	1035	1284	325.	1194	1792	—
6. XI	1912	1625	269.	1146	2224	—
XII	984	782	92.	519	842	—
XV	2308	479	309.	2047	1021	—
XVI	2130	1195	493.	2135	2196	—
XVII	2296	1445	401.	1846	2115	—
XVIII	1436	846	255.	New Ward.	—	—
7. Rockland	918	1004	255.	794	1679	1
Westchester	4112	2146	1312.	4258	4412	19
8. Dutchess	5376	3227	1295.	5767	5627	37
Putnam	816	996	415.	979	1731	—
9. Orange	4172	3170	1434.	4626	5303	37
Sullivan	1672	1363	534.	1739	1964	30
10. Delaware	2832	790	2908.	3071	4230	205
Ulster	4659	1970	2277.	4804	4783	12
11. Columbia	3943	2121	2100.	4322	4691	11
Greene	2707	1551	1425.	2968	3488	30
12. Rensselaer	6241	2685	2980.	6360	5618	181
13. Albany	7068	4002	2407.	7109	6916	124
14. Essex	2629	1002	1119.	2612	1998	143
Washington	4486	1225	2024.	5024	3270	338
15. Clinton	1941	1472	1221.	1919	2218	410
Franklin	1353	974	911.	1524	1591	93
Warren	1270	1019	618.	1350	1791	118
16. Herkimer	2430	699	3893.	2988	4546	608
*Hamilton	1976	380	1602.	2107	2192	100
Fulton	4438	2515	1405.	4550	4200	119
Saratoga	1716	1069	444.	1814	1679	31
17. Montgomery	2924	1265	1602.	2849	3278	85
18. Lewis	1223	789	1258.	1640	2073	154
St. Lawrence	3667	613	6023.	4672	6008	468
19. Jefferson	4841	2445	4342.	5576	6291	712
20. Oneida	6032	3585	4816.	6963	7717	1144
21. Otsego	3929	3674	1941.	4743	6050	413
Schoharie	2724	2671	654.	2966	3523	111
22. Chenango	3587	2616	1481.	4215	4495	243
Broom	2490	1959	777.	2681	2508	106
Tioga	1782	1683	789.	1999	2545	90
23. Madison	2898	1565	2739.	3683	3848	1311
Oswego	3655	1134	4254.	3771	4382	851
24. Onondaga	5442	2229	4942.	6495	6878	732
25. Cayuga	4318	1034	3979.	4908	5202	376
Cortland	1879	946	1803.	2378	2858	543
26. Chemung	1943	728	1166.	1791	2592	106
Tompkins	3003	1270	2848.	3845	4013	322
Yates	1651	862	1483.	2056	2110	207
27. Seneca	1767	1380	1523.	2327	2569	124
Wayne	3567	797	3690.	3953	4046	563
28. Monroe	6339	1443	4671.	6873	5611	430
29. Livingston	3730	889	2100.	3773	2709	210
Ontario	3848	1272	2827.	4568	3650	436

* Long Lake 'p' is in District 15.

NEW-YORK.—(Continued.)**PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.**

Dist's & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
30. Allegany	2789	1283	2040.	3913	3640	435
Steuben	4357	1975	3623.	4385	5512	243
31. Cattaraugus	2604	1677	1236.	2743	2634	487
Chautauque	4207	1911	1628.	5612	3407	314
32. Erie	7647	3360	2357.	6905	5050	415
33. Genesee	2890	1180	1111.	3604	2105	298
Wyoming	2381	1337	1630.	2754	2102	442
34. Niagara	2828	1313	2080.	3100	2589	310
Orleans	2402	918	1722.	2600	2311	276
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 218,603; Cass 114,318						
Van Buren 120,510; Smith 2,545. Taylor over						
Cass 104,285; over Van Buren 98,093; Van Buren						
over Cass 6,192; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor						
16,225.						
Total Vote, 1844: Clay 232,482; Polk 237,588;						
Birney 15,812. Polk over Clay 5,106; Clay and						
Birney over Polk 10,706.						
LAND REFORM ELICROSS, 1848, for Gerrit Smith: Greene						
648; Madison 319; New-York 184; Oswego 123; On-ida						
103; Ontario 89; Saratoga 61; Warren 50; Orleans 61;						
Kings 60; Cortland 77. Cayuga 58; Genesee 63; Wayne						
68; Monroe 47; Cattaraugus 45; Jefferson 43; other						
Counties, various. Total 2,545.						

NEW-JERSEY.—By Congress Districts.**1848. 1844.**

Dist's & Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Atlantic	472	780	—	493	848
Camden	1967	1236	23.	1448	1208
Cape May	657	226	—	780	314
Cumberland	1666	1319	—	1549	1371
Gloucester	1297	882	88.	1411	902
Salem	1702	1588	28.	1775	1493
2. Burlington	3898	3014	30.	3730	3017
Monmouth	3119	3450	4.	3221	3434
Mercer	2631	2058	26.	1883	1577
3. Hunterdon	2191	3220	9.	2544	3386
Sussex	1211	3443	46.	1295	3490
Warren	1634	2689	13.	1645	2989
4. Middlesex	2469	1807	129.	2321	2023
Morris	2889	2424	91.	2903	2466
Somerset	2028	1817	—	2139	1978
5. Bergen	1004	1262	15.	979	1440
Essex	5997	3824	127.	5471	3655
Hudson	1434	760	80.	1129	703
Passaic	1749	1304	120.	1602	1291

Total 40,015 36,901 819 38,318 37,495

Taylor over Cass, 3,114; Clay over Polk, 823.

PENNSYLVANIA.—By Congress Districts.**1848. 1844.**

Dists. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Co. in part *	4693	3358	48.	3437	2832	11
City, 4 Wds *	2181	885	41.	1696	348	14
2. City in part *	6384	4381	278.	7618	4520	96
3. Spring G'n *	4785	3003	222.	2880	3341	34
N. Liberties *	3086	3095	4.	2802	3168	46
4. Germant'n *	701	—	37.	578	444	8
Kensington *	3305	2190	46.	1784	1854	7
15 Districts *	3584	4128	100.	2506	2620	12
5. Delaware ..	2194	1547	84.	2090	1466	15
Montgom'ry	5040	5627	251.	4491	5596	49
6. Bucks	5140	5364	163.	4862	5251	27
Lehigh	2978	3199	3.	2553	2811	—
7. Chester	5949	5360	507.	6070	5550	106
8. Lancaster ..	11390	6080	163.	10295	5943	21
9. Berks	5082	9484	51.	4000	3674	3

* Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848.				1844.			
Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.	
10. Carbon.....	869	1181	1....	531	905	—	
Monroe.....	518	1830	3....	414	1806	1	
Northampton.....	3191	4263	38....	2776	3870	—	
Pike.....	216	799	3....	151	769	—	
Wayne.....	997	1642	202....	899	1657	15	
11. Columbia.....	2263	3396	29....	1738	3370	1	
Luzerne.....	3516	3691	176....	2699	3950	29	
Wyoming.....	861	892	37....	814	890	1	
12. Bradford.....	3272	1889	1780....	3235	3568	63	
Susquehanna.....	1853	2563	301....	1802	2697	93	
Tioga.....	1264	1944	1036....	1159	2193	23	
13. Clinton.....	911	967	1....	788	875	—	
*Elk.....	134	242	16....	101	128	9	
Lycoming.....	1992	2244	9....	2012	2629	19	
Northumb'd.....	1765	2258	8....	1547	2448	7	
Sullivan.....	129	303	19....	New Co.		—	
Union.....	3129	1656	25....	2788	1765	18	
14. Dauphin.....	3705	2254	34....	3285	2401	16	
Lebanon.....	2996	1862	2....	2636	1791	—	
Schuylkill.....	4808	3490	35....	2571	3404	3	
15. Adams.....	2576	1762	25....	2909	1891	6	
York.....	4838	5151	4....	4357	5071	1	
16. Cumberland.....	3242	3178	25....	3092	3155	5	
Franklin.....	4006	3190	4....	3601	3298	—	
Perry.....	1562	2295	5....	1370	2521	—	
17. Centre.....	1856	2611	4....	1860	2425	7	
Blair.....	2476	1435	4 }	4006	2575	—	
Huntingdon.....	2590	1922	25 }	—	—	—	
Juniata.....	850	856	1....	1089	1262	—	
Mifflin.....	1543	1586	26....	1518	1519	9	
18. Fayette.....	3045	3441	73....	2904	3429	35	
Greene.....	1476	2379	52....	1418	2854	18	
Somerset.....	3018	1127	21....	2660	1035	6	
19. Bedford.....	2836	2316	1....	3147	2969	5	
Cambria.....	1233	1386	12....	998	1123	2	
Westm'land.....	3124	5197	122....	2672	4978	71	
20. Beaver.....	2655	2303	530....	2792	2172	270	
Washington.....	3898	3820	463....	3872	3973	296	
21. Allegheny.....	10112	6591	779....	9063	5743	435	
22. Crawford.....	2204	2748	621....	2636	3334	139	
Mercer.....	2977	3094	1080....	2840	2869	604	
Venango.....	1061	1538	164....	966	1377	65	
23. Clarion.....	1372	2306	37....	874	1833	7	
Erie.....	3418	2022	397....	3621	2226	74	
Jefferson.....	867	992	19....	591	731	5	
McKean.....	367	418	22....	340	419	—	
Potter.....	226	468	248....	240	554	50	
Warren.....	948	1068	136....	899	1149	17	
24. Armstrong.....	2030	2126	141....	1453	1963	38	
Butler.....	2505	2247	173....	2247	2112	135	
Clearfield.....	761	1168	23....	544	874	—	
Indiana.....	2410	1544	204....	2200	1448	80	

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 185,513, Cass 171,176; Van Buren 11,263. Taylor over Cass 13,537; over Cass and Van Buren 2,274. * Belongs to 23d Dist.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 161,203; Polk 167,535; Birney 3,138. Polk over Clay 6,332.

MARYLAND.—By Congress Districts.

1848.				1844.			
Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.		
1. Anne Arundel.....	1693	1496	5....	1777	1503		
Calvert.....	431	335	0....	451	341		
Charles.....	769	398	0....	785	519		
Montgomery.....	1057	771	1....	1124	832		
Prince George's.....	1051	733	1....	1064	666		
St. Mary's.....	788	422	0....	783	468		
2. Alleghany.....	1579	1620	3....	1424	1491		
Frederick.....	3156	2993	20....	3190	2994		
Washington.....	2688	2434	1....	2636	2565		

MARYLAND.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848.				1844.			
Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.		
3. & 4. Balt. City.....	10474	10895	72....	8413	8886		
Baltimore Co.....	2527	2869	7....	2301	2716		
Carroll.....	1763	1672	7....	1784	1694		
5. Caroline.....	462	560	0....	680	552		
Cecil.....	1504	1444	4....	1527	1504		
Harford.....	1521	1253	3....	1517	1247		
Kent.....	645	447	3....	728	527		
Queen Anne's.....	726	612	0....	749	722		
6. Dorchester.....	1367	820	0....	1377	903		
Somerset.....	1413	1065	1....	1449	902		
Talbot.....	706	719	1....	795	712		
Worcester.....	1351	1130	0....	1453	909		

Total.....37,702 34,528 125 35,964 32,676
Taylor over Cass 3,174; Clay over Polk 3,308.

DELAWARE.

1848.				1844.			
Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.		
Kent.....	1497	1396	1....	1583	1416		
Newcastle.....	3090	2717	79....	2826	2673		
Sussex.....	1834	1845	—....	1869	1877		
Total.....	6421	5968	80	6278	5996		

Taylor over Cass, 523; over Cass and V. B. 443.

VIRGINIA.—By Congress Districts.

1848.				1844.			
Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.			
1. Isle of Wight.....	105	363....	93	470			
Naamond.....	311	280....	361	244			
Norfolk County.....	629	650....	627	591			
Norfolk Borough.....	652	448....	634	403			
Princess Anne.....	373	299....	329	251			
Southampton.....	338	307....	325	390			
Surry.....	94	156....	118	168			
Sussex.....	82	273....	124	325			
2. Amelia.....	163	198....	159	274			
Brunswick.....	213	337....	194	408			
Dinwiddie.....	282	228....	270	318			
Greensville.....	77	130....	83	146			
Mecklenburg.....	342	497....	276	618			
Nottoaway.....	117	143....	187	182			
Petersburg.....	392	333....	376	396			
Prince George.....	127	215....	139	228			
3. Franklin.....	608	606....	619	674			
Halifax.....	395	843....	344	1041			
Henry.....	315	251....	306	258			
Patrick.....	367	273....	369	386			
Pittsylvania.....	834	569....	838	635			
4. Appomattox.....	190	322....	New Co.				
Buckingham.....	364	361....	548	586			
Campbell.....	794	554....	833	656			
Charlotte.....	290	303....	337	346			
Cumberland.....	235	162....	274	207			
Flavanna.....	271	190....	305	244			
Lunenburg.....	169	272....	196	333			
Prince Edward.....	211	253....	264	377			
5. Albemarle.....	833	619....	917	702			
Amherst.....	416	413....	451	461			
Bedford.....	886	534....	941	639			
Greene.....	63	270....	66	300			
Madison.....	69	488....	65	512			
Nelson.....	394	229....	443	291			
Orange.....	296	281....	239	288			
6. Chesterfield.....	296	505....	338	604			
Goochland.....	168	254....	165	319			
Hanover.....	410	427....	568	482			
Henrico.....	592	393....	578	405			
Louisa.....	307	441....	364	525			
Powhatan.....	154	202....	215	210			
Richmond City.....	1064	345....	847	282			

VIRGINIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
7. Accomack.....	544	235....	566	472
Charles' City.....	142	58....	202	43
Elizabeth City.....	133	120....	133	123
James' City.....	99	37....	103	39
Gloucester.....	185	197....	233	220
Lancaster.....	137	107....	139	99
Mathews.....	136	189....	172	222
New Kent.....	176	101....	198	177
Northampton.....	170	95....	240	116
Northumberland.....	161	234....	185	276
Williamsburgh.....	47	34....	66	50
Warwick.....	62	15....	67	24
York.....	118	86....	113	169
8. Caroline.....	367	425....	476	463
Essex.....	186	135....	229	186
King George.....	149	112....	165	117
King William.....	93	234....	109	337
King & Queen.....	224	258....	250	328
Middlesex.....	116	125....	131	118
Richmond.....	182	148....	202	154
Spottsylvania.....	413	405....	438	442
Westmoreland.....	249	60....	305	67
9. Alexandria.....	539	225....	Part of D.C.	
Culpepper.....	354	318....	396	298
Fauquier.....	685	503....	761	607
Fairfax.....	489	320....	410	391
Loudon.....	1453	420....	1505	474
Prince William.....	207	412....	159	457
Rappahannock.....	304	230....	359	314
Stafford.....	230	255....	233	346
10. Berkeley.....	608	544....	663	539
Clarke.....	209	201....	199	220
Frederick.....	795	884....	805	887
Hampshire.....	581	637....	675	694
Jefferson.....	738	594....	725	624
Morgan.....	183	201....	183	216
Page.....	69	595....	50	628
Warren.....	122	285....	126	321
11. Augusta.....	1354	723....	1398	665
Highland..[part.]	101	242....	New Co.	
Hardy.....	525	271....	533	272
Pendleton.....	285	309....	409	552
Rockingham.....	395	1635....	290	1716
Rockbridge.....	665	501....	697	543
Shenandoah.....	176	1404....	170	1372
12. Alleghany.....	104	149....	114	180
Bath.....	152	124....	196	250
Boone.....	68	128....	New Co.	
Botetourt.....	462	683....	394	695
Floyd.....	271	225....	216	297
Giles.....	274	342....	267	350
Greenbrier.....	658	303....	709	351
Logan.....	99	117....	123	177
Mercer.....	154	184....	173	177
Monroe.....	488	469....	425	460
Montgomery.....	342	306....	364	345
Pulaski.....	131	141....	166	174
Pocahontas.....	106	212....	81	227
Roanoke.....	183	249....	177	279
13. Carroll.....	179	267....	121	268
Grayson.....	193	200....	150	331
Lee.....	324	521....	237	578
Russell.....	482	316....	414	416
Scott.....	296	432....	276	531
Smyth.....	326	309....	275	371
Tazewell.....	215	548....	100	627
Washington.....	485	679....	371	723
Wythe.....	347	536....	309	553
14. Braxton.....	191	114....	186	156
Cabell.....	287	346....	287	346
Fayette.....	257	123....	249	163
Gilmer.....	77	178....	New Co.	
Harrison.....	443	611....	479	760
Highland [part.]	—	46....	—	—

VIRGINIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Jackson.....	229	233....	247	304
Kanawha.....	742	272....	983	442
Lewis.....	331	522....	329	684
Mason.....	349	274....	415	363
Nicholas.....	213	90....	170	127
Putnam.....	192	183....	New Co.	
Ritchie.....	124	339....	104	254
Wayne.....	105	110....	190	184
Wood.....	430	325....	533	330
15. Barbour.....	287	434....	221	468
Brooke.....	227	276....	427	543
Dodderidge.....	23	137....	New Co.	
Hancock.....	161	216....	"	"
Marion.....	324	669....	286	677
Marshall.....	558	527....	524	554
Monongalia.....	434	800....	303	780
Ohio.....	977	478....	897	402
Preston.....	460	527....	382	504
Randolph.....	201	213....	207	193
Tyler.....	324	290....	441	511
Wetzel.....	89	318....	New Co.	

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 45,023; Cass, 46,571; maj. for Cass, 1548.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay, 43,677; Polk, 49,570; Polk's maj., 5,893.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1848. 1844.

Cong'l Dist's. Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Whig. Local.	Gov. Reid.	President.
1. Buncombe.....	996	434....	921	644....	961 412
Cherokee.....	549	175....	582	217....	390 225
Cleveland.....	314	421....	421	727....	366 64
Caldwell.....	503	96....	589	138....	508 219
Burke.....	1210	288....	1299	396....	1234 298
McDowell.....	559	161....	New Co.		
Haywood.....	418	213....	412	430....	342 567
Henderson.....	541	118....	656	227....	555 141
Macon.....	427	207....	451	552....	374 224
Rutherford.....	958	126....	1037	311....	1310 296
Yancy.....	[See next p.]	337	684....	338	427
2. Ashe.....	660	358....	551	782....	522 477
Catawba.....	New County.				
Davie.....	448	251....	542	391....	529 232
Iredell.....	1137	211....	1042	257....	1582 339
Rowan.....	859	560....	847	696....	833 586
Surry.....	1132	852....	1090	1226....	996 880
Wilkes.....	1060	121....	1299	309....	1208 131
3. Anson.....	1084	350....	1049	400....	1012 481
Cabarrus.....	756	377....	743	577....	7 8 874
Gaston.....	New County.				
Lincoln.....	828	1593....	832	1877....	790 1796
Mecklenburg.....	775	945....	668	1068....	909 1201
Montgomery.....	583	82....	609	86....	658 139
Moore.....	588	406....	544	556....	540 500
Richmond.....	639	71....	545	68....	802 117
Stanley.....	725	14....	746	26....	530 48
Union.....	775	945....	New County.		
4. Davidson.....	1097	520....	1096	669....	1091 610
Guilford.....	1714	373....	1567	442....	2134 515
Randolph.....	1196	223....	1199	313....	1171 312
Rockingham.....	380	766....	340	968....	430 1622
Stokes.....	1014	912....	1003	1223....	1084 1153
5. Caswell.....	293	1067....	283	1081....	283 1182
Chatham.....	1063	519....	935	781....	1136 729
Granville.....	969	831....	1016	946....	936 942
Orange.....	1607	1585....	1714	1726....	1686 1589
Person.....	346	518....	360	578....	275 649
6. Edgecomb.....	143	1335....	104	1406....	126 1503
Franklin.....	341	656....	319	673....	336 760
Halifax.....	582	446....	601	507....	592 456
Johnston.....	646	746....	720	814....	595 650
Nash.....	113	798....	106	887....	74 894

NORTH CAROLINA.—(Continued.)

1848. 1844.

PRESIDENT. GOVERNOR. PRES'T.

Whig. Locc.

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Manly.	Reid.	Clay.	Polk.
Wake.....	1028	1247	991	1298	1044	1374
Warren.....	156	667	172	630	128	810
7. Bladen.....	290	341	281	516	280	486
Brunswick.....	319	237	301	194	351	283
Columbus.....	169	274	174	440	135	363
Cumberland.....	812	1191	578	1023	703	1101
Duplin.....	318	939	218	921	223	936
N. Hanover.....	464	1255	275	1015	582	1122
Onslow.....	211	696	176	663	194	717
Robeson.....	633	545	581	623	559	599
Sampson.....	612	741	530	692	533	878
8. Beaufort.....	923	463	857	512	962	521
Craven.....	696	616	742	730	682	222
Carteret.....	474	317	407	365	434	315
Greene.....	318	237	207	315	302	296
Hyde.....	495	236	469	298	318	164
Jones.....	242	136	215	181	203	142
Lenoir.....	282	334	M.	259	225	356
Pitt.....	636	479	589	571	634	476
Tyrrell.....	300	96	336	106	283	92
Wayne.....	256	903	264	1097	254	911
Washington.....	373	149	358	182	329	124

9. Bertie..... 524 302... 524 370... 475 439
 Camden..... 483 70... 489 80... 556 101
 Currituck..... 183 468... 177 563... 157 551
 Chowan..... 295 171... 293 228... 305 166
 Gates..... 379 289... 371 390... 355 355
 Hertford..... 316 144... 330 173... 309 253
 Martin..... 361 545... 339 557... 310 580
 Northampton..... 493 488... 512 500... 519 364
 Perquimans..... 434 253... 366 265... 441 223
 Pasquotank..... 570 244... 471 176... 683 232
 Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 43,519; Cass 34,869;
 Manly 42,360; Reid 44,496. Taylor over Cass
 8,650; Manly over Reid 874. Yancy gave 31 ma-
 jority for Taylor, but the return was informal.
 Total Vote, 1844: Clay 43,232; Polk 39,287. Clay
 over Polk, 3,945.

ALABAMA.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT.—1848. —1844.

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Van B.
1. Baldwin.....	100	133	140	120	118
Butler.....	772	277	666	405	374
Clarke.....	120	327	232	631	596
Conecuh.....	426	221	441	277	204
Marengo.....	739	553	736	634	595
Mobile.....	1319	1073	1403	1347	1121
Monroe.....	479	216	567	359	361
Washington.....	72	85	273	279	276
Wilcox.....	639	479	525	629	437
2. Barbour.....	1205	614	1113	890	642
Coffee.....	192	174	142	134	—
Covington.....	248	92	148	130	66
Dale.....	368	555	209	616	672
Henry.....	504	496	367	546	391
Macon.....	1464	532	1087	626	238
Montgomery.....	1176	669	1016	836	911
Pike.....	935	663	562	768	653
Russell.....	970	577	736	624	404
3. Autauga.....	553	471	475	633	574
Bibb.....	474	416	450	590	478
Cosa.....	626	883	400	796	539
Dallas.....	860	618	864	722	689
Jefferson.....	298	385	364	585	582
Lowndes.....	761	434	710	678	522
Perry.....	826	631	169	840	825
Shelby.....	557	368	511	472	407
4. Fayette.....	272	841	153	796	819
Greene.....	1088	712	1090	819	788
Pickens.....	1044	981	892	967	779
Samter.....	820	771	927	1061	1180
Tuscaloosa.....	976	694	902	961	938

ALABAMA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT.—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk	Van B.
5. Franklin.....	510	795	498	1079	903
Lauderdale.....	695	772	474	919	987
Lawrence.....	663	656	469	783	782
Limestone.....	374	833	325	965	897
Marion.....	193	514	120	638	535
Morgan.....	361	535	271	682	804
Walker.....	231	383	170	442	367
6. Blount.....	134	526	84	774	920
DeKalb.....	257	650	207	700	771
Jackson.....	136	1589	87	1751	2147
Madison.....	465	1385	337	1720	1985
Marshall.....	246	708	162	875	924
St. Clair.....	150	456	46	644	679
7. Benton.....	566	1272	373	1382	1246
Chambers.....	1323	689	1158	936	678
Cherokee.....	630	921	356	955	759
Randolph.....	461	770	283	747	524
Talladega.....	869	820	633	851	788
Tallapoosa.....	972	920	728	705	496
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 30,482; Cass 31,363. Cass over Taylor 881. Total Vote, 1844: Clay 26,084; Polk 37,740. Polk over Clay 11,656. Van Buren (1840) 33,391. Van Buren over Harrison 5,520.					

GEORGIA.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844.

PRESIDENT. CONGRESS. PRES'T.

Whig. Locc.

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	King.	Jackson.	Clay.	Polk.
*1. Appling.....	144	108	131	139	152	142
Bryan.....	123	60	87	49	103	72
Bulloch.....	43	377	15	341	17	410
Camden.....	108	220	61	165	104	218
Chatham.....	843	741	642	176	817	835
Effingham.....	183	99	158	106	193	86
Emanuel.....	155	207	58	63	107	241
Glynn.....	132	22	104	24	92	23
Laurens.....	567	25	452	23	686	15
Liberty.....	171	132	171	143	179	190
Lowndes.....	507	387	419	363	427	362
McIntosh.....	117	98	71	94	127	114
Montgomery.....	231	24	168	23	238	34
Telfair.....	160	150	135	107	177	198
Tattnall.....	361	44	306	58	338	64
Thomas.....	526	250	436	274	498	267
Ware.....	193	161	90	98	187	125
Wayne.....	58	69	47	59	138	86
Calhoun. Walborn.						
2. Baker.....	341	634	291	551	228	506
Decatur.....	463	350	430	346	383	346
Deely.....	349	571	284	447	269	507
Early.....	200	505	198	460	211	419
Houston.....	697	674	628	638	659	728
Irwin.....	86	355	60	276	21	223
Lee.....	323	181	340	154	335	121
Macon.....	388	271	359	281	331	245
Marion.....	510	477	436	430	417	256
Muscogee.....	1330	856	1141	846	1190	980
Pulaski.....	320	423	254	376	247	457
Randolph.....	780	724	627	652	606	735
Stewart.....	926	686	873	653	892	813
Sumter.....	733	587	639	535	650	444
Owen. Carey.						
3. Bibb.....	705	805	599	692	706	862
Crawford.....	402	434	361	396	377	454
Harris.....	870	403	759	368	345	463
Monroe.....	791	664	721	588	738	708
Pike.....	828	892	677	758	698	877
Talbot.....	819	738	765	707	855	912
Upson.....	657	544	608	423	643	384
Twigg.....	331	414	269	328	389	467
Williamson. Haralson.						
4. Campbell.....	281	562	230	562	205	543
Carroll.....	475	834	347	791	355	769

GEORGIA.—(Continued.)

1848. 1844.

PRESIDENT. CONGRESS. PRES'T.

Whig. Loc.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Casa.	Calh'n.	Hac'tt.	Clay.	Polk.
Coweta.....	822	662	725	634.....	777	644
Fayette.....	521	717	419	660.....	412	705
Heard.....	415	473	380	474.....	293	436
Henry.....	939	824	859	792.....	858	819
Meriwether..	717	768	570	776.....	688	926
Newton.....	1045	802	898	494.....	1025	553
Troup.....	1122	384	918	349.....	1055	487

5. Cass.....	988	1513	663	1213.....	655	1139
Chattooga....	402	398	286	363.....	284	324
Cherokee.....	660	963	404	738.....	517	813
Cobb.....	862	1261	637	1008.....	658	943
Dade*.....	102	258	59	203.....	46	247
DeKalb.....	799	1097	754	948.....	580	967
Floyd.....	680	673	569	654.....	350	425
Forayth.....	629	747	464	653.....	451	735
Gwinnett.....	745	635	535	551.....	779	763
Murray.....	799	1072	445	748.....	303	669
Paulding.....	352	420	289	342.....	218	394
Walker.....	784	965	584	756.....	447	686
Gilmer.....	402	855	175	596.....	219	511

Harris. Cobb.

6. Clark.....	624	495	532	450.....	596	420
Elbert.....	991	161	803	123.....	599	186
Franklin.....	363	965	261	849.....	376	1058
Hall.....	521	664	437	659.....	489	696
Habersham....	425	778	286	681.....	322	964
Lumpkin.....	652	1097	418	824.....	685	1254
Jackson.....	561	688	493	650.....	492	664
Madison.....	336	326	284	295.....	347	327
Rabun.....	55	207	39	200.....	34	253
Union.....	412	641	300	535.....	257	554
Walton.....	544	741	481	635.....	555	763

Stephens. Day.

7. Baldwin.....	382	322	282	238.....	324	307
Butts.....	269	420	244	348.....	244	435
Green.....	827	139	629	93.....	780	132
Jasper.....	409	512	385	408.....	438	536
Morgan.....	467	300	332	239.....	442	348
Oglethorpe....	636	193	526	154.....	626	241
Putnam.....	399	294	363	289.....	430	351
Wilkinson....	473	498	390	412.....	387	560
Jones.....	404	415	372	389.....	397	455
Tallapoosa....	588	55	436	32.....	394	67

Toombs. Lawson.

8. Burke.....	598	215	456	321.....	556	411
Columbia.....	519	250	405	196.....	492	307
Hancock.....	473	283	403	216.....	515	330
Jefferson.....	607	111	495	91.....	579	108
Lincoln.....	238	120	296	133.....	286	179
Richmond....	908	595	586	464.....	903	647
Scriven.....	265	223	190	203.....	256	278
Warren.....	614	360	531	305.....	641	368
Washington....	692	626	525	408.....	629	595
Wilkes.....	452	293	435	214.....	490	389

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 47,544; Casa, 44,802;
 8 Whig Congressmen 38,651; 8 Loco Congress-
 men 30,908. Taylor's majority, 2,742.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 42,100; Polk 44,177.—
 Majority for Polk 2,077.

* Not official.

LOUISIANA.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT.—1848. 1844. 1840.

Dist's. & Parishes.	Taylor.	Casa.	Clay.	Polk.	Har'n.	V.B.
1. & 2. Ascension..	288	236..	239	264..	218	218
Assumption....	469	286..	285	279..	239	340
Jefferson.....	717	660..	434	403..	232	89
Orleans.....	5551	4579..	3026	2612..	2381	1748
LaFourche Int..	739	161..	471	137..	538	44
Plaquemines...	187	350..	37	1007..	40	250
St. Bernard....	124	89..	185	84..	173	91
St. Charles....	135	35..	96	42..	69	33
St. James.....	431	117..	351	181..	579	87
St. John.....	228	128..	143	118..	183	45
Terrebonne....	333	129..	205	104..	313	39

LOUISIANA.—(Continued.)

Dist's. & Parishes.	Taylor.	Casa.	Clay.	Polk.	Har'n.	V.B.
3. Avoyelles.....	239	359..	139	364..	250	225
Carroll.....	268	235..	190	221..	96	114
Catahoula.....	320	398..	243	304..	259	231
Concordia.....	182	96..	188	95..	269	113
E. Baton Rouge	400	406..	325	399..	324	308
E. Feliciana....	349	394..	329	419..	360	430
Franklin.....	124	162..	134	158	new par.	
Iberville.....	429	295..	253	285..	204	182
Livingston.....	144	243..	100	229..	127	207
Madison.....	283	192..	206	198..	147	111
Point Coupee..	288	370..	174	175..	147	139
St. Helena.....	169	188..	154	222..	172	238
St. Tammany...	275	183..	169	199..	204	80
Tensas.....	177	111..	157	108	new par.	
Washington...	158	190..	127	230..	150	134
W. Bat'n Rouge	255	109..	209	104..	183	84
W. Feliciana...	232	261..	343	308..	253	286
4. Bienville.....	114	189..	new parish.			
Bossier(unoff.)	17m	..	59	103	new par.	
Caddo.....	281	300..	210	155	with Nat.	
Caldwell.....	90	149..	69	194	no return.	
Calcasieu.....	41	181..	42	128	wi. St. Lan.	
Glaiborne.....	221	323..	190	375	no return.	
De Soto.....	149	217..	52	150	new par.	
Jackson.....	127	193..	new parish.			
Lafayette.....	108	220..	193	399	no return.	
Morehouse.....	178	101..	107	31	new par.	
Natchitoches...	384	495..	452	650..	667	610
Opachita.....	168	176..	106	206..	243	130
Rapides.....	383	543..	419	586..	475	382
Sabine.....	246	271..	255	383	new par.	
St. Landry.....	754	576..	789	406..	836	434
St. Martin.....	456	240..	479	303..	463	103
St. Mary.....	470	166..	352	142..	308	87
Union.....	907	237..	206	213..	74	76
Vermillion.....	430	52..	176	104	new par.	

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 18,217; Casa 15,370.
 —Vote of 1844: Clay 13,083; Polk 13,782.—Vote of
 1840: Harrison, 11,296; Van Buren, 7,616. Taylor
 over Casa, 2,847; Harrison, over Van Buren,
 3,680. Notwithstanding Taylor's popularity and
 the increase of population, it will be seen that
 the vote of Plaquemines is 507 less than it was in
 1844, when Polk seemed to carry the state by
 699 of a majority, and that it was 787 less in 1840.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In 1840 this State contained 267,360 free persons,
 white and colored, and 327,360 slaves. The white
 people elect a Senate and Assembly—the Senate
 and Assembly elect Electors—and the Electors
 assist in electing a President and Vice-President
 of the United States. In 1840 the State voted for
 Van Buren, in 1844 for Polk, and in 1848 for Casa.

MISSISSIPPI.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT.—1848. 1844. 1840.

Coa. [Northern]	Taylor.	Casa.	Clay.	Polk.	Har.	V.B.
1. De Soto.....	636	723..	671	709..	571	349
Itawamba.....	567	880..	368	825..	170	394
La Fayette.....	730	760..	542	632..	382	366
Marshall.....	1306	1344..	1035	1184..	1006	814
Panola.....	578	344..	439	408..	332	206
Pontotoc.....	757	999..	384	709..	237	329
Tishamingo....	840	1190..	480	1004..	321	583
Tippah.....	981	1236..	692	1170..	681	584
Tunica.....	51	25..	36	24..	76	53
2. Bolivar.....	89	49..	55	61..	62	44
Carroll.....	885	921..	678	742..	711	527
Chickasaw.....	946	948..	536	632..	142	204
Coahoma.....	189	130..	143	162..	181	109
Choctaw.....	642	743..	426	624..	388	430
Lowndes.....	801	780..	644	850..	620	620
Monroe.....	921	1062..	549	911..	452	487
Noxubee.....	617	687..	519	577..	514	372
Oktibbeha.....	393	424..	241	336..	196	219
Sunflower.....	33	22..	7	14..	..	..
Tallahatchie...	295	319..	179	213..	198	124

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Har.	V.B.
Yalobusha	843	846	719	893	739	643
3. Attala	480	653	276	305	272	306
Hinds	1246	822	1199	915	1207	638
Holmes	643	520	578	498	556	318
Issaquena	85	58	new county.			
Kemper	416	450	291	515	326	400
Lauderdale	474	657	256	311	239	441
Leake	328	289	190	235	145	132
Madison	614	497	612	486	691	312
Neshoba	241	254	156	236	113	164
Newton	184	197	143	270	109	194
Rankin	356	370	311	406	381	262
Scott	152	273	112	250	41	108
Warren	890	478	922	507	1006	422
Washington	179	71	209	108	162	64
Winston	307	425	201	475	262	288
Yazoo	641	497	578	530	561	360

[Southern.]

4. Adams	643	365	755	452	862	438
Amite	426	309	429	351	500	294
Clarke	211	282	115	353	124	258
Claiborne	464	558	434	429	538	390
Copiah	491	587	447	649	571	545
Covington	135	346	98	308	116	233
Franklin	226	249	172	220	186	133
Greene	184	79	62	175	91	125
Hancock	157	116	57	127	281	107
Harrison	165	172	103	169	—	—
Jackson	32	108	17	216	25	172
Jasper	343	508	210	403	239	263
Jefferson	382	290	364	383	412	229
Jones	95	135	72	117	56	103
Lawrence	145	438	94	545	123	453
Marion	99	162	88	254	136	175
Perry	143	69	125	71	110	94
Pike	277	398	232	444	314	378
Simpson	236	264	178	500	201	219
Smith	210	287	94	249	89	179
Wayne	97	52	102	95	94	87
Wilkinson	455	291	441	355	683	148

Total vote, 1848: Taylor, 25,922; Cass, 26,537

—Total vote, 1844: Clay, 19,206; Polk, 25,126.

Total vote, 1840: Harrison, 19,518; Van Buren, 16,935. Majorities: Cass, 615; Polk, 5,920; Harrison, 2,523.

TENNESSEE.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844. 1847.

PRESIDENT.

Gov'r.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Brown.	Brown.
EAST TENNESSEE.						

1. Carter	745	129	739	177	744	186
Cocke	815	189	844	187	826	244
Greene	963	1483	1031	1701	1023	1522
Hawkins	1252	1243	1173	1368	1178	1314
Johnson	382	68	370	79	368	99
Sullivan	436	1375	350	1533	392	1343
Washington	862	1016	881	1225	843	1098
2. Anderson	602	250	620	325	656	380
Blount	955	663	1046	735	1082	734
Claiborne	700	744	578	875	634	826
Campbell	473	279	337	318	408	401
Granger	1094	489	998	548	1067	658
Jefferson	1408	215	1563	247	1562	341
Monroe	982	960	859	1086	905	1037
Morgan	229	187	211	232	197	230
Sevier	787	57	738	78	830	104
3. Bledsoe	508	229	529	250	527	355
Bradley	760	927	572	958	641	978
Hamilton	685	634	644	624	628	721
Knox	2140	439	2015	507	2126	573
Marion	562	336	503	381	526	391
Meigs	159	834	120	620	134	635
McMinn	960	1624	873	1961	911	1040
Polk	367	517	280	486	318	546
Roane	998	671	900	735	942	806
Rhea	298	324	232	368	260	379

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Brown.	Brown.
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.						
4. Coffee	532	943	280	1000	323	1002
DeKalb	571	573	488	491	601	623
Fentress	113	432	60	456	97	450
Jackson	1269	801	1211	807	1219	846
Overton	467	1112	336	1145	413	1183
Warren	407	1161	335	1190	376	1303
White	1064	503	857	408	1050	616
Van Buren	130	198	116	190	113	239
5. Bedford	1497	1381	1455	1526	1497	1515
Franklin	390	1207	358	1123	378	1221
Lincoln	680	2584	652	2494	677	2400
Marshall	733	1408	635	1398	702	1431
6. Giles	1389	1511	1301	1387	1398	1521
Hardin	621	770	505	732	566	798
Hickman	301	968	255	1034	270	992
Lawrence	596	544	489	547	631	662
Maury	1516	1970	1292	1988	1500	1963
Wayne	673	386	665	446	691	421

7. Cannon	469	827	318	761	360	842
Rutherford	1754	1439	1730	1500	1708	1563
Wilson	2517	958	2607	1042	2441	1070
Williamson	793	1396	859	1893	927	1277
8. Davidson	2698	1976	2266	1683	2349	1772
Smith	2380	719	2328	788	2369	823
Sumner	922	1994	881	2017	833	1902
9. Dickson	386	674	339	706	336	689
Humphreys	309	482	305	523	278	525
Montgomery	1288	969	1271	1029	1118	9634
Robertson	1236	839	1193	871	1120	808
Stewart	574	705	519	704	520	679

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	392	459	232	481	331	466
Henry	860	1349	836	1312	720	1249
10. Dyer	383	271	356	272	378	261
Fayette	1217	1060	1205	1157	1021	963
Hardeman	723	1016	689	1077	616	943
Haywood	800	672	756	668	726	631
Lauderdale	279	274	298	211	263	248
McNairy	969	786	773	741	882	853
Shelby	1828	1607	1625	1352	1409	1207
Tipton	352	482	360	502	308	447
11. Carroll	1493	560	1356	524	1351	619
Gibson	1423	683	1320	611	1339	684
Henderson	1286	460	1209	492	1141	525
Madison	1562	737	1357	768	1451	779
Obion	357	487	282	536	308	463
Perry	439	287	744	513	824	615
Weakley	689	1380	560	1084	640	1035

Total: Taylor, 64,705; Cass, 58,419; Clay, 60,030; Polk, 69,917; N. S. Brown, 61,469; A. V. Brown, 60,454. Majorities: Taylor, 6,286; Clay, 113; N. S. Brown, 1,016.

KENTUCKY.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844. 1848.

PRESIDENT.

Gov'r.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Crit.	Pow.
1. Ballard	277	281	282	400	328	348
Calloway	227	664	204	772	239	788
Caldwell	826	841	780	966	778	877
Crittenden	342	399	284	399	374	501
Graves	468	772	386	884	499	981
Hickman	169	353	304	740	143	422
Hopkins	798	766	701	814	835	900
Livingston	403	265	424	327	424	261
Marshall	120	496	94	600	112	254
McCracken	407	308	256	195	363	315
Trigg	588	632	537	651	585	604
Union	501	458	507	584	509	604
2. Breckenridge	1006	422	924	464	990	500
Butler	349	204	351	290	373	338
Christian	1132	786	1122	825	1109	792
Davies	986	605	808	622	992	750
Edmonson	249	209	174	251	223	262
Grayson	507	345	432	386	513	488

Dist. & Cos.	Taylor.	Casa.	Clay.	Polk.	Crit.	Pow.	Dist. & Cos.	Taylor.	Casa.	Clay.	Polk.	Crit.	Pow.
Hancock.....	304	166.	277	213.	296	200	Kenton.....	985	1228.	687	920.	855	1263
Henderson.....	731	559	719	638.	698	746	Mason.....	1651	953.	1608	799.	571	1018
Meade.....	713	225.	650	223.	671	224	Nicholas.....	673	704.	678	703.	786	806
Muhlenburg.....	746	437.	657	439.	770	518	Pendleton.....	375	599.	287	530.	314	672
Ohio.....	718	542.	601	513.	754	629	Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 67,141; Casa, 49,720; majority for Taylor, 17,421. Crittenden, 66,466; Powell, 57,945; majority for Crittenden, 8,521.—						
3. Allen.....	473	553.	401	635.	416	572	Total Vote, 1844: Clay, 61,255; Polk, 51,988; majority for Clay, 9,267.						
Barren.....	1462	1048.	1306	1108.	1458	1207							
Hart.....	586	523.	579	538.	606	648							
Logan.....	1402	358.	1407	374.	1433	374							
Monroe.....	586	379.	451	473.	576	520							
Simpson.....	448	428.	455	418.	478	352							
Todd.....	808	409.	784	406.	790	414							
Warren.....	1226	603.	1132	687.	1207	578							
4. Adair.....	568	549.	548	639.	575	713							
Boyle.....	773	347.	617	352.	725	397							
Casey.....	529	196.	468	214.	600	255							
Clinton.....	286	294.	262	315.	254	356							
Cumberland.....	642	153.	590	167.	603	143							
Greene.....	517	512.	827	1042.	576	585							
Lincoln.....	832	325.	769	335.	805	380							
Pulaski.....	947	734.	727	708.	1054	1069							
Russell.....	519	180.	431	178.	497	204							
Wayne.....	689	405.	535	342.	627	461							
5. Anderson.....	334	547.	281	552.	355	652							
Bullitt.....	499	399.	528	436.	492	488							
Hardin.....	1239	631.	1095	702.	1198	688							
Larue.....	478	349.	382	333.	495	400							
Marion.....	765	629.	715	737.	852	807							
Mercer.....	734	1088.	557	985.	690	1076							
Nelson.....	1149	464.	1326	608.	1136	573							
Spencer.....	460	351.	469	508.	457	461							
Washington.....	721	678.	660	709.	667	631							
6. Clay.....	377	125.	336	92.	416	229							
Eschil.....	485	238.	392	216.	490	351							
Floyd.....	260	225.	190	340.	237	495							
Garrard.....	1187	191.	1128	229.	1085	243							
Harlan.....	350	56.	334	75.	436	79							
Johnson.....	106	214.	85	252.	88	323							
Knox.....	648	159.	589	164.	580	295							
Laurel.....	488	145.	384	124.	431	208							
Letcher.....	No return	29	161.	71	187								
Madison.....	1313	564.	1022	633.	1324	767							
Owsley.....	330	248.	165	129.	268	270							
Perry.....	No return	113	84.	192	177								
Pike.....	225	140.	251	238.	272	235							
Rockcastle.....	497	95.	451	73.	539	125							
Whitley.....	584	93.	431	99.	559	200							
7. Carroll.....	433	426.	382	370.	462	483							
Henry.....	827	1022.	706	1044.	885	976							
Jefferson.....	1161	970.	1092	1042.	1208	1099							
Louisville City.....	2836	2020.	2435	1662.	2499	2030							
Oldham.....	476	488.	426	625.	477	539							
Shelby.....	1434	716.	1441	796.	1374	745							
Trimble.....	361	486.	268	507.	320	535							
8. Bourbon.....	1172	486.	1208	521.	1116	500							
Fayette.....	1541	781.	1695	824.	1420	771							
Franklin.....	926	664.	816	634.	892	641							
Jessamine.....	682	439.	616	469.	658	541							
Owen.....	533	810.	485	957.	579	987							
Scott.....	797	734.	803	938.	688	727							
Woodford.....	778	337.	750	473.	817	378							
9. Bath.....	724	782.	611	783.	725	896							
Breathitt.....	143	151.	120	231.	120	278							
Carter.....	243	510.	148	508.	228	661							
Clark.....	1046	319.	996	314.	1030	381							
Fleming.....	1159	700.	1143	771.	1108	839							
Greenup.....	640	516.	593	385.	698	591							
Lawrence.....	414	318.	347	345.	440	351							
Lewis.....	521	566.	506	549.	565	688							
Morgan.....	413	490.	247	512.	362	538							
Montgomery.....	688	548.	673	597.	724	664							
10. Boone.....	935	769.	888	712.	1003	904							
Bracken.....	795	472.	753	443.	770	554							
Campbell.....	511	814.	358	618.	436	733							
Gallatin.....	360	368.	348	351.	379	421							
Grant.....	485	529.	396	498.	470	575							
Harrison.....	891	896.	859	975.	332	985							

OHIO.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist. & Cos.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Hamilton.....	9018	10,834	1986	7201	8983	298
2. Butler.....	1959	3536	381	2158	3546	61
Clinton.....	1233	1122	735	1736	1137	172
Warren.....	2526	1861	402	2822	1795	85
3. Darke.....	1508	1554	81	1408	1409	25
Greene.....	2035	1256	644	2422	1380	126
Montgomery.....	3561	3330	304	3388	3191	83
Preble.....	2106	1519	314	2262	1526	70
4. Champaign.....	1878	1508	330	2069	1409	32
Clark.....	2506	1375	208	2477	1155	43
Logan.....	1652	1147	276	1625	1015	93
Miami.....	2542	1822	272	2572	1657	113
Union.....	1030	797	173	1009	710	32
5. Allen.....	728	1070	2	779	1062	9
Hardin.....	586	605	51	510	495	6
Henry.....	217	297	17	229	245	—
Lucas.....	1298	1197	327	1167	881	12
Mercer.....	360	641	18	423	812	4
Paulding.....	70	198	—	63	192	—
Putnam.....	402	634	3	451	697	2
Shelby.....	1021	1129	49	1026	1014	26
Van Wert.....	223	381	—	158	270	—
Williams.....	328	510	154	583	678	—
6. Crawford.....	952	1678	90	1197	1734	8
Hancock.....	1016	1561	22	907	1247	2
Marion.....	1001	1193	55	1425	1480	88
Ottawa.....	190	231	45	241	233	9
Sandusky.....	928	1148	124	997	1214	12
Seneca.....	1536	2326	483	1727	2316	41
Wood.....	647	636	29	576	570	1
Wyandott.....	951	1059	46	New Co.		
7. Brown.....	1771	2557	403	1798	2342	130
Clermont.....	2204	2693	404	2189	2627	105
Highland.....	2114	2224	342	2148	2164	114
8. Adams.....	1259	1690	196	1252	1611	87
Jackson.....	987	1108	50	906	1046	13
Pike.....	843	909	33	800	836	16
Ross.....	3394	2306	174	3321	2380	90
Scioto.....	1838	1268	13	1519	1095	—
9. Fairfield.....	2438	3515	42	2542	3637	15
Fayette.....	1157	946	128	1229	878	67
Madison.....	1329	712	80	1269	643	8
Pickaway.....	2115	1960	24	2129	2012	10
10. Delaware.....	1866	1574	268	2548	2017	118
Franklin.....	3199	8029	284	2965	2498	72
Licking.....	3030	3468	561	3500	3840	238
11. Knox.....	1910	2890	539	2746	3324	134
Richland.....	2087	3177	183	3443	5574	111
12. Athens.....	1846	1509	320	2050	1425	220
Gallia.....	1630	1081	95	1484	957	31
Hocking.....	856	1319	23	1719	1289	2
Lawrence.....	1164	745	53	1140	638	3
Meigs.....	1327	1014	305	1341	880	41
13. Morgan.....	2320	2448	314	2051	2077	64
Perry.....	1488	2192	19	1527	2273	3
Washington.....	2079	1930	462	2194	1696	151
14. Guernsey.....	2375	2504	489	2746	2628	218
Muskingum.....	4427	3380	228	4489	3196	86
15. Belmont.....	2723	2892	543	3140	2821	184
Harrison.....	1564	1658	545	2039	1750	195
Monroe.....	999	2574	330	1210	2548	111

Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
16. Coshocton.....	1814	2422	137.....	1885	2281	60
Holmes.....	1118	2224	45.....	1142	2317	5
Tuscarawas.....	2662	2553	164.....	2896	2958	35
17. Carroll.....	1453	1395	345.....	1701	1584	140
Columbiana.....	1850	2732	865.....	3416	3743	217
Jefferson.....	2147	2231	455.....	2385	2354	95
18. Stark.....	2382	3495	570.....	2352	3575	78
Wayne.....	2284	3380	190.....	2759	3765	75
19. Portage.....	1270	2149	1127.....	2510	2247	244
Summit.....	1892	1815	1058.....	2841	2056	184
Trumbull.....	1364	1951	2075.....	3657	3544	738
20. Ashtabula.....	1124	878	2487.....	3388	1123	537
Cuyahoga.....	1776	2368	2594.....	3351	2388	312
Geauga.....	872	922	1373.....	2274	1101	233
Lake.....	777	716	904.....	1818	901	109
21. Erie.....	1409	999	681.....	1458	1261	65
Huron.....	1950	1769	878.....	2564	2136	138
Lorain.....	647	1473	1616.....	1956	1793	473
Medina.....	1440	1836	1098.....	2045	1920	229
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 138,380; Cass 154,775;						
Van Buren 35,354; Smith 111. Cases over Taylor						
16,415; Van Buren and Taylor over Cass 18,936.						
Total Vote, 1844: Clay 155,057; Polk 149,117;						
Birney 8,050. Clay over Polk 5,940; Polk and						
Birney over Clay 2,110.						

INDIANA.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Crawford.....	520	397	.....	462	397	
Dubois.....	258	579	1.....	229	501	
Gibson.....	860	802	15.....	796	810	8
Harrison.....	1277	1047	1.....	1252	1144	
Orange.....	760	961	8.....	707	1036	
Perry.....	599	335	8.....	564	334	
Pike.....	519	510	1.....	459	491	
Posey.....	763	1236	19.....	673	1154	
Spencer.....	681	471	.....	586	486	
Vanderburgh.....	534	667	22.....	675	556	1
Warrick.....	457	862	21.....	394	850	
2. Clarke.....	1200	1510	28.....	1132	1417	
Floyd.....	1018	1154	17.....	956	961	
Jackson.....	632	1071	7.....	662	1048	
Jefferson.....	2075	1609	167.....	1835	1427	50
Jennings.....	926	784	96.....	872	669	14
Scott.....	488	447	16.....	481	441	1
Washington.....	1136	1643	22.....	1149	1660	50
3. Dearborn.....	1378	1801	176.....	1616	1971	50
Decatur.....	1245	1096	143.....	1275	1091	68
Franklin.....	1411	1695	51.....	1325	1583	8
Ohio.....	439	459	6.....	193	163	
Ripley.....	1114	988	173.....	1060	908	89
Rush.....	1142	1362	87.....	1560	1362	42
Switzerland.....	1063	1106	44.....	961	1006	8
4. Fayette.....	1040	765	86.....	1051	908	17
Henry.....	1215	1005	455.....	1458	1005	138
Union.....	526	637	208.....	682	672	60
Wayne.....	2085	1432	639.....	2321	1436	318
5. Bartholomew.....	1011	1167	28.....	1095	1068	13
Brown.....	70	503	.....	59	432	
Hamilton.....	809	805	317.....	859	766	139
Hancock.....	665	806	40.....	719	736	2
Johnson.....	676	1114	46.....	659	1150	15
Madison.....	824	993	55.....	813	854	20
Marion.....	1877	1789	109.....	1715	1634	25
Shelby.....	1121	1414	18.....	1107	1342	7
6. Daviess.....	735	701	2.....	807	764	
Greene.....	918	821	6.....	762	909	
Knox.....	1044	741	3.....	1079	821	1
Lawrence.....	1070	1031	18.....	1019	1085	3
Martin.....	342	497	7.....	76	516	
Monroe.....	780	1084	59.....	721	1118	12
Morgan.....	986	1029	121.....	1023	1078	24
Owen.....	892	933	13.....	754	888	1
Sullivan.....	465	1142	5.....	464	1221	1
7. Clay.....	500	734	29.....	429	682	

Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
Hendricks.....	1156	775	173.....	1262	844	28
Parke.....	1396	1319	9.....	1377	1339	12
Putnam.....	1647	1300	10.....	1540	1367	9
Vermillion.....	830	763	.....	787	762	
Vigo.....	1585	852	57.....	1515	856	
8. Boone.....	773	916	66.....	816	871	8
Carroll.....	822	1008	76.....	712	965	8
Clinton.....	726	964	87.....	645	944	12
Fountain.....	900	1343	138.....	947	1387	
Montgomery.....	1501	1547	109.....	1450	1521	8
Richardsville.....	.....	.....	.....	129	138	14
Tippecanoe.....	1269	1523	405.....	1550	1551	57
Warren.....	708	460	63.....	779	470	10
9. Benton.....	60	78	3.....	40	69	1
Cass.....	881	829	55.....	768	671	18
Elkhart.....	756	1050	142.....	758	964	1
Fulton.....	423	404	39.....	344	306	6
Jasper.....	86	190	128.....	128	175	8
Kosciusko.....	797	676	64.....	623	553	5
Lake.....	158	208	139.....	114	206	5
Laporte.....	1027	877	228.....	1009	831	53
Marshall.....	305	428	91.....	199	256	54
Miami.....	731	770	70.....	569	517	
Porter.....	343	401	7.....	311	305	14
Pulaski.....	135	224	1.....	123	124	1
St. Joseph.....	817	667	332.....	683	693	33
Wabash.....	847	739	140.....	601	575	19
White.....	206	305	34.....	259	218	
10. Adams.....	261	398	1.....	198	296	
Allen.....	891	1059	13.....	861	849	
Blackford.....	61	231	23.....	81	205	3
De Kalb.....	347	577	45.....	269	327	6
Delaware.....	822	694	58.....	940	732	3
Grant.....	325	623	359.....	353	423	197
Huntington.....	457	463	46.....	277	316	8
Jay.....	276	392	142.....	331	352	32
Lagrange.....	629	636	114.....	590	497	38
Noble.....	497	613	53.....	590	458	
Randolph.....	631	787	523.....	818	809	266
Steuben.....	315	352	194.....	328	303	42
Tipton.....	183	235	3.....	100	119	
Wells.....	252	416	18.....	185	306	3
Whitley.....	318	373	21.....	222	237	2
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 69,907; Cass 74,745;						
Van Buren 8,100. Total Vote, 1844: Clay 67,877;						
Polk 70,131; Birney 2,106. Cass over Taylor,						
1,838; Polk over Clay 2,314; Van Buren and Tay-						
lor over Cass 3,262.						

ILLINOIS.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Alexander.....	101	212	2.....	81	138	24
Bond.....	391	371	43.....	564	622	27
Clinton.....	351	431	3.....	334	327	7
Jackson.....	177	243	5.....	182	347	
Madison.....	1820	1503	162.....	1657	1496	12
Monroe.....	355	546	.....	304	740	
Perry.....	239	344	44.....	219	477	22
Pulaski.....	84	141	.....	90	208	
Randolph.....	580	689	300.....	713	717	114
St. Clair.....	1109	2023	63.....	1042	1945	7
Union.....	108	503	6.....	94	617	7
Washington.....	204	577	27.....	254	565	8
2. Edwards.....	288	113	19.....	385	185	40
Franklin.....	139	459	.....	102	631	
Gallatin.....	235	537	6.....	406	1115	
Hamilton.....	125	478	.....	125	573	
Hardin.....	234	237	.....	136	165	
Jefferson.....	280	605	2.....	227	863	1
Johnson.....	67	290	.....	32	382	6
Marion.....	227	639	15.....	182	722	
Massac.....	204	303	.....	165	398	
Pope.....	224	234	.....	201	348	
Saline.....	122	312	.....	new county.		
Wabash.....	456	303	14.....	479	315	2
Wayne.....	318	479	1.....	265	637	
White.....	674	513	13.....	736	748	

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clav.	Polk.	B'y.
Williamson	211	575		179	766	179
3. Christian	183	254		182	216	
Clark	743	759	27	625	756	6
Clay	207	405		186	448	
Coles	877	633	6	776	582	
Crawford	493	507		425	496	
Cumberland	108	102		191	189	
De Witt	373	363	20	317	361	3
Edgar	829	816	42	701	894	24
Efingham	99	330		82	364	
Fayette	407	452		14	653	
Jasper	154	228		143	276	
Lawrence	464	532		427	611	
Macon	253	323	5	221	328	
Moultrie	248	191		196	204	
Montgomery	352	533	13	355	661	
Platt	132	138		81	120	
Richland	321	281		289	322	
Shelby	337	658	1	315	683	
4. Boone	414	395	415	375	398	58
Bureau	376	306	566	362	378	160
Champaign	213	187		178	191	
Cook	1708	1622	2120	1117	2027	317
De Kalb	223	374	427	142	242	131
Du Page	313	623	528	672	551	173
Grundy	123	207	63	49	91	7
Iroquois	268	322	28	204	281	
Kane	855	783	1220	748	1046	299
Kendall	392	378	547	357	479	142
Lake	321	446	1088	386	620	131
La Salle	862	1238	873	427	611	126
Livingston	82	130	4	68	109	
McHenry	618	528	1016	493	668	74
McLean	758	626	94	586	477	22
Vermillion	942	758	68	889	768	28
Will	713	897	540	509	810	209
5. Adams	1992	2205	251	1280	1495	149
Brown	408	666	20	329	551	
Calhoun	215	257	3	247	288	
Fulton	1635	1684	371	1434	1537	8
Greene	853	1128	36	800	1246	
Jersey	530	445	33	555	458	48
Macoupin	710	898	96	641	974	6
Peoria	1237	1161	368	846	1169	55
Pike	1609	1636	159	1411	1456	11
Schuyler	807	804	34	610	743	
6. Carroll	426	222	116	221	178	10
Hancock	1087	1074	67	747	1399	1
Henderson	408	291	65	428	294	
Henry	138	80	228	147	166	
Jo. Daviess	1772	1392	134	1514	1585	14
Knox	830	727	392	746	689	162
Lee	300	367	135	244	315	48
Macdonough	439	416	25	458	493	41
Mercer	436	315	90	410	321	12
Ogle	682	480	413	505	383	95
Rock Island	583	431	96	468	397	
Stark	214	174	84	187	206	33
Stephenson	730	763	111	483	465	24
Warren	537	529	140	500	503	35
Whiteside	391	235	279	384	289	47
Winnebago	866	240	807	546	368	152
7. Cass	761	724	11	176	92	
Logan	465	369	4	310	251	
Marshall	304	322	41	237	263	
Mason	391	403	7	255	254	
Menard	605	488	1	397	378	
Morgan	1372	1309	139	1445	1421	39
Putnam	268	185	299	237	228	140
Sangamon	1943	1336	47	1837	1371	
Scott	798	649	15	670	610	7
Tazewell	1087	593	96	1011	628	33
Woodford	186	309	52	159	322	8
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 53,047; Cass, 56,300;						
Van Buren, 15,774; Cass over Taylor, 3,253;						
Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 12,521. Total						
Vote, 1844: Clay 45,528; Polk 57,820; Birney,						
3,570. Polk over Clay 12,392.						

MISSOURI.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.
1. Cape Girard	485	709	Andrew	384	689
Dunklin	42	42	Atcheson	77	136
Jefferson	246	311	Buchanan	704	1055
Madison	231	377	Caldwell	128	168
Mississippi	138	181	Carroll	266	238
New Madrid	323	168	Clinton	290	286
Perry	322	389	Clay	626	418
Ripley	14	154	Daviess	269	358
Reynolds	21	148	De Kalb	37	146
St. Francois	285	274	Gentry	152	396
St. Genevieve	142	168	Grundy	225	187
St. Louis	4827	4778	Harrison	63	144
Scott	147	217	Holt	148	248
Shannon	35	54	Linn	230	397
Stoddard	97	196	Livingston	195	373
Wayne	91	245	Mercer	144	183
2. Audrain	185	166	Nodoway	43	148
Calloway	849	631	Platte	1102	1494
Crawford	263	275	Putnam	74	120
Franklin	339	680	Ray	509	626
Gasconade	87	349	Sullivan	154	250
Lincoln	566	698	5. Barry	55	217
Marion	1046	797	Bates	146	186
Montgomery	379	186	Benton	208	382
Osage	92	312	Cedar	116	271
Pike	793	784	Dade	166	306
Pulaski	124	241	Dallas	105	283
Ralls	397	299	Green	401	825
St. Charles	477	569	Henry	274	239
Texas	82	185	Hickory	98	224
Warren	351	336	Jackson	695	954
Washington	473	423	Jasper	181	294
3. Boone	1102	568	Johnson	334	451
Camden	155	282	Lafayette	915	585
Chariton	414	577	Lawrence	170	374
Clark	284	242	Newton	161	461
Cole	277	581	Ozark	69	113
Cooper	813	633	Pettis	230	265
Howard	801	888	Polk	231	516
Knox	196	197	St. Clair	148	563
Lewis	479	479	Saline	536	438
Macon	360	470	Taney	54	325
Miller	76	373	Van Buren	270	40
Monroe	807	561	Wright	72	181
Morgan	167	342	Total Vote: Taylor,		
Monteau	161	466	32,871; Cass, 40,077;		
Randolph	607	508	Roline, 33,956; King,		
Schuyler	204	192	48,921; Clay, 31,250;		
Scotland	131	240	Polk, 1,4324. Majori-		
Shelby	175	263	ties: Cass, 7,406; King,		
4. Adair	110	200	14,965; Polk, 10,074.		

MICHIGAN.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848.

1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clav.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Hillsdale	1027	1290	482	958	1084	212
Lenawee	1886	2171	795	2177	2272	228
Monroe	800	1155	398	870	1283	48
Washtenaw	2029	2081	917	2347	2549	386
Wayne	2544	3508	420	2345	2737	192
2. Allegan	274	304	174	323	299	11
Berry	243	381	93	228	249	16
Branch	665	1084	400	644	888	89
Berrien	953	1147	108	713	828	35
Calhoun	1254	1487	745	1357	1528	226
Cass	783	902	191	760	715	69
Eaton	356	546	218	410	376	61
Ionia	379	608	477	418	398	59
Jackson	989	1547	1072	1302	1389	475
Kent	652	768	337	476	564	33
Ottawa	142	269	53	42	17	17
St. Joseph	963	1011	418	935	974	84
Kalamazoo	1010	880	493	932	828	276
Van Buren	353	509	117	273	350	46
3. Chippewa ..	51	43	—	54	40	—

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Clinton	213	340	131....	255	283	19
Genesee.....	376	823	315....	733..	676	183
Houghton...						new county.
Ingham.....	473	692	332....	432	441	45
Lapeer.....	369	542	205....	389	502	88
Livingston...	764	1128	280....	687	1030	108
Mackinac....	51	127	.....	43	100	—
Macomb.....	855	1340	204....	963	1359	140
Oakland.....	1942	2781	693....	2225	2833	377

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Ontonagon...						new county.
St. Clair.....	685	814	82....	569	617	27
Saginaw.....	118	183	47....	107	104	2
Shiawassee...	281	436	192....	300	269	96
Total Vote: Taylor, 23,940; Casa, 30,687; Van Buren, 10,389; Clay, 24,337; Polk, 27,759; Birney, 3,632. Casa over Taylor, 6,747; Polk, 3,422; Taylor and Van Buren over Casa, 3,642. Harrison over Van Buren (1840), 1,802.						

WISCONSIN.

PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van B.
1. Milwaukee	1189	2151	626
Racine.....	907	635	1931
Walworth.....	804	550	1493
Waukesha.....	806	961	1001
2. Crawford & Chippewa	109	215	12
Dane.....	724	757	443
Greene.....	479	391	297
Grant.....	1648	1148	144
Iowa & Richland.....	884	848	118
La Fayette.....	921	1001	31
La Pointe.....			
Portage.....	216	225	—
Rock.....	1300	491	1538
St. Croix.....			
Sauk.....	149	158	159
3. Brown.....	238	309	10
Calumet.....	65	79	—
Columbia.....	302	145	166
Dodge.....	527	797	637
Fond du Lac.....	446	483	497
Jefferson.....	713	840	562
Manitowoc.....	77	159	70
Marquette.....	214	174	174
Sheboygan.....	372	442	175
Washington.....	355	1720	324
Winnebago.....	300	222	220
Total Vote: Taylor, 13,747; Casa, 15,001; Van Buren, 10,418.			

IOWA.

PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van B.
1. Appanoose...	44	118	—
Dallas.....	30	26	—
Davis.....	364	375	—
Henry.....	655	459	190
Jefferson.....	637	739	23
Jasper.....	66	69	—
Keokuk.....	231	355	21
Lee.....	1222	1614	294
Maahaska.....	402	400	21
Marion.....	277	306	9
Monroe.....	111	195	10
Polk.....	185	234	—
Van Buren.....	926	978	104
Wapello.....	570	584	2
2. Benton.....	22	43	—
Buchanan.....	21	37	5
Clayton.....	148	183	26
Cedar.....	205	276	38
Clinton.....	168	207	—
Dubuque.....	585	764	4
Delaware.....	124	104	6
Des Moines.....	956	1070	95
Iowa.....	25	89	1
Jackson.....	397	559	8
Johnson.....	286	559	30
Jones.....	154	207	41
Louisa.....	428	286	56
Linn.....	293	383	41
Muscatine.....	395	577	13

Counties.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van B.
Poweshiek.....	20	20	—
Scott.....	335	366	30
Washington.....	540	295	147
Official Vote.....	10617	12051	1126
1. Pottawatomie.....	527	42	—
Entire Vote.....	11144	12083	1126
There were 990 'scattering' votes; and Pottawatomie, where the Mormons reside, was not counted. The declared vote was: Casa over Taylor, 1,434; over Taylor and Van Buren, 308.			

WISCONSIN: Congress.

Dists.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van Buren.
1. Finch.....	3621	Lynde	4596
2. Cole.....	6381	Smith	5690
3. Howe.....	3338	Doty	5746
		Judd	2330

IOWA: Aggregate Congress Vote

Taylor.	Casa.
Miller.....	4869
Davis.....	5398
Thompson.....	5433
Leffler.....	5789

DELAWARE: Congress.

Houston, W'big, 6,443; Whiteley, Loco, 5,953; total, 12,395.
--

ARKANSAS: Congress.

Taylor.	Casa.
Newton.....	9,234
Johnson.....	14,466

MAINE: Aggregate Vote for Congress.

Dists.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van Buren.
1. Jameson.....	3984	E. Gerry.....	5897
2. Lincoln.....	4407	Littlefield.....	5160
3. Otis.....	5274	Sherburne.....	4130
4. Goodenow.....	6582	McCrate.....	5607
5. Coburn.....	3569	Sawtelle.....	5875
6. Washburn.....	4492	Veazie.....	849
7. Downes.....	4269	Stetson.....	5095
		Fuller.....	5819
Total Vote: Taylor, 32,597; Casa, 38,434; Van Buren, 10,671.			

NEW JERSEY: Aggregate Vote for Congress.

Dists.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van Buren.
1. Hay.....	7052	Pitney.....	6045
2. Newell.....	9877	Potts.....	8382
3. Robertson.....	2778	Willard.....	9215
4. Vandyk.....	7282	Hilliard.....	6023
5. King.....	9679	Hollingworth.....	6716
Taylor, 36,668; Casa, 36,379.			

MASSACHUSETTS: Vote for Congress.

Dists.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Casa.
1. Winthrop.....	7726	Sumner.....	2336
2. King.....	6312	Stetson.....	4075
3. Duncan.....	6685	Knapp.....	3038
4. Thompson.....	5379	Palfrey.....	5419
5. Hudson.....	4300	Allen.....	6908
6. Ashmun.....	7073	Alvord.....	2377
7. Rockwell.....	5865	Sedgwick.....	3325
8. Mann.....	11087	Mann.....	1007
9. Fowler.....	5170	Morton.....	3477
10. Grinnell.....	4719	Howland.....	2476
Total Vote: Taylor, 64,316; Van Buren, 32,451; Casa, 26,819; Scattering, 273. Whig majority over all, 4,773; Free Soilers over Casa men, 5,632.			

* Elected. † Mr. Mann received the Free Soil vote.

PENNSYLVANIA: Aggregate Congress Vote.

Dists.	Taylor.	Casa.
1. Lewis C. Levin.....	4895	T. B. Florence..... 4225
2. J. R. Chandler.....	6636	J. C. Vandye..... 5874
3. H. D. Moore.....	6962	— Hallowell..... 6097
4. John S. Littell.....	6251	John Robbins, Jr. 6661
5. John Freedy.....	6655	— McKeever..... 6477
6. — Taylor.....	7722	Thomas Ross..... 8043
7. Jesse C. Dickey.....	5786	J. Hemphill..... 5160
8. Thad. Stevens.....	9565	E. Shaeffer..... 5464
9. P. Addams.....	4014	William Strong..... 8452
10. E. Wheeler.....	4444	M. M. Dimmick..... 7764
11. Chester Butler.....	5032	{ H. B. Wright..... 4899
12. H. W. Tracy.....	4795	{ Sam P. Collings. 1938
13. Joseph Casey.....	7341	Jonah Brewster..... 922
14. C. W. Pitman.....	10203	W. A. Petriken..... 7118
15. Henry Nes.....	6569	William Dock..... 7368
16. J. E. Brady.....	8015	J. C. Danner..... 5989
17. Samuel Calvin.....	8702	J. X. McLanahan. 8182
18. A. J. Ogle.....	6902	Andrew Parker..... 8662
19. P. Livergood.....	6330	J. L. Dawson..... 6649
20. R. R. Read.....	8417	Job Mann..... 9143
21. Moses Hampton.....	7055	W. Hopkins ||..... 6359
22. J. W. Howe.....	7509	S. W. Black..... 6613
23. Jos. Campbell.....	4931	S. E. McFarland. 7166
24. Geo. W. Smith.....	6959	James Thompson. 5410
		Alfred Gilmore..... 7280

† DAVID WILSON, free soil, Van Buren, 8647, and elected.
‡ John Clark, free soil, 179. § Jackson, free soil, 543.
¶ D. McLaughlin, free soil, 800. †† Free Soil Whig.

VERMONT: Aggregate Vote for Congress.

Dists.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van Buren.
1. Henry.....			
2. Hebard.....	5503	Weston.....	296
3. Marsh.....	6372	Keyes.....	1176
4. Buck.....	4267	Peck.....	5138
		Rowell.....	2464

NEW-YORK: Aggregate Vote for Congress.

Dist's.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Cass.
1 King	4397	Jones.....2457	Brown.....2332
2 Bokee	8168	Crooke.....1087	Mersereau 5812
3 Phoenix	5601	Smith.....793	Hart.....3788
4 Underhill	5649	Hecker...1035	{ Macley, 3905 Foote.....947 Hasb'ck 1592 Walsh.....2765
5 Briggs	5627	Spencer...1476	Law.....6976
6 Brooks	9709	Field.....2042	N. Blauvelt 1754
7 Nelson	4948	J. Blauvelt 1754	Galun.....4333
8 Hallway	6301	Bailey.....1681	Woodward 4667
9 McKissack	5876	Curtis.....1874	Wheeler...1653
10 Gould	6267	Edgerton. 4443	Olney.....3893
Fitch *.....	3013		
11 Sylvester.....	6621	Beekman. 3453	Bouton *..3876
12 Warren.....	5362		Cutting.....2186
Reynolds *..	6055		Hedding...3455
13 Schoecraft. 7227		Wood.....2315	Campbell. 4059
14 Andrews	7083	Culver.....3166	Sammons. 1264
15 Thurman.....	4670	Lawrence. 2323	Dodge.....1325
16 White.....	8183	Cowen.....5392	Dann.....2624
17 Alexander. 6109		Nellis.....5564	Williams. 3214
18 Squire.....	5183	King.....7909	
19 Clarke.....	4636	Ives.....4427	
20 Matteson.....	6094	Mann.....5069	

21. Smith.....	6330	Hammond 2787	Walden	6636
22. Bennett.....	8014	Smith.....2839	Mason	6394
23. Duer	8107	Nye.....6384	Crouse.....	1640
24. Gott	5403	Sedgwick. 4906	Baldwin.....	2498
25. Conger	6732	Ballard	Hyde	1870
26 Jackson.....	6444	Wisner.....6396	Hathaway 3117	
27. Sackett f.....	5845	Bascomb.. 5360	Bigelow.....	1820
28. Scherm'h'rn 611		Selden.....4746	Smith.....	1367
29. Rose	7816	Garlingho. 4659	Parburt.....	2166
30. Rumsey.....	7282	Grover.....5838	Angel.....	2982
31. Risley.....	6946	Colman.....2852	Chaffee.....	3649
32. Spaulding.....	7622	Wadsworth 2367	Clinton.....	3408
33. Putnam.....	5489	Smith.....2780	Willet.....	2575
34. Burrows.....	5372	Davis.....3846	Burroughs 2214	
Taylor.....	226,697	Van B..118,152	Cass.....110,435	

The aggregate vote for Members of XXXth Congress was 398,274 - Whig, 199,736; Loco, 168,143; Liberty, 12,027; Native, 6,374; Land Reform, 793; Irregular Loco, 1,201.

* Anti-Rea. f For 30th Congress, Blackmar, Whig, 5,921; Smith, Free Soil, 5,308; Foster, Hunker, 1,761.

The popular vote in U. S. 1844, was: Clay, 1,288,533; Polk, 1,327,325; Birney, 62,363; total, 2,678,121. The vote of 1848, was: Taylor, 1,361,450; Cass, 1,221,920; Van Buren, 291,342; total, 2,874,712.

Popular and Electoral Votes for President, 1848.

The compiler of the foregoing Tables has spared no pains to insure their accuracy; but in several instances the official aggregate does not correspond with the details as given in the authorities quoted. In such cases he has assumed that the official or other additions were correct, and entered them accordingly. The aggregate below only includes the votes cast for Messrs. Taylor, Cass and Van Buren. In New-York and Ohio, 2,656 votes were given to the Land Reform Electors, there were 1,111 scattering votes in New Hampshire, 990 in Iowa, and over 200 in other States.

STATES.—1848.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	1848. Aggregate Vote.	1848. Taylor.	1844. Cass.	1844. Clay.	1844. Polk.	1840. Hart'n.	1840. V. Bur'n.
Maine	35,125	39,880	12,096	87,101	9	6	9	10	7	
N. Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104	6	6	6	7		
Vermont	28,122	10,948	13,837	47,907	12	12	14	14		
Massachusetts.....	61,070	35,281	38,058	134,409	12	12	14	14		
Rhode Island.....	6,779	3,646	730	11,155	6	4	4	4		
Connecticut.....	30,314	27,046	5,005	62,365	6	6	8	8		
New-York.....	218,603	114,318	120,510	453,431	36	36	36	42		
New-Jersey.....	40,015	36,901	819	77,735	7	7	8	8		
Pennsylvania.....	185,513	171,176	11,263	367,952	26	23	26	30		
Ohio.....	138,560	154,775	35,354	328,489	23	23	21	21		
Indiana.....	69,907	74,745	8,100	152,752	12	12	9	9		
Illinois.....	53,047	56,300	15,774	125,121	9	9	9	5		
Michigan.....	23,940	30,887	10,389	65,016	5	5	5	3		
Wisconsin.....	13,747	15,001	10,418	39,166	4	4	4	4		
Iowa.....	11,144	12,063	1,126	24,333	4	4	4	4		
Free States, 15.	925,467	810,560	291,039	2,027,066	97	72	58	103	156	12
Delaware.....	6,421	5,898	80	12,399	3	3	3	3		
Maryland.....	37,702	34,528	125	72,355	8	8	8	10		
Virginia.....	45,023	46,515	9	91,803	17	17	17	23		
North Carolina.....	43,519	34,869	85	78,473	11	11	11	15		
S. Carolina.....	The Legislature elects the Electors of President, &c.				9	9	9	11		
Georgia.....	47,544	44,802	92,346		10	10	10	11		
Florida.....	4,539	3,238	7,777		3	3	3	3		
Alabama.....	30,482	31,363	61,845		9	9	9	7		
Mississippi.....	25,922	26,537	52,459		6	6	6	4		
Louisiana.....	18,217	15,370	33,588		6	6	6	5		
Texas.....	4,509	10,671	15,180		4	4	4	4		
Arkansas.....	7,588	9,300	16,888		3	3	3	3		
Tennessee.....	64,705	58,419	123,124		13	13	13	15		
Kentucky.....	67,141	49,720	116,861		12	12	12	15		
Missouri.....	32,671	40,077	72,748		7	7	7	4		
Slave States, 15	435,983	411,360	303	847,646	66	55	47	67	78	48

NEW-YORK

CITY: By Cong. Dist's & Wards.
XXXIst CONGRESS.

III.	Phoenix.	Smith.	Hart.
1.....	1011	111	741
2.....	604	81	399
3.....	1704	169	589
4.....	741	198	1145
5.....	1541	284	914

Total..5601 793 3788

IV.	Und'hill.	Hecker.	Macley.	Foote.
6.....	623	107	681	577
7.....	2127	814	1178	2-8
10.....	1544	369	1100	20
13.....	1355	245	945	79

Total 5649 1085 3904 944

V.	Briggs.	Spencer.	Walsh.	Hasb'ck.
8.....	2133	500	855	629
9.....	2599	659	649	850
14.....	895	317	1261	123

Total 5627.. 1476 2765 1592

VI.	Brooks.	Field.	Law.
11.....	1651	287	1731
12.....	890	91	806
15.....	2007	363	557
16.....	1925	542	1479
17.....	1996	451	1540
18.....	1240	398	863

Total..9709 2042 6976

XXXth CONGRESS.

VI.	Greeley.	Town's.	d. Brad'h.	at. Total
11.....	1786	250	1671	3707
12.....	893	72	812	1777
15.....	1908	249	556	2713
16.....	1986	474	1463	3923
17.....	2098	379	1478	3955
18.....	1261	257	846	2364

9932 1681 6826 18439

Aggregate Vote of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 1848, for Presidential Electors and Governor.—Taylor, 29,070; Van Buren, 5,106; Cass, 18,974 Smith, 159; Total, 53,309.—Fish, 28,113; Walworth, 19,479; Dix, 5,285; Goodell, 158.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

PRICE OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE REDUCED!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1849.

A YEAR of change and convulsion draws rapidly to its close—a year destined to be memorable in the history of Europe and of America. In this country it has witnessed the casting down of that delusive idol which made the mantle of Democracy a cloak for the most audacious crimes against Liberty and Humanity—against Freedom of Thought and of Action—against out-speaking Integrity and fearless Manhood. Come what may in the future, we are justified in believing that the power of a Name over the Nation's impulses and fortunes—the indolent credulity which empowered whatever was called 'Democratic' to pass triumphant and almost unquestioned—has passed away forever. New circumstances will doubtless evolve new perils for the country; but the great peril of blind adherence to Party—of government by the potency of words and names—has passed away forever.

Europe, too, has experienced unwonted convulsions; and the signal fires of Freedom, relighted in February by the laborers of Paris, have swept over France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and been kindled, but only to be quenched, in unhappy Ireland. They still blaze with cheering brilliancy from the watch-towers of dauntless Berlin; they gleam and flash, it may be with dying but surely with glorious radiance, from the battlements of heroic Vienna. Throughout the length and breadth of Christendom there are indications, not to be mistaken, of the stern uprising of the long-abused People against the tyrants who have so long oppressed and crushed them. Happy were it for all if the despots and aristocrats so long gorged with the plunder of unwarded Toil would but reasonably realize that the old sorceries whereby Nations were lulled to sleep in wretchedness and chaos have lost their power, and that Liberty and Justice are now demanded with a unanimity and earnestness which will not be overruled, trifled with, nor turned aside from its purpose. But the Few will not see what the Many have learned of their rights and wrongs: wherefore blood will flow like water, and misery and desolation darken the face of the civilized world. But this will not endure. To the tempest and the whirlwind must succeed the calm and the sunshine: From the storm-tossed, deluge-braving Ark of Freedom, the Dove of Peace will soon be loosed, gladdening Earth with the promise of Prosperity and Plenty.

In this season of conflict between antiquated Wrong and still older but long-denied Right, the Tribune would fain fulfil the part of a faithful chronicler, who ardently holds with the right, yet regards with charitable allowance the blunders of the Wrong. For they who struggle against the resistless tide of Freedom and Progress are not demons, are not consciously agents nor minions of tyranny, but in their own conceptions upholders of Social Order and of Christian Faith, which this rushing, roaring

tide of innovation threatens (in their eyes) to subvert and destroy. So, while resisting sternly the claim of portions of our people to arrogate to themselves the designations "Republican" and "Democratic"—plainly implying that those who dissent from their view of the current topics of party controversy are hostile to Republican Liberty—we shall none the less reverence and uphold those great principles of Democracy and Equal Rights which no abuse, no perversion to sordid, ignoble ends, can ever render other than vital elements of Human Well-being.

The election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, with the corresponding change in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, strikes a deadly blow at the ascendancy of party names and catchwords, and at the despotism of Party itself.—Our course shall be found accordant with the revolution thus effected. Hoping much from the New Administration which the People have decreed, we shall yield it a hearty support so far as our judgment shall approve its acts; but should we find it in any respect unfaithful, we shall not hesitate to expose and denounce its short-comings. We support men for the sake of measures, not measures for the sake of men.

Of the cardinal features of Public Policy advocated by the Whigs, THE TRIBUNE has ever been an earnest advocate. Protection to Home Labor, the comprehensive Improvement of Rivers and Harbors, the abolition of the Hard-Money Sub-Treasury and a return thence to a more rational and beneficent system of Finance, with such modification of our Public Land System as will secure a just diffusion of its benefits to all sections of our Country, all generations of our People—these we have ever heartily approved, and shall still ardently commend. Yet our ideas of Public Policy are bounded by no narrow horizon of party, but embrace measures which stretch beyond the purview of any existing party.—The Right of Man to Labor, and to Land whereon to Labor, a reasonable limitation by statute of the Hours of daily Toil, the preservation to each family of a Homestead exempt from the grasp of usurer or sheriff—these and other measures of Universal Reform will from time to time be explained and commended through our columns. And, most imminent of all the preservation of the Territories lately added by conquest to our already vast Country from the blasting tread of the slave-dealer and his gangs of human chattels will be pressed upon the understandings and consciences of the American People with the urgency of apprehension and the zeal of intensest conviction.

—During the last year our arrangements for Foreign Correspondence and for Editorial assistance have been considerably extended and improved. We shall endeavor still farther to perfect them. Certainly, no letters from Europe have proffered to their readers a clearer insight into the causes and origin of the late astounding

revolutions than ours have. The proceedings of Congress will be reported expressly for our columns by able correspondents, while the most important doings of the several State Legislatures will be fairly presented. In short, we are resolved that no American journal shall exceed **THE TRIBUNE** in the variety, extent or accuracy of its intelligence, while to Literature, Poetry and Art we devote all the space that can be spared from the topics of the day.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

Is neatly printed on a fair royal sheet, whereof three editions are issued every day but the Sabbath, in order to supply each subscriber with the latest news possible. It is offered to subscribers by Mail at \$5 per annum. It is intended to equal in amount and value of matter any Daily issued on this continent.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is issued each Tuesday and Friday, on a sheet of the same size with the Daily Tribune, nearly destitute of advertisements, at \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is printed on a large double-medium sheet making eight pages of six columns each, and contains the choicest matter of the Daily issue (the correspondence alone costing us several thousands of dollars per annum,) and can hardly be exceeded as a News-paper by any Weekly in the Country. It is afforded to those who subscribe singly at \$2 per annum; three copies \$5, eight for \$10, **TWENTY COPIES FOR \$20**—payment in all cases being required in advance. When the term paid for has expired, the paper is stopped; so that no man need fear being annoyed with bills for papers he never read and did not want.

GREELEY & McELRATH, 154 Nassau-st.

Notes of all specie paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Post Office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought, in all cases, to be left with the Postmaster.

G. & M.

New-York, January, 1849.

THE WHIG ALMANAC.

The present is the *seventh* in the series of Annual Political Registers published at the Tribune Office under the above title. Those persons who purchased and have preserved the work from the commencement, have now a large volume containing a vast amount of Historical, Political, and Statistical matter of great value and of permanent interest. We are not able to furnish the back numbers, but the commencement of the Whig Administration makes the present year a favorable period for the purchaser to commence a new series. Perhaps no volume containing the same amount of reading matter, so well arranged, and so neatly printed, has ever been furnished at so low a price as the Whig Almanac.

PRICE OF THE WHIG ALMANAC.

For	1 COPY.....	12½ CENTS.
--	12 COPIES.....	\$1 00
--	100 COPIES.....	7 00
--	1,000 COPIES.....	65 00

 The Whig Almanac for **1850** will contain the usual variety, and will be sold at the same price as above.

GREELEY & McELRATH.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, New-York, January, 1849.

May 7 1851 *Gift of Hasdore Tablets,*
of the Senior Class from Rochester, N. H.

THE WHITE ALMANAC

PRICE:
 Single copies, 12½ cents....\$1 per dozen....\$7 per 100.

CONTENTS:

CONTENTS!

	Page		Page
Areas of the United States.....	39	Jewish Calendar.....	1
Astronomical Calculations.....	1-15	Law Reform.....	54
Audit, Congressional Board of.....	37	Mileage of Congress.....	41
Banking Statistics.....	29	Military Mileage.....	39
Branch Mints—Gold Coinage.....	51	Ministers and Consuls abroad.....	38
British Cabinet.....	53	Ministers at Foreign Courts.....	cover
Calendar for Portland, Boston, New- York, Philadelphia, Washington, Raleigh, Charleston, and New Orleans.....	4-16	Mohammedan Calendar.....	1
California and New Mexico.....	36, 37	Moon's Place.....	1
Chronological Tables.....	4-15	Naval Prize-Money—Temperance.....	48
Compensation of Congressmen.....	45	Naval Punishments, 1848.....	50
Congress, Statistics of.....	16, 17	Naval Supplies, and Policy.....	40
Congress, Last Session of.....	33-53	Officers and Offices Created.....	38
Eclipses.....	9	Panamá (Isthmus) Railway.....	30
Economy in the Public Expenditure.....	44	Population of States.....	29
Elective Offices, U. S.....	35	Postage-Rates, Foreign and Domestic.....	46
Election Days in the Several States.....	29	Postal Reform.....	46
Election of President by the People.....	35	Presidential Vote, 1848, &c.....	cover
Election Returns.....	55-64	Products, Aggregate.....	49
Europe in 1849.....	19-28	Public Lands.....	50
Finances of U. S. and Gt Britain.....	29, 30	Railways and Canals across N. Am.....	30
Flagging in the Navy.....	48	Recruiting for the Army.....	39
Government of the United States.....	16	Revenue (of U. S.) Collection.....	37
Government Supplies.....	37	Senate of the United States.....	16
Governors and State Capitals.....	cover	Senate Mileage.....	42
High-Water, at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston.....	4-16	Seventh Census Act.....	25
Home Department.....	35	Shields (Gen.'s Election & Rejection.....	52
House of Representatives, U. S.....	17	Supreme Court, U. S.....	16
House Mileage.....	43	Tide Table.....	3
Inaugural Address of Pres'd't Taylor.....	18	Tonnage and Shipping.....	29
Election Returns carefully made up for the Whig Almanac from		Tribunals for claims against the U. S.....	33
Alabama, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina,		Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa,	
War Charges of the Union.....			39

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREENE'S
 NEW

1850

MELBATH
 YORK

Popular and Electoral Votes for President, 1848.

STATES—1848.	Faylo	Cass.	Van Buren	1848. Aggre- gate Vote.	1848.					1844.					1840.				
					Tay.	Chas.	Clay	Polk	Har.	Tay.	Chas.	Clay	Polk	Har.	Tay.	Chas.	Clay	Polk	Har.
Maine	35,125	39,880	12,096	87,101															
N. Hampshire ..	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104															
Vermont	23,122	19,944	13,837	47,907	6	6	6	6	7										
Massachusetts ..	61,070	35,281	38,058	134,409	12	12	12	14											
Rhode Island ..	6,779	3,646	750	11,155	4	4	4	4											
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,605	62,965	6	6	6	8											
New-York	218,693	114,318	120,510	453,431	36	36	36	42											
New-Jersey	40,015	36,901	819	77,735	7	7	7	8											
Pennsylvania ..	185,513	171,176	11,263	367,952	36	36	36	30											
Ohio	139,360	154,775	35,354	329,489	23	23	23	21											
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100	152,752	12	12	12	9											
Illinois	53,047	56,890	15,774	125,121	9	9	9	5											
Michigan	25,940	30,687	10,889	65,016	5	5	5	3											
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418	39,166	4	4	4												
Iowa	11,084	12,093	1,126	24,303	4	4	4												
Free States, 15.	925,407	810,560	291,039	2,027,006	97	72	58	103	136	12									
Delaware	6,421	5,898	80	12,399	3	3	3	3											
Maryland	37,702	34,528	125	72,355	8	8	8	10											
Virginia	45,124	46,586	9	91,719	17	17	17	23											
North Carolina ..	43,519	34,869	85	78,473	11	11	11	15											
South Carolina ..	(Legislature elects Electors.)																		
Georgia	47,544	44,802		92,346	10	10	10	11											
Florida	4,539	3,238		7,777	3	3	3	3											
Alabama	30,482	31,363		61,845	9	9	9	7											
Mississippi	25,922	26,537		52,459	6	6	6	4											
Louisiana	18,217	15,370	1	33,588	6	6	6	5											
Texas	5,770	8,695	3	12,468	4	4	4												
Arkansas	7,588	9,500		16,888	3	3	3	5											
Tennessee	64,705	58,419		123,124	13	13	13	15											
Kentucky	67,141	49,720		116,861	12	12	12	15											
Missouri	32,671	40,077		72,748	7	7	7	4											
Slave States, 15.	435,345	409,402	303	845,050	66	55	47	67	78	48									

The above aggregate only includes the votes cast for Messrs. Taylor, Cass and Van Buren. In New-York and Ohio, 2,656 votes were given to the Land Reform Electors; besides 2,300 scattering votes in the several States.

State Capitals, Governors, and their Salaries.

States and Terr.—1850.	Governors* and Salaries.	Seat of Government.
1. Alabama	Henry W. Collier, \$3,500	Montgomery.
2. Arkansas	John S. Roane	Little Rock.
3. Connecticut	Joseph Trumbull	Hartford & N. Hav.
4. Delaware	William Tharp	Dover.
5. Florida	Thomas S. Brown	Tallahassee.
6. Georgia	Geo. W. Towns	Milledgeville.
7. Illinois	Augustus C. French	Springfield.
8. Indiana	Joseph A. Wright	Indianapolis.
9. Iowa	Ansel Briggs	Iowa City.
10. Kentucky	John J. Crittenden	Frankfort.
11. Louisiana	Joseph Walker	Baton Rouge.
12. Maine	John Hubbard	Augusta.
13. Maryland	Philip F. Thomas	Annapolis.
14. Massachusetts ..	George N. Briggs	Boston.
15. Michigan	John S. Barry	Lansing.
16. Mississippi	John A. Quitman	Jackson.
17. Missouri	Austin A. King	Jefferson.
18. New-Hampshire ..	Samuel Dinsmoor	Concord.
19. New-Jersey	Daniel Haines	Trenton.
20. New-York	Hamilton Fish	Albany.
21. North Carolina ..	Charles Manly	Raleigh.
22. Ohio	Seabury Ford	Columbus.
23. Pennsylvania	Wm. F. Johnston	Harrisburg.
24. Rhode Island	Henry B. Anthony	Providence.
25. South Carolina ..	W. B. Seabrook	Columbia.
26. Tennessee	William Truesdale	Nashville.
27. Texas	Peter H. Bell	Austin.
28. Vermont	Charles Coolidge	Montpelier.
29. Virginia	John B. Floyd	Richmond.
30. Wisconsin	Nelson Dewey	Madison.
31. California	Bennet Riley	San José.
1. Terr. of Oregon ..	John P. Gaines	Oregon City.
2. " New-Mexico	J. M. Washington	Santa Fé.
3. " Minnesota	Alexander Ramsey	St. Paul.
* Deseret	Brigham Young	Salt Lake City.

* Whigs in italics. Locals in Roman. | Military Governors.

Ireland.—The following Table contains an abstract of a census of Ireland taken in 1835: of 7,943,940 people, 6,427,712 were Catholics, 852,064 were Protestants (churchmen), and 664,164 dissenters, &c. It is incomplete, as not giving the dissenters in detail, in a third column.

Counties.	Prot.	Cath.
Antrim	59,730	89,754
Armagh	70,634	112,395
Carlow	9,861	74,977
Cavan	34,908	193,017
Clare	4,971	251,066
Cork	55,187	751,682
Donegal	44,340	208,548
Down	58,183	120,186
Dublin	21,604	103,800
DUBLIN CITY	61,383	173,075
Fermanagh	61,624	94,837
Galway	4,702	253,155
Kerry	7,345	272,409
Kildare	9,115	100,159
King's County	10,156	197,286
King's County	14,835	124,173
Leitrim	13,581	102,123
Limerick	11,873	305,675
Londonderry	33,506	102,448
Longford	10,229	109,045
Louth	7,252	104,821
Mayo	11,483	365,977
Meath	9,252	165,859
Monaghan	26,083	136,914
Queen's County	15,253	118,913
Roscommon	7,653	235,767
Sligo	17,162	157,301
Tipperary	17,545	389,282
Tyrone	74,558	183,679
Waterford	9,249	180,688
Westmeath	9,499	123,765
Wexford	21,385	163,347
Wicklow	24,247	90,937

Taking Votes in Congress.

—When the Yeas and Nays are taken in the House of Representatives, the names are recorded and entered on the journal. If one fifth of the members present do not rise in their places and consent to the taking of the yeas and nays, the public will be kept in ignorance of the votes of the members on the question. The Yeas and Nays may be called for on any question, by one fifth of a quorum of the House, say 24 members. In this case there is a count by tellers, but no record is made of the votes of members.

The French Ministry.

[appointed Oct. 31, 1849].—General d'Hautpoul, war; M. de Rayneval, foreign affairs; Ferdinand Barrot, interior; M. Rouher, justice; M. Bineau, public works; M. Parieu, public instruction and worship; M. Dumas, agriculture and commerce; Achille Fould, finance; Admiral Romain Desfosse, marine.

U. S. Ministers Abroad.

Great Britain, Abbott Lawrence, Ma. France, William C. Rives, Va. Spain, D. M. Barringer, N. C. Russia, A. P. Bagby, Ala. Prussia, E. A. Hannegan, Ind. Mexico, R. P. Letcher, Ky. Brazil, David Tod, Ohio. Turkey, G. P. Marsh, Vt. China, J. W. Davis, Ind.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1850.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS ARE BY SAMUEL H. P. DUNDEE, YATES CO., N. Y.

MOON'S PHASES

is the

shows the sign and degree of the moon's position at the time of the new moon, and the position of the moon at the time of the full moon.

giving, New York time, the position of the moon at the time of the new moon, and the position of the moon at the time of the full moon.

D. M.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0
1	29	19	27	13	15	28	1	19	11	19	12	19
2	13	2	10	25	26	10	14	3	25	14	26	2
3	27	14	22	8	7	22	27	17	10	19	10	15
4	10	27	9	19	20	5	10	1	25	3	23	27
5	23	9	17	0	2	18	24	16	10	17	6	10
6	6	21	29	12	14	2	8	1	25	1	19	22
7	18	1	11	24	27	15	23	16	9	15	2	4
8	0	14	22	7	10	0	8	2	23	28	14	16
9	12	26	8	19	23	14	23	16	11	21	26	27
10	24	18	16	2	7	29	8	1	20	7	13	9
11	6	20	28	15	21	14	23	15	3	6	20	21
12	17	3	11	29	6	29	8	29	16	18	1	3
13	29	14	23	12	20	14	22	12	10	13	16	16
14	11	27	6	26	5	28	6	25	10	12	26	29
15	23	10	19	10	19	12	20	7	24	24	8	12
16	5	23	3	25	4	26	3	20	4	26	21	26
17	17	6	16	9	18	10	16	2	16	18	4	10
18	0	19	0	23	2	23	28	13	27	6	18	24
19	13	3	14	7	16	6	10	25	9	13	1	9
20	26	17	26	21	29	19	23	2	26	26	15	23
21	9	1	12	5	13	1	5	19	4	0	0	8
22	23	16	26	19	26	13	16	1	17	22	14	23
23	7	10	11	3	9	26	28	13	29	6	28	7
24	22	16	25	16	22	8	10	25	12	20	12	21
25	7	0	9	13	4	19	22	7	26	4	27	5
26	22	15	23	0	17	1	4	19	9	17	11	19
27	7	29	7	26	13	16	16	2	23	2	25	2
28	22	13	21	8	11	25	28	15	7	16	8	16
29	7	2	14	21	23	7	10	29	21	14	22	29
30	21	17	4	3	5	19	23	12	5	10	6	11
31	5	0	0	3	16		6	26		28		24

Jewish Calendar.

The 5610th Jewish year of 12 months began Sept. 17, 1849, and ends Sept. 6, 1850. The 5611th year of 13 months begins with Tisri, Sept. 7, 1850.

Month.	Begins.	Month.	Begins.
6. Sebat.	(5610th) Jan. 14.	11. Ab.	July 10.
6. Adar.	Feb. 13.	12. Elul.	Aug. 9.
7. Nisan.	March 14.	1. Tisri.	(5611th) Sept. 7.
8. Iyar.	April 13.	2. Marchesvan.	Oct. 7.
9. Sivan.	May 12.	3. Chisleu.	Nov. 6.
10. Thammus.	June 11.	4. Thebet.	Dec. 6.

The Mohammedan months begin a day later than the Jewish months this year. The Jewish Era dates from the Creation of the World, which the Jews believe to have been 3760 years before our era began. The Jewish year is luni-solar, and consists of 12 and sometimes 13 months, each month containing 30 and 29 days alternately. Veadar is the 13th month, and comes between Adar and Nisan. In a cycle of 19 years Veadar is introduced 7 times.

Anniversaries.—Those marked * to be strictly observed:

*Fast of Esther.	Adar 11.	Feb. 23.
*Purim.	Adar 14.	Feb. 26.
*Schneecn Purim.	Adar 15.	Feb. 27.
*Beginning of the Passover.	Nisan 15.	March 28.
*Feast for the New Year.	Tisri 1.	Sept. 7.
*Second Feast for do.	Tisri 2.	Sept. 8.
*Fast of Gedaliah.	Tisri 4.	Sept. 10.
*Fast of Expiation.	Tisri 10.	Sept. 16.
*Torrow of the Passover.	Nisan 16.	March 29.
*Seventh Feast.	Nisan 21.	April 3.
*End of the Passover.	Nisan 22.	April 4.
*Pentecost.	Sivan 6.	May 17.

*Second Feast.	Sivan 7.	May 18.
*Fast: Taking of the Temple.	Thammus 17.	June 27.
*Fast: Burning of do.	Ab 9.	July 18.
*Feast of Tabernacles.	Tisri 15.	Sept. 21.
*Second Feast of do.	Tisri 16.	Sept. 22.
Feast of Palm.	Tisri 21.	Sept. 27.
*End of Feast of Tabernacles.	Tisri 22.	Sept. 28.
*Rejoicing: Discovery of the Law.	Tisri 23.	Sept. 29.
Dedication of the Temple.	Chisleu 25.	Nov. 30.
*Fast: Siege of Jerusalem.	Thebet 10.	Dec. 15.

Mohammedan Calendar.

The 1266th year of the Hegira began Nov. 17, 1849, and ends Nov. 6, 1850. The 1267th year begins Nov. 6, 1850.

Month.	Begins.	Month.	Begins.
3. Rabi I. (1266th)	Jan. 15.	9. Ramadan.	July 11.
4. Rabi II.	Feb. 14.	10. Schewall.	Aug. 10.
5. Jumadai I.	March 15.	11. Dou'kah.	Sept. 8.
6. Jumadai II.	April 14.	12. Dou'bahjah.	Oct. 8.
7. Rejeb.	May 13.	1. Moharrem (1267th)	Nov. 6.
8. Shaban.	June 12.	2. Sapfar.	Dec. 6.

The Mohammedan Era began with the day after the flight of Mohammed to Medina; which event occurred in the night of Thursday, July 12 [N. S.] 622. The year consists of 12 months, embracing 12 lunations, or 354 days. The intercalary, or leap years, consist of 355 days. In a cycle of 30 years there are 19 common and 11 leap years. Since the Mohammedan year is 12 days less than the tropical year, it is obvious that in about 83 years the above months will correspond with every season and every part of the Gregorian year. The 9th month, Ramadan, is the "month of fasting," at the close of which the feast of Bairam begins.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1850:

BEING the latter part of the 74th, and the beginning of the 75th year of the Independence of the United States of America; the second after bissextile, or leap-year; and the commencement of the 5,611th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews, or the 5,834th according to customary reckoning.

The Calculations are adapted to the latitudes of PORTLAND, BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, RALEIGH, CHARLESTON, AND NEW ORLEANS; the UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES; and the Province of UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Prepared expressly for the WHIG ALMANAC, and adapted to equal or clock time, by SAMUEL E. WRIGHT, Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y.

Eclipses for the Year 1850.

There will be but two eclipses this year, both of which will be of the Sun, as follows: I. An annular eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 12th, in the morning, at the time of New Moon; invisible to every part of the American continent. This eclipse will be visible in the Great Indian ocean, and the southern parts of Asia and Africa. II. A total eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 7th, in the afternoon, at the time of New Moon. This eclipse will not be

visible in the United States, except to a very small part of Louisiana and Texas. A partial eclipse will be visible in Oregon, California, Mexico, Yucatan, and the northern parts of South America. The central or total eclipse begins in long. $150^{\circ} 5'$ east of Greenwich, and lat. $12^{\circ} 17'$ north; and ends in long. $80^{\circ} 28'$ west, and lat. $9^{\circ} 42'$ south. This includes nearly the whole width of the Pacific ocean. The line of the northern limit of this eclipse enters this continent at Astoria, Oregon; proceeds in nearly a straight line, passing just north of New Orleans; and leaves the continent at Cape Florida.

Morning and Evening Stars.—CUSTOMARY NOTES.—VENUS ($\circ$) will be morning star until March 2d; then evening star until Dec. 16th; then morning star until Sept. 30th, 1851. MARS ($\circ$) will be evening star until Nov. 29th, then morning star until 1852. JUPITER ($\circ$) will be morning star until March 8th, then evening star until Sept. 26th, then morning star until April 8th, 1851. SATURN ($\circ$) will be evening star until March 31st, then morning star until Oct. 10th, then evening star until April 14th, 1851. The Moon runs highest, this year, to the 11th degree of Gemini, and lowest to the 10th degree of Sagittarius. Herschel's latitude, about $53'$ south, and longitude 29° this year. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node, in the middle of this year, $135^{\circ} 35'$. True obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, $23^{\circ} 27' 24''$, 46.

Equinoxes and Solstices.	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	Philad ^a	Wash ⁿ .	Raleigh.	Char ^s n.	N. Orleans
Vernal Equinox March 20	6 22 ev.	6 19 ev.	6 7 ev.	6 3 ev.	5 55 ev.	5 48 ev.	5 43 ev.	5 3 ev.
Summer Solstice June 21	3 19 ev.	3 16 ev.	3 4 ev.	3 0 ev.	2 52 ev.	2 45 ev.	2 40 ev.	2 0 ev.
Autumnal Equinox Sept. 23	5 19 mo.	5 16 mo.	5 4 mo.	5 0 mo.	4 52 mo.	4 45 mo.	4 40 mo.	4 0 mo.
Winter Solstice Dec. 21	10 57 ev.	10 54 ev.	10 42 ev.	10 38 ev.	10 30 ev.	10 25 ev.	10 18 ev.	9 38 ev.

PLANETS.	Mean Diameter.	Mean distance from Sun.	Revolution round the Sun.	Revolution on axis.	Synodical revolution.	Volume, or size.	Weight at surface.	Density.	Light—heat.
	Miles.	Miles.	Days, Decim.	Days.	Days.				
The Sun	883,246			25.416		1,412,921,101	28.19	0.256	—
Mercury	3,234	36,314,000	87.9692550	1.0038	116	0.054	1.22	3.244	6.580
Venus	7,637	68,787,000	224.7007899	0.9720	584	0.890	0.96	0.994	1.911
Earth	7,912	95,103,000	365.2563634	1.0000	—	1.000	1.00	1.000	1.000
Mars	4,189	144,909,000	686.9795458	1.0273	780	0.136	0.50	0.973	.431
Moon	2,160	95,103,000	29.53058825	27.32	29.53	0.050	0.18	0.666	1.000
Vesta	238	224,544,000	1,325.4250000	—	504	—	—	—	.180
Iris	—	225,000,000	1,327.9741090	—	504	—	—	—	.180
Hebe	—	230,000,000	1,375. nearly.	—	503	—	—	—	.170
Flora	—	240,000,000	1,463.7730000	—	486	—	—	—	.160
Astræa	—	245,000,000	1,512. nearly.	—	491 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	.150
Juno	1,425	253,874,000	1,603.0670000	—	474	—	—	—	.140
Ceres	160	263,522,000	1,684.7490000	—	468 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	.130
Phæa	110	293,685,000	1,685.0050000	—	467 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	.130
Jupiter	89,179	494,797,000	4,332.6344212	0.4075	399	1,455,984	2.70	0.232	.037
Saturn	79,042	967,162,000	10,759.2194174	0.4370	378	770,960	1.25	0.132	.011
Uranus	35,112	1,824,200,000	30,689.0238290	—	370	80,369	1.06	0.246	.003
Neptune	35,000	2,550,000,000	60,129.1339100	—	367 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,000	—	—	.001

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	8
Enact, or Moon's Age, Jan. 1st	17
Solar Cycle	11
Roman Indiction	8
Dionysian Period	179
Julian Period	6593

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday	March 21
Ascension Sunday	May 5
Trinity Sunday	May 19
Whit Sunday—Pentecost	May 26
Corpus Christi	May 30
Advent Sunday	Dec. 1

be true that the Sun rises and sets at the same time at all places on the same latitude around the world. The difference of local time will account for this. It is not to be understood, that when the Sun rises at Boston at 6 o'clock, that it is *then*, at that instant

Local or Relative Time.—Local time is that which is shown by our common clocks; it indicates the time at any given place, the meridian of that place being the standard from which it is reckoned; therefore, the time or the clocks at any two places will differ by the difference of their meridians. Thus, when it is noon at New York, or when the Sun is on its meridian, the Sun at that instant at Washington, is east of the meridian of that place; because the meridian of New York is east of Washington. Therefore the clocks at Washington will be earlier or *slower* than those in New York, by the time the Sun takes to go from the meridian of New York to the meridian of Washington—namely, 12 minutes 2 seconds. Hence, when it is 12 o'clock A. M. at New Orleans and St. Louis, it is 1 o'clock P. M. at Philadelphia, which is a difference of one hour for every 15° of longitude. By this regulation, the Sun is made to come to the meridian of every place about 12 o'clock. It is incomprehensible to many how it can be of *absolute* time, rising at every place on the same latitude; but that wherever the Sun rises on that latitude, it will be 6 o'clock by the *timepieces* at those places. The Sun will go from the horizon of Philadelphia, west to the horizon of St. Louis in an hour.

Characters. — Zodiacal Signs. — ♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricornus; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces. **Planetary.** — ☼ Sun; ☾ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ☿ Herschel, or Uranus. **Aspects.** — ☿ Conjunction, or near together; ☐ Quadrature, or 90° apart; ☊ Opposition, or 180° apart. **Nodes.** — ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c. are here, as usual, considered the 1st, 2d, and 3d signs, respectively, from the Vernal Equinox; but in maps, and in reality, they are the 2d, 3d, and 4th, and Pisces is the 1st.

Tide Table.—To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water, morning or evening at New York, the quantity of time affixed to each place in this table. In using the quantities in this and the Star table, observe that more than 12 hours, and less than 24 from midnight, or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24 from noon, is morning of the next day.

La Place pronounces the tides the "most difficult problem of celestial mechanics." It some times happens that the tide for a given port comes in several hours later or earlier than the most accurate calculation would determine, and this because of the strength and direction of the ocean winds which the calculator can not take into his account.

Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.
Albany.....Add	6 34	Cape Spit.....Add	2 0	Machias.....Add	1 54	Norfolk.....Sub.	0 41	Richmond.....Sub.	2 27
Annapolis, Md. S.	1 51	Eastport.....Add	2 9	Mobile Point Add	6 64	Plymouth.....Add	2 19	Salem.....Add	3 15
De. N. S. Add	1 49	Halifax, N. S. Sub.	2 15	New Bedford Sub.	1 49	Portland.....Add	1 53	St. John Hook Sub.	3 45
Amherst.....Sub.	0 39	Holmes' Hole, A.	1 4	New Haven, Add	2 4	Portsmouth, Add	2 9	St. John, N. B. A.	2 15
Baltimore.....Add	5 7	Kennebec.....Add	1 34	New London.....Sub.	0 21	Providence, Sub.	0 41	Sonbury.....Add	0 45
Bridgeport.....Add	2 0	Marblehead, Add	1 49	Newport.....Sub.	1 55	Quebec.....Add	8 41	Windsor.....Add	2 46

Star Table.—To ascertain when any star or constellation found in this table will be on the Meridian, apply the numbers in the first column of figures to the Meridian passage of the 7 Stars found in the calendar pages. For the rising of a

Star, subtract the number in the second column of figures from its Meridian passage. For its setting, add the same number to its Meridian passage. Those marked (—) do not rise or set in the United States, being forever above the horizon.

Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. & S.	Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. & S.
Algenib.....	The Horse.....Subtract	3 32	6 49	Castor.....	The Twins.....Add	3 46	8 9
Algol.....	Perseus.....Subtract	0 40	9 8	Capella.....	Auriga.....Add	1 27	10 11
Aldebaran.....	The Bull.....Add	0 49	6 58	Deneb.....	The Swan.....Subt.	7 1	9 34
Algethi.....	Hercules.....Subt.	10 28	6 62	Mirach.....	Andromeda.....Subt.	2 37	8 36
Alphard.....	Hydra.....Add	5 41	5 33	Miknar.....	The Whale.....Subt.	0 44	6 12
Algorab.....	The Crow.....Add	8 42	4 36	Procyon.....	Canis Minor.....Add	3 52	6 19
Aloth.....	The Dipper.....Add	9 7	—	Pollux.....	The Twins.....Add	3 57	7 60
Arcturus.....	Bootes.....Add	10 29	7 13	Regulus.....	The Lion.....Add	5 21	6 45
Altair.....	The Eagle.....Subt.	7 50	6 30	Rigel.....	Orion.....Add	1 29	5 30
Akyone.....	The 7 Stars.....	0 00	7 28	Sirius.....	Canis Minor.....Add	3	5 00
Antares.....	Scorpion.....Subt.	11 16	4 23	Spica.....	The Virgin.....Add	9 37	5 23
Belatrix.....	Orion.....Add	1 33	6 21	Vega.....	The Lyre.....Subt.	9 5	8 54
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....Add	2 8	6 25	Fomalhaut.....	Southern Fish.....Subt.	4 48	4 00
Benetnasch.....	The Dipper.....Add	10 1	—	North Star.....	Ursa Minor.....Subt.	2 33	—

Explanatory Notes.

The tables of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon are adapted to eight parallels of latitude, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hence are suited to all the United States and Territories. The column of "Sun on Meridian," is for general use through the whole United States.

The table of Moon's Place points out the Sign of the Zodiac, or the Constellation of Stars, where the Moon may be found at 7 P. M., N. York time.

The table of the 7 Stars, or Pleiades, showing the time when they are on the Meridian, is designed to facilitate the computation of the rising, setting, and meridian passage, of the brightest fixed stars, by using the numbers opposite the same, in the Star Table. This part of the Almanac, it is hoped, will be interesting, particularly to children, who, with no farther knowledge of Arithmetic than Addition and Subtraction, may readily foretell the rising and setting of a star.

The Sun's Declination, though inserted, is of little use; navigators look for it in the Nautical Almanac, in which it is given for mean and apparent noon, with the hourly variations.

Directions for keeping true Time.—The column of Sun on Meridian shows the minutes and seconds, before or after 12 o'clock, that the Sun is on the Meridian. The Sun is seldom on the Meridian at 12 o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days during the year, namely: April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. Consequently, when the Sun is on the Meridian, or when its shadow strikes the well-

made noon-mark, the clock must be set as many minutes and seconds before or after 12, as the Almanac shows.

The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon, is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the almanacs, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian-line.

To make a Meridian Line.—Ascertain when the North Star will be on the Meridian, by reference to the Star Table; and at that time range two cords (suspended 4 or 5 feet apart, with weights attached to the end) with said star, and a meridian-line is made.

To make a Noon-Mark.—About noon, when the Sun (the centre) crosses the Meridian-line, let another person make the mark in some firm place, where the shadow of the sun is cast by a perpendicular object. Then set the clock as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

SATURN'S RING will be visible the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power.

OCCULTATION.—The Moon will eclipse the planet Jupiter, February 27; visible in all the United States, and from 13° north latitude to the north pole. In the United States, east of the Mississippi river, the planet will disappear about 1 hour 30 minutes in the morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phase, Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Phila'da.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n.		N. Ori'e's.		Calendar for PORTLAND.		
		D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Sun	Sun	Moon	ris.	sets	rises.	
		Last Quar.	3 56 mo.	3 53 mo.	3 41 mo.	3 37 mo.	3 29 mo.	3 22 mo.	3 17 mo.	3 37 mo.								Me., N.H., Ver-		
		New Moon.	11 4 28 mo.	6 25 mo.	6 23 mo.	6 19 mo.	6 11 mo.	6 4 mo.	5 59 mo.	5 19 mo.								mont, Rochest'r		
		First Quar.	21 4 59 mo.	4 56 mo.	4 44 mo.	4 40 mo.	4 33 mo.	4 24 mo.	4 20 mo.	3 40 mo.								N.Y., Gr'n Bay,		
		Full Moon.	27 9 10 ev.	8 7 ev.	7 55 ev.	7 51 ev.	7 43 ev.	7 36 ev.	7 31 ev.	6 51 ev.								Wisc., Toronto,		
																		U.C. & Orego.		
		High water at N. York.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.								Sun	Sun	Moon
		Low water at N. York.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.								sets	sets	rises.
4 Tu		10 41 11	6 1	0 4	9 25	3 57 23	0 2	45	8 55									h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2 W		11 50 11	4 1	4 10 13	4 55 22	3 38	8 48											7 36	4 32	8 37
4 Th		12 17 2	1 0 4 9	25 3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
6 F		13 4 1	0 4 9	25 3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
8 S		14 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
10 Sa		15 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
12 Su		16 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
14 Mo		17 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
16 Tu		18 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
18 W		19 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
20 Th		20 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
22 F		21 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
24 Sa		22 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
26 Su		23 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
28 Mo		24 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
30 Tu		25 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
31 W		26 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
1 Tu		27 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
3 W		28 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
5 Th		29 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
7 F		30 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
9 Sa		31 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
11 Su		1 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
13 Mo		2 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
15 Tu		3 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
17 W		4 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
19 Th		5 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
21 F		6 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
23 Sa		7 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
25 Su		8 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
27 Mo		9 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
29 Tu		10 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
31 W		11 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
1 Th		12 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
3 F		13 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
5 Sa		14 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
7 Su		15 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
9 Mo		16 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
11 Tu		17 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
13 W		18 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
15 Th		19 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
17 F		20 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
19 Sa		21 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
21 Su		22 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
23 Mo		23 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
25 Tu		24 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
27 W		25 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
29 Th		26 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
31 F		27 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
1 Sa		28 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
3 Su		29 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
5 Mo		30 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
7 Tu		31 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
9 W		1 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
11 Th		2 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
13 F		3 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
15 Sa		4 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
17 Su		5 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
19 Mo		6 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
21 Tu		7 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
23 W		8 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
25 Th		9 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
27 F		10 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
29 Sa		11 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
31 Su		12 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
1 Mo		13 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
3 Tu		14 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
5 W		15 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
7 Th		16 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
9 F		17 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
11 Sa		18 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
13 Su		19 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
15 Mo		20 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
17 Tu		21 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
19 W		22 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
21 Th		23 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
23 F		24 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
25 Sa		25 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
27 Su		26 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55												7 36	4 32	8 37
29 Mo		27 1 0	4 9 25	3 57 23	0 2 45	8 55														

2d Winter Month.

JANUARY, 1850.

[Begins on Tuesday.]

Day of Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms. R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois: Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- phia, so. pt. N. Jer- sey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio: San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Marylnd Del's, Virginia, Kentucky, so. p't Indiana & Illi- nois: Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina: Ten- nessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p't Louisiana and Texas: San Diego, Calif'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as: Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	rise.	sets	risen.	rise.	sets	risen.	rise.	sets	risen.	rise.	sets	risen.	rise.	sets	risen.	rise.	sets	risen.	rise.	sets	risen.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 30	4 38	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 16	4 52	8 46	7 13	4 55	8 48	7 10	4 58	8 50
3	7 30	4 39	0 45	7 25	4 44	9 40	7 22	4 46	9 51	7 19	4 50	0 51	7 16	4 52	0 52	7 13	4 54	0 54	7 10	4 56	0 55
4	7 30	4 40	1 05	7 25	4 45	10 56	7 22	4 47	10 57	7 19	4 51	10 57	7 16	4 53	10 58	7 13	4 55	10 59	7 10	4 56	11 00
5	7 30	4 41	morn	7 25	4 47	morn	7 22	4 48	morn	7 19	4 52	morn	7 16	4 54	1 12	0 59	7 13	4 56	1 11	0 59	1 14
6	7 30	4 42	1	7 25	4 48	1	7 22	4 49	1	7 19	4 52	1	7 16	4 55	1 20	7 13	4 57	1 19	7 10	4 58	1 21
7	7 29	4 43	1 2	7 25	4 49	1 0	7 22	4 50	1 0	7 19	4 53	59	7 16	4 56	1 27	7 13	4 58	1 26	7 10	4 59	1 28
8	7 29	4 44	2 4	7 25	4 50	2 2	7 22	4 51	2 1	7 19	4 54	2	7 16	4 57	2 3	7 13	4 59	2 2	7 10	5 0	2 4
9	7 29	4 45	3 1	7 24	4 51	3 55	7 22	4 52	3 57	7 19	4 55	55	7 16	4 58	4 2	7 13	5 0	3 4	7 10	5 1	3 6
10	7 29	4 46	4 50	7 24	4 52	5 56	7 22	4 53	5 58	7 19	4 56	5 52	7 16	4 59	5 36	7 13	5 1	5 24	7 10	5 2	5 26
11	7 29	4 47	4 54	7 24	4 53	6 56	7 22	4 54	6 59	7 19	4 57	6 46	7 16	5 0	6 40	7 13	5 2	6 33	7 10	5 3	6 35
12	7 28	4 48	5 45	7 24	4 54	7 52	7 21	4 55	7 50	7 18	4 58	5 46	7 15	5 0	7 36	7 13	5 3	7 24	7 10	5 4	7 26
13	7 28	4 49	6 36	7 23	4 55	6 31	7 21	4 56	6 29	7 18	4 59	6 27	7 15	5 1	8 20	7 13	5 4	8 13	7 10	5 5	8 15
14	7 28	4 50	sets	7 23	4 56	sets	7 21	4 57	sets	7 18	5 0	sets	7 15	5 2	sets	7 13	5 5	sets	7 10	6 0	sets
15	7 27	4 51	6 15	7 23	4 57	6 18	7 21	4 58	6 19	7 18	5 1	6 22	7 15	5 3	6 28	7 13	5 6	6 33	7 10	6 1	6 34
16	7 27	4 52	7 1	7 23	4 59	7 13	7 20	4 59	7 15	7 18	5 2	7 17	7 15	5 4	7 17	7 13	5 7	7 26	7 10	6 2	7 28
17	7 26	4 53	8 10	7 22	5 0	8 12	7 20	5 0	8 13	7 17	5 3	8 14	7 15	5 5	8 16	7 13	5 8	8 18	7 10	6 3	8 20
18	7 26	4 54	9 10	7 21	5 1	9 11	7 19	5 1	9 12	7 17	5 3	9 13	7 15	5 5	9 15	7 13	5 9	9 17	7 10	6 4	9 19
19	7 25	4 55	10 11	7 21	5 2	10 11	7 19	5 3	10 11	7 16	5 6	10 12	7 15	5 10	10 12	7 13	5 10	10 13	7 10	6 5	10 14
20	7 24	4 56	11 12	7 21	5 3	11 12	7 18	5 4	11 11	7 16	5 7	11 11	7 15	5 11	11 11	7 13	5 11	11 10	7 10	6 6	11 9
21	7 24	4 58	morn	7 20	5 4	morn	7 18	5 6	morn	7 15	5 8	morn	7 15	5 16	morn	7 13	5 21	morn	7 10	6 7	11 9
22	7 23	4 59	14	7 19	5 5	14	7 17	5 6	13	7 15	5 9	13	7 15	5 17	10	7 13	5 22	8	7 10	6 8	11 9
23	7 22	5 0	1 22	7 19	5 7	1 20	7 17	5 7	1 19	7 14	5 10	1 18	7 15	5 18	1 14	7 13	5 23	1 11	7 10	6 9	1 12
24	7 22	5 1	2 30	7 18	5 8	2 27	7 16	5 8	2 26	7 14	5 11	2 24	7 15	5 19	2 19	7 13	5 24	2 14	7 10	6 10	2 9
25	7 21	5 2	3 38	7 17	5 9	3 33	7 15	5 9	3 33	7 13	5 12	3 31	7 15	5 20	3 25	7 13	5 25	3 19	7 10	6 11	3 13
26	7 20	5 4	4 46	7 17	5 10	4 43	7 15	5 11	4 40	7 12	5 13	4 37	7 15	5 21	4 30	7 13	5 26	4 24	7 10	6 12	4 17
27	7 19	5 5	5 54	7 16	5 11	5 46	7 14	5 12	5 44	7 12	5 15	5 42	7 15	5 23	5 34	7 13	5 27	5 28	7 10	6 13	5 21
28	7 18	5 6	7 02	7 15	5 13	6 55	7 13	5 13	6 53	7 11	5 16	6 51	7 15	5 25	6 48	7 13	5 28	6 45	7 10	6 14	5 22
29	7 17	5 8	8 13	7 14	5 14	8 16	7 12	5 14	8 19	7 10	5 17	8 19	7 15	5 28	7 42	7 13	5 29	7 26	7 10	6 15	5 23
30	7 17	5 9	9 26	7 13	5 15	9 28	7 11	5 15	9 27	7 9	5 18	9 20	7 15	5 30	8 54	7 13	5 30	9 37	7 10	6 16	5 24
31	7 16	5 10	10 35	7 13	5 16	10 36	7 11	5 17	10 37	7 8	5 19	10 38	7 15	5 36	10 40	7 13	5 31	10 41	7 10	6 17	5 25
1	7 15	5 12	9 44	7 12	5 17	9 44	7 10	5 18	9 44	7 6	5 20	9 44	7 15	5 37	9 45	7 13	5 32	9 45	7 10	6 18	5 26

Abbreviations.—H. w., high water; sun meri., sun in meridian; moon meri., moon in do.; 7 st's meri., 7 stars in do.; h. m., hour minutes; s. c., column seconds; d. v., degree minutes; ex. xviii., eight dots; su. l. dot, su. l. dot.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phase, Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n.		N. Orleans.		Calendar.	
		D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	PORTLAND.	PORTLAND.
1	Fr	Last Quar.	3	3 37 ev.	3 34 ev.	3 32 ev.	3 30 ev.	3 28 ev.	3 26 ev.	3 24 ev.	3 22 ev.	3 20 ev.	3 18 ev.	3 16 ev.	3 14 ev.	3 12 ev.	3 10 ev.	Me., N.H.	Me., N.H.
2	Sa	New Moon	12	1 48 mo.	1 45 mo.	1 43 mo.	1 41 mo.	1 39 mo.	1 37 mo.	1 35 mo.	1 33 mo.	1 31 mo.	1 29 mo.	1 27 mo.	1 25 mo.	1 23 mo.	1 21 mo.	Mont. Roch.	Mont. Roch.
3	Su	First Quar.	19	3 31 ev.	3 28 ev.	3 26 ev.	3 24 ev.	3 22 ev.	3 20 ev.	3 18 ev.	3 16 ev.	3 14 ev.	3 12 ev.	3 10 ev.	3 08 ev.	3 06 ev.	3 04 ev.	N.Y., Gr's	N.Y., Gr's
4	Mo	Full Moon	26	7 19 mo.	7 16 mo.	7 14 mo.	7 12 mo.	7 10 mo.	7 08 mo.	7 06 mo.	7 04 mo.	7 02 mo.	7 00 mo.	6 58 mo.	6 56 mo.	6 54 mo.	6 52 mo.	Wash., Torc	Wash., Torc
5	Tu																	U.C., Ore	U.C., Ore
6	W																		
7	Th																		
8	Fr																		
9	Sa																		
10	Su																		
11	Mo																		
12	Tu																		
13	W																		
14	Th																		
15	Fr																		
16	Sa																		
17	Su																		
18	Mo																		
19	Tu																		
20	W																		
21	Th																		
22	Fr																		
23	Sa																		
24	Su																		
25	Mo																		
26	Tu																		
27	W																		
28	Th																		
29	Fr																		
30	Sa																		
31	Su																		

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[defeated at Brienne, 1814.]

Mars Dec. 26 deg. 3 min. N. *Nogoycon*
 Mars in Taurus. *Condensation*, *Parfick* b.
 Jupiter on merid. 2 40 M. *Gen. Lincoln* b.
 Venus in Capricorn. *John O'Keefe* died.
 Saturn in Pisces. *Nor Robert Peel* b. 1788.
 Mars on merid. 8 4 E. *Dr. Priestley* d. 1804.
 Mercury near the Sun. *Mrs Stuart* b. d.
 Moon low. Apogee. *Eng'd a repub.* 1649.
 Jupiter on merid. 2 15 M. N. Y. taken, 1674
Napole Sunday. *Victoria* married, 1840.
 Venus conj. moon. *Hellat Clinton* d. 1828
 Jupiter in Leo. High tides. *Lady J. Grey*
Ab. Westminster. *Leant begins*. *Feb'd 1854*
 Venus in Capricorn. *St. Valentine's day*.
 Saturn at moon. *Pope* d. 1506. *Rome* 98.
 Uranus conj. moon. *Melanchton* b. 1497.
 1st Sun in Leo. *Michael Angelo* d. 1663.
 Sun enters Pisces. *Luther* died, 1546.
 Mercury stationary. *Copernicus* b. 1473.
 Mars on merid. 7 23 E. *Toussaint* b. 1694.
 Mars conj. moon. *Heifer* shot, 1810.
 Moon high. *Washington* born, 1732.
 Jupiter rises 6 50 E. *Geo. Taylor* d. 1781.
 Venus in Aquarius. *Robt. Fulton* d. 1815.
 Mars in Taurus. *But. of Warren*, 1863.
 Jupiter conj. moon. Mercury visible A.M.
 Saturn in Pisces. *Elias Hicks* died, 1836.
 Mars on merid. 7 2 E. *Princeton's gun*
burst, 1844. *Feb. 23*. *J. Q. Adams* d. 48.
Feb. 26. *Lamarine* proclaimed France a
repub. 48. *Feb. 23*. *Chas. Livingstone* d. 1813.

3d Winter Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1850.

[Begins on Friday]

Day of Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Me.			Calendar for N. YORK CITY,			Calendar for PHILADEL.,			Calendar for WASHINGTON,			Calendar for RALEIGH,			Calendar for CHARLES'N,			Calendar for NOKLEA,		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	7 14	14	10 48	7 11	15	10 48	7 9	15	10 47	7 7	15	10 47	7 5	15	10 46	6 55	15	10 44	6 54	15	10 44
3	7 12	15	11 52	7 10	15	11 50	7 8	15	11 49	7 6	15	11 48	7 4	15	11 47	6 53	15	11 45	6 52	15	11 45
4	7 12	15	11 52	7 10	15	11 50	7 8	15	11 49	7 6	15	11 48	7 4	15	11 47	6 53	15	11 45	6 52	15	11 45
5	7 11	16	0 52	7 9	16	0 50	7 7	16	0 49	7 5	16	0 48	7 3	16	0 47	6 52	16	0 45	6 51	16	0 45
6	7 10	16	1 52	7 8	16	1 49	7 6	16	1 48	7 4	16	1 47	7 2	16	1 46	6 51	16	1 44	6 50	16	1 44
7	7 9	17	2 46	7 7	17	2 43	7 5	17	2 42	7 3	17	2 41	7 1	17	2 40	6 50	17	2 38	6 49	17	2 38
8	7 8	17	3 46	7 6	17	3 43	7 4	17	3 42	7 2	17	3 41	7 0	17	3 40	6 49	17	3 38	6 48	17	3 38
9	7 7	18	4 42	7 5	18	4 39	7 3	18	4 38	7 1	18	4 37	6 59	18	4 36	6 48	18	4 34	6 47	18	4 34
10	7 6	18	5 38	7 4	18	5 35	7 2	18	5 34	7 0	18	5 33	6 58	18	5 32	6 47	18	5 30	6 46	18	5 30
11	7 5	19	6 34	7 3	19	6 31	7 1	19	6 30	6 59	19	6 29	6 57	19	6 28	6 46	19	6 26	6 45	19	6 26
12	7 4	19	7 30	7 2	19	7 27	7 0	19	7 26	6 58	19	7 25	6 56	19	7 24	6 45	19	7 22	6 44	19	7 22
13	7 3	20	8 26	7 1	20	8 23	6 59	20	8 22	6 57	20	8 21	6 55	20	8 20	6 44	20	8 18	6 43	20	8 18
14	7 2	20	9 22	7 0	20	9 19	6 58	20	9 18	6 56	20	9 17	6 54	20	9 16	6 43	20	9 14	6 42	20	9 14
15	7 1	21	10 18	6 59	21	10 15	6 57	21	10 14	6 55	21	10 13	6 53	21	10 12	6 42	21	10 10	6 41	21	10 10
16	7 0	21	11 14	6 58	21	11 11	6 56	21	11 10	6 54	21	11 09	6 52	21	11 08	6 41	21	11 06	6 40	21	11 06
17	6 59	22	12 10	6 57	22	12 07	6 55	22	12 06	6 53	22	12 05	6 51	22	12 04	6 40	22	12 02	6 39	22	12 02
18	6 58	22	1 06	6 56	22	1 03	6 54	22	1 02	6 52	22	1 01	6 50	22	1 00	6 39	22	1 08	6 38	22	1 08
19	6 57	23	2 02	6 55	23	1 59	6 53	23	1 58	6 51	23	1 57	6 49	23	1 56	6 38	23	1 06	6 37	23	1 06
20	6 56	23	2 58	6 54	23	2 55	6 52	23	2 54	6 50	23	2 53	6 48	23	2 52	6 37	23	1 05	6 36	23	1 05
21	6 55	24	3 54	6 53	24	3 51	6 51	24	3 50	6 49	24	3 49	6 47	24	3 48	6 36	24	1 04	6 35	24	1 04
22	6 54	24	4 50	6 52	24	4 47	6 50	24	4 46	6 48	24	4 45	6 46	24	4 44	6 35	24	1 03	6 34	24	1 03
23	6 53	25	5 46	6 51	25	5 43	6 49	25	5 42	6 47	25	5 41	6 45	25	5 40	6 34	25	1 02	6 33	25	1 02
24	6 52	25	6 42	6 50	25	6 39	6 48	25	6 37	6 46	25	6 36	6 44	25	6 35	6 33	25	1 01	6 32	25	1 01
25	6 51	26	7 38	6 49	26	7 35	6 47	26	7 34	6 45	26	7 33	6 43	26	7 32	6 32	26	1 00	6 31	26	1 00
26	6 50	26	8 34	6 48	26	8 31	6 46	26	8 30	6 44	26	8 29	6 42	26	8 28	6 31	26	0 59	6 30	26	0 59
27	6 49	27	9 30	6 47	27	9 27	6 45	27	9 26	6 43	27	9 25	6 41	27	9 24	6 30	27	0 58	6 29	27	0 58
28	6 48	27	10 26	6 46	27	10 23	6 44	27	10 22	6 42	27	10 21	6 40	27	10 20	6 29	27	0 57	6 28	27	0 57
29	6 47	28	11 22	6 45	28	11 19	6 43	28	11 18	6 41	28	11 17	6 39	28	11 16	6 28	28	0 56	6 27	28	0 56
30	6 46	28	12 18	6 44	28	12 15	6 42	28	12 14	6 40	28	12 13	6 38	28	12 12	6 27	28	0 55	6 26	28	0 55
31	6 45	29	1 14	6 43	29	1 11	6 41	29	1 10	6 39	29	1 09	6 37	29	1 08	6 26	29	0 54	6 25	29	0 54

Abbreviations:—H. w., high water; sun mer., sun in meridian; moon mer., moon in do.; 7 at's mer., 7 stars in do.; h. hour, minutes; m. s., minutes, seconds; d. m., degrees, minutes; mo., morning; ev., evening; sun's dec., sun's declination.

Day of Week.	Moon's Phas. Portland D.			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'a.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charles'n N. Orle's.			Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester's N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.		
	Last Quar.	New Moon	Full Moon	First Moon	32 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	3 ev.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
1	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	10 56 11	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	11 32 11	6 37	5 48	9 36
3	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	12 09 11	6 35	5 49	10 39
4	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	1 00 12	6 30	5 51	11 41
5	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	1 46 12	6 32	5 52	12 09
6	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	2 30 12	6 30	5 53	1 09
7	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	3 10 13	6 28	5 55	1 37
8	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	3 47 13	6 26	5 56	2 26
9	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	4 20 13	6 25	5 57	3 16
10	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	4 50 13	6 23	5 59	3 59
11	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	5 17 13	6 21	6 0	4 38
12	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	5 40 13	6 19	6 1	5 14
13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 00 13	6 17	6 2	6 48
14	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 17 13	6 16	6 4	7 22
15	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 30 13	6 15	6 8	8 1
16	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 40 13	6 10	6 7	9 7
17	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 48 13	6 5	6 6	10 13
18	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 54 13	6 5	6 6	11 22
19	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 58 13	6 5	6 6	12 09
20	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	1 31
21	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	2 29
22	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	3 16
23	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	4 38
24	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	5 14
25	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	6 48
26	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	7 22
27	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	8 1
28	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	9 7
29	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	10 13
30	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	11 22
31	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	7 00 13	6 5	6 6	12 09

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

St. David d. 544. [Pa. Line meeting, '81.
 Venus in Sap. conj. Sun. J. H. Wesley d. 1791.
 Mars in Gemini. T. Overy born, 1661.
 Jupiter in Leo. Z. Taylor president, '49.
 Mercury 27 dg. 19 min. W. of Sun.
 Venus in Aquarius. D. Crockett killed, '36.
 Moon low, Apogee. [on Bostonians, 1770.
 Jupiter opp. Sun; brightest. Troops fore
 Jupiter in per. 0 12 M. Barbould d. '25.
 Mars in mer. 6 30 even. [on d. 1848.
 Mars Dec. 25 dg. 87 m. N. Henry W. h. a.
 High tides. United Irish deleg's seized, '38.
 War between France and England, 1678.
 Saturn conj. moon. [born, 1767.
 Jupiter in mer. 11 41 ev. And. Jackson
 Saturn in Pisces. James Madison b. 1757.
 St. Patrick's Day. Wash. enters Brit. '76.
 Moon conj. 7 Stars. Revolt at Milan, 1848.
 Moon conj. Aldebaran. Rev. at Pormac '48.
 Spring begins. Newton died, 1727.
 Moon high. Robt. Southey died, 1843.
 Venus in Pisces. K. of Bavaria abd. Moon in Perigee. [eater, 1848.
 Palm Sunday. Qn. Elizabeth died, 1603.
 Lady Day. Brit. New Year's day till 1752.
 Jupiter conj. moon. Mars in mer. 6 6 E.
 Mars in Gemini. Peace bet. Eng & Fr. '02.
 Jupiter in Leo. Charles Wesley d. 1788.
 Good Friday. South born, 1765.
 Venus in Pisces. Atlas enters Paria, 1814.
 Saturn conj. Sun. [29th, Sweden g. d. 1772.

1st Spring Month.]

MARCH, 1850.

[Begins on Friday.

Day of Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., So. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASH- ING- TON, Marylnd Del'e, Virginia, Kentu'ky, so. pt. Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for NORFOLK, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lau- siana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
2	6 36 51	5 34	9 34	6 35 53	5 33	9 34	6 34 51	5 33	9 33	6 33 51	5 32	9 32	6 33 51	5 32	9 32	6 33 51	5 32	9 32	6 36 51	5 34	9 34
3	6 35 53	5 32	10 37	6 34 53	5 32	10 36	6 33 51	5 32	10 35	6 32 51	5 31	10 34	6 32 51	5 31	10 33	6 32 51	5 31	10 32	6 35 53	5 32	10 37
4	6 33 55	5 30	11 39	6 32 54	5 31	11 35	6 31 54	5 30	11 35	6 30 54	5 29	11 34	6 30 54	5 29	11 33	6 30 54	5 29	11 32	6 33 55	5 30	11 39
5	6 31 54	5 29	12 40	6 30 55	5 28	12 36	6 29 55	5 27	12 36	6 29 55	5 27	12 36	6 29 55	5 27	12 36	6 29 55	5 27	12 36	6 31 54	5 29	12 40
6	6 30 55	5 28	1 41	6 29 56	5 27	1 33	6 28 56	5 26	1 33	6 28 56	5 26	1 33	6 28 56	5 26	1 33	6 28 56	5 26	1 33	6 30 55	5 28	1 41
7	6 28 56	5 26	2 44	6 27 57	5 26	2 29	6 26 57	5 25	2 29	6 26 57	5 25	2 29	6 26 57	5 25	2 29	6 26 57	5 25	2 29	6 28 56	5 26	2 44
8	6 26 58	5 23	3 43	6 24 58	5 23	3 22	6 23 58	5 22	3 22	6 23 58	5 22	3 22	6 23 58	5 22	3 22	6 23 58	5 22	3 22	6 26 58	5 23	3 43
9	6 23 59	5 20	4 35	6 22 59	5 20	4 22	6 21 59	5 19	4 22	6 21 59	5 19	4 22	6 21 59	5 19	4 22	6 21 59	5 19	4 22	6 23 59	5 20	4 35
10	6 21 60	5 18	5 30	6 20 60	5 18	5 19	6 19 60	5 17	5 19	6 19 60	5 17	5 19	6 19 60	5 17	5 19	6 19 60	5 17	5 19	6 21 60	5 18	5 30
11	6 20 60	5 17	6 25	6 19 60	5 17	6 14	6 18 60	5 16	6 14	6 18 60	5 16	6 14	6 18 60	5 16	6 14	6 18 60	5 16	6 14	6 20 60	5 17	6 25
12	6 18 60	5 16	7 20	6 17 60	5 15	7 11	6 16 60	5 14	7 11	6 16 60	5 14	7 11	6 16 60	5 14	7 11	6 16 60	5 14	7 11	6 18 60	5 16	7 20
13	6 16 60	5 14	8 15	6 15 60	5 14	8 06	6 14 60	5 13	8 06	6 14 60	5 13	8 06	6 14 60	5 13	8 06	6 14 60	5 13	8 06	6 16 60	5 14	8 15
14	6 14 60	5 13	9 10	6 14 60	5 13	9 01	6 13 60	5 12	9 01	6 13 60	5 12	9 01	6 13 60	5 12	9 01	6 13 60	5 12	9 01	6 14 60	5 13	9 10
15	6 13 60	5 12	10 05	6 12 60	5 12	9 56	6 12 60	5 11	9 56	6 12 60	5 11	9 56	6 12 60	5 11	9 56	6 12 60	5 11	9 56	6 13 60	5 12	10 05
16	6 11 60	5 10	11 00	6 11 60	5 11	10 51	6 10 60	5 10	10 51	6 10 60	5 10	10 51	6 10 60	5 10	10 51	6 10 60	5 10	10 51	6 11 60	5 10	11 00
17	6 9 60	5 8	12 00	6 9 60	5 10	11 56	6 8 60	5 9	11 56	6 8 60	5 9	11 56	6 8 60	5 9	11 56	6 8 60	5 9	11 56	6 9 60	5 8	12 00
18	6 7 60	5 6	1 00	6 7 60	5 7	1 00	6 6 60	5 6	1 00	6 6 60	5 6	1 00	6 6 60	5 6	1 00	6 6 60	5 6	1 00	6 7 60	5 6	1 00
19	6 6 60	5 5	1 55	6 6 60	5 6	1 55	6 5 60	5 5	1 55	6 5 60	5 5	1 55	6 5 60	5 5	1 55	6 5 60	5 5	1 55	6 6 60	5 5	1 55
20	6 4 60	5 4	2 50	6 4 60	5 5	2 50	6 4 60	5 4	2 50	6 4 60	5 4	2 50	6 4 60	5 4	2 50	6 4 60	5 4	2 50	6 4 60	5 4	2 50
21	6 3 60	5 3	3 45	6 3 60	5 4	3 45	6 3 60	5 3	3 45	6 3 60	5 3	3 45	6 3 60	5 3	3 45	6 3 60	5 3	3 45	6 3 60	5 3	3 45
22	6 2 60	5 2	4 40	6 2 60	5 3	4 40	6 2 60	5 2	4 40	6 2 60	5 2	4 40	6 2 60	5 2	4 40	6 2 60	5 2	4 40	6 2 60	5 2	4 40
23	6 0 60	5 1	5 35	6 0 60	5 2	5 35	6 0 60	5 1	5 35	6 0 60	5 1	5 35	6 0 60	5 1	5 35	6 0 60	5 1	5 35	6 0 60	5 1	5 35
24	6 59 60	5 0	6 30	6 59 60	5 1	6 30	6 59 60	5 0	6 30	6 59 60	5 0	6 30	6 59 60	5 0	6 30	6 59 60	5 0	6 30	6 59 60	5 0	6 30
25	6 57 60	4 59	7 25	6 57 60	5 0	7 25	6 57 60	4 59	7 25	6 57 60	4 59	7 25	6 57 60	4 59	7 25	6 57 60	4 59	7 25	6 57 60	4 59	7 25
26	6 55 60	4 57	8 20	6 55 60	4 58	8 20	6 55 60	4 57	8 20	6 55 60	4 57	8 20	6 55 60	4 57	8 20	6 55 60	4 57	8 20	6 55 60	4 57	8 20
27	6 53 60	4 55	9 15	6 53 60	4 56	9 15	6 53 60	4 55	9 15	6 53 60	4 55	9 15	6 53 60	4 55	9 15	6 53 60	4 55	9 15	6 53 60	4 55	9 15
28	6 51 60	4 53	10 10	6 51 60	4 54	10 10	6 51 60	4 53	10 10	6 51 60	4 53	10 10	6 51 60	4 53	10 10	6 51 60	4 53	10 10	6 51 60	4 53	10 10
29	6 49 60	4 51	11 05	6 49 60	4 52	11 05	6 49 60	4 51	11 05	6 49 60	4 51	11 05	6 49 60	4 51	11 05	6 49 60	4 51	11 05	6 49 60	4 51	11 05
30	6 47 60	4 49	12 00	6 47 60	4 50	12 00	6 47 60	4 49	12 00	6 47 60	4 49	12 00	6 47 60	4 49	12 00	6 47 60	4 49	12 00	6 47 60	4 49	12 00
31	6 45 60	4 47	12 55	6 45 60	4 48	12 55	6 45 60	4 47	12 55	6 45 60	4 47	12 55	6 45 60	4 47	12 55	6 45 60	4 47	12 55	6 45 60	4 47	12 55

[illegible]

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Me., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, &c.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASH- TON, Mary'nd Del., Virginia, Kentucky, so. p. Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun.	Sun.	Moon	Sun.	Sun.	Moon	Sun.	Sun.	Moon	Sun.	Sun.	Moon	Sun.	Sun.	Moon	Sun.	Sun.	Moon	Sun.	Sun.	Moon
	ris.	sets	ris.	ris.	sets	ris.	ris.	sets	ris.	sets	ris.	ris.	sets	ris.	sets	ris.	sets	ris.	ris.	sets	ris.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 43	6 26	11 33	5 44	5 24	11 19	5 44	5 24	11 17	5 46	5 23	11 16	5 48	5 21	11 15	5 48	5 20	11 14	5 50	5 19	11 13
2	5 41	6 27	11 30	5 42	6 26	11 09	5 43	6 25	11 07	5 44	6 24	11 05	5 47	6 22	11 04	5 47	6 21	11 02	5 49	6 19	11 01
3	5 40	6 28	0 17	5 41	6 27	0 13	5 41	6 26	0 11	5 42	6 26	0 10	5 45	6 23	0 09	5 46	6 21	0 07	5 47	6 20	0 06
4	5 38	6 29	0 17	5 39	6 28	0 12	5 40	6 27	0 11	5 41	6 26	0 08	5 43	6 24	0 08	5 45	6 22	0 04	5 46	6 20	0 03
5	5 36	6 30	0 15	5 37	6 29	0 14	5 38	6 28	0 14	5 39	6 27	0 14	5 42	6 25	0 13	5 43	6 23	0 11	5 45	6 21	0 10
6	5 35	6 31	0 24	5 36	6 30	0 24	5 37	6 29	0 28	5 37	6 28	0 25	5 40	6 26	0 25	5 42	6 23	0 23	5 44	6 22	0 22
7	5 33	6 32	0 31	5 34	6 31	0 31	5 35	6 30	0 36	5 36	6 29	0 34	5 39	6 26	0 34	5 41	6 24	0 32	5 43	6 23	0 32
8	5 31	6 33	0 44	5 33	6 32	0 42	5 33	6 31	0 40	5 34	6 30	0 39	5 37	6 27	0 39	5 39	6 26	0 39	5 41	6 25	0 38
9	5 30	6 34	0 47	5 31	6 33	0 45	5 32	6 32	0 44	5 33	6 31	0 43	5 36	6 28	0 44	5 38	6 26	0 43	5 40	6 24	0 42
10	5 28	6 36	0 46	5 30	6 34	0 46	5 30	6 33	0 45	5 31	6 32	0 45	5 34	6 29	0 45	5 37	6 26	0 47	5 39	6 25	0 46
11	5 26	6 37	0 51	5 28	6 35	0 51	5 28	6 34	0 48	5 29	6 33	0 47	5 33	6 30	0 51	5 36	6 27	0 51	5 38	6 26	0 51
12	5 25	6 38	0 58	5 27	6 36	0 55	5 27	6 35	0 55	5 28	6 34	0 54	5 31	6 30	0 55	5 34	6 28	0 55	5 37	6 26	0 55
13	5 23	6 39	0 59	5 25	6 37	0 57	5 26	6 36	0 56	5 27	6 35	0 55	5 30	6 31	0 57	5 33	6 29	0 58	5 36	6 26	0 58
14	5 21	6 40	0 59	5 23	6 38	0 58	5 24	6 37	0 55	5 25	6 36	0 54	5 29	6 32	0 56	5 32	6 29	0 57	5 35	6 27	0 57
15	5 20	6 41	10 18	5 22	6 39	10 14	5 23	6 38	10 12	5 24	6 37	10 10	5 28	6 33	10 10	5 30	6 30	0 57	5 33	6 28	0 56
16	5 18	6 42	11 33	5 20	6 40	11 18	5 21	6 39	11 16	5 23	6 38	11 14	5 27	6 34	11 17	5 30	6 31	0 59	5 32	6 28	10 53
17	5 16	6 43	12 01	5 19	6 41	12 00	5 20	6 40	12 00	5 21	6 39	12 00	5 25	6 35	12 00	5 28	6 32	0 59	5 31	6 26	10 51
18	5 15	6 45	0 22	5 17	6 43	0 18	5 18	6 41	0 16	5 20	6 40	0 15	5 24	6 37	0 16	5 27	6 32	0 56	5 30	6 24	10 49
19	5 13	6 46	0 17	5 16	6 43	0 13	5 17	6 42	0 11	5 18	6 41	0 10	5 23	6 38	0 11	5 26	6 33	0 56	5 29	6 23	10 49
20	5 12	6 47	0 14	5 15	6 44	0 10	5 16	6 43	0 08	5 17	6 42	0 09	5 21	6 39	0 10	5 25	6 33	0 55	5 28	6 21	10 47
21	5 10	6 48	0 26	5 13	6 45	0 24	5 14	6 44	0 21	5 16	6 42	0 20	5 20	6 40	0 20	5 24	6 34	0 53	5 27	6 21	0 26
22	5 9	6 49	0 22	5 12	6 46	0 21	5 13	6 45	0 20	5 15	6 43	0 19	5 19	6 40	0 21	5 23	6 35	0 52	5 26	6 20	0 23
23	5 7	6 50	0 37	5 10	6 47	0 36	5 11	6 46	0 33	5 13	6 44	0 35	5 18	6 41	0 34	5 21	6 36	0 50	5 25	6 20	0 30
24	5 6	6 51	0 50	5 9	6 48	0 49	5 10	6 47	0 42	5 12	6 45	0 46	5 17	6 42	0 45	5 20	6 36	0 49	5 24	6 19	0 43
25	5 6	6 52	1 02	5 9	6 49	1 02	5 10	6 48	1 00	5 12	6 46	1 01	5 16	6 43	1 01	5 19	6 37	0 48	5 23	6 18	0 42
26	5 6	6 53	1 15	5 9	6 50	1 17	5 10	6 49	1 09	5 12	6 47	1 10	5 16	6 44	1 10	5 19	6 38	0 57	5 23	6 17	0 46
27	5 6	6 54	1 31	5 9	6 51	1 33	5 10	6 50	1 21	5 12	6 48	1 23	5 16	6 45	1 23	5 19	6 39	1 08	5 23	6 16	0 50
28	5 6	6 55	1 48	5 9	6 52	1 48	5 10	6 51	1 34	5 12	6 49	1 36	5 16	6 46	1 36	5 19	6 40	1 19	5 23	6 16	0 53
29	5 58	6 57	10 10	5 8	6 54	10 10	5 10	6 52	10 12	5 12	6 50	10 12	5 16	6 47	10 12	5 19	6 41	10 36	5 23	6 17	10 29
30	5 57	6 58	10 59	5 8	6 55	10 55	5 10	6 53	10 53	5 12	6 51	10 56	5 16	6 48	10 56	5 19	6 42	11 07	5 23	6 17	11 02

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phas.		Portland.		Bouten.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Balrich.		Charles'n N. Ori'e's.		Calendar for PORTLAND.									
		Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.	High water at N. York.	Low water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	Low water at Boston.	High water at Phil.	Low water at Phil.	High water at Bouten.	Low water at Bouten.	High water at N. York.	Low water at N. York.	High water at Philad'a.	Low water at Philad'a.	High water at Wash'n.	Low water at Wash'n.	High water at Balrich.	Low water at Balrich.	High water at Charles'n N. Ori'e's.	Low water at Charles'n N. Ori'e's.	Sun	Sun	Mo
1	M	0 41	1 0	3 19	6 19	11 41	3 26	23 7	5 8	9 1																	
2	Tu	1 22	1 44	4 3	7 3	0 3	3 37	23 3	5 6	8 68																	
3	W	2 7	2 34	4 53	7 53	0 53	4 38	22 58	6 36	8 4																	
4	Th	3 2	3 34	5 53	8 53	1 53	5 22	21 53	7 33	8 50																	
5	Fr	4 10	4 40	6 59	9 59	2 59	6 19	20 48	8 14	8 46																	
6	Sa	5 11	5 44	8 3	11 3	4	6	4	20	22																	
7	Su	6 15	6 47	9 6			6	6	4	20	22																
8	M	7 15	7 42	10 1	0 34	6	1	4	40	22																	
9	Tu	8 8	8 35	10 54	1 27	6 54	4	4	40	22																	
10	W	9 1	9 26	11 45	2 20	7 45	5	5	48	21																	
11	Th	9 54	10 19	0 13	3 13	8 38	6	6	42	7																	
12	Fr	10 43	11 1	1 2	4 2	9 25	5	5	42	21																	
13	Sa	11 30	11 56	1 49	4 49	10 15	5	5	32	21																	
14	Su		0 21	2 40	5 40	11 5	5	5	29	21																	
15	M	0 46	1 11	3 30	5 30	11 54	6	6	35	21																	
16	Tu	1 35	2 1	4 20	7 20	12 0	5	5	41	21																	
17	W	2 27	2 56	5 15	8 15	1 15	5	5	45	21																	
18	Th	3 25	4 0	6 19	9 19	2 19	5	5	51	21																	
19	Fr	4 32	5 3	7 22	10 22	3 22	5	5	56	20																	
20	Sa	5 37	6 11	8 30	11 30	4 30	6	6	0	20																	
21	Su	6 46	7 14	9 33	0 6	5 33	6	6	30	29	10	28	7	47													
22	M	7 41	8 4	10 23	0 1	6 53	6	5	20	17	11	7	39														
23	Tu	8 28	8 49	11 8	1 47	7 8	6	7	20	5	10	28	7	35													
24	W	9 9	9 26	11 45	2 28	7 45	6	6	19	42	0	4	731														
25	Th	9 48	10 3	0 5	3 5	8 22	6	6	10	49	0	61	7	27													
26	Fr	10 21	10 35	0 40	3 40	8 54	6	10	19	26	1	36	7	23													
27	Sa	10 51	11 8	1 10	4 10	9 27	6	10	19	13	2	21	7	19													
28	Su	11 24	11 40	1 43	4 43	9 59	6	10	18	59	3	5	15														
29	M	11 56		2 17	5 17	10 26	6	9	18	45	3	46	7	1													
30	Tu	0 16	0 33	2 52	5 52	11 1	6	8	18	31	4	32	7	3													
31	W	0 52	1 11	3 30	6 30	11 52	6	7	28	18	5	17	7	3													

* Full moon at N. O. on the 23d, 11 24 ev.																Sun	Sun	Mo
PHENOMENA. CALENDAR, &c.																ris'a	sets	rises.
[of Wyoming, 1798: <i>Achloe</i> , 1691.																h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
Mars in Leo, close to Regulus, <i>Mastouree</i>																4 19	7 48	11 46
<i>Visit of V. Mary. Irish union a law</i> , 1800.																4 20	7 48	11 46
Earth farthest from Sun. <i>Pt. Erie</i> sur. 1841.																4 20	7 47	0 16
<i>Independence</i> , 1776. <i>Chataubriand</i> d. '48.																4 21	7 47	0 48
Mercury 21 deg. 15 min. west of Sun.																4 22	7 47	1 17
Moon E. of Aldebaran. <i>Bot. Vagum</i> , 1690.																4 22	7 46	1 54
Venus in Leo. <i>Ch. I. series</i> d'opator, 1660.																4 23	7 46	2 39
Moon high. <i>Sail for P. Dieman's Land</i> , 1849.																4 24	7 46	3 20
Moon in Perigee. <i>O'Brien</i> , <i>Meagher</i> , &c.																4 25	7 45	3 55
H. tides. <i>Columbus</i> b. 1441. <i>Catwin</i> 51509																4 25	7 45	8 39
<i>Canal Bank, Albany</i> , blew up, '48, 1690.																4 26	7 44	9 24
Mars conj. moon. <i>Battle of the Boyne</i> ,																4 27	7 44	10 3
Saturn quad. Sun. Jupiter conj. moon.																4 28	7 43	10 59
Saturn in mer. 5 52 mo. <i>Battle destroyed</i> ,																4 29	7 42	11 9
Mars in mer. 2 59 ev. <i>Sr. Smith</i> , 1789.																4 30	7 42	11 39
<i>Masaniello assassin'd</i> , 1647; <i>Hegira</i> , 662.																4 30	7 41	12 09
Saturn in Ptolee. <i>Isaac Watt</i> born, 1674.																4 31	7 40	0 9
Saturnia mer. 5 37 mo. <i>Hampton</i> d'd, 1643																4 32	7 39	0 40
Jupiter in Leo. <i>Odillon Barrot</i> b. 1790.																4 33	7 39	1 14
Jupiter in merid. 3 31 ev. <i>headed</i> , 1683.																4 34	7 38	1 62
Saturn in merid. 5 25 mo. <i>Ld. Russell</i> be-																4 35	7 37	1 33
Moon low. <i>Union Eng'd & Scott's</i> d. 1707.																4 36	7 36	3 17
Sun enters Leo. <i>Emmet's revolt</i> , 1803.																4 37	7 35	3 15
Moon in Apogee. <i>Bolivar</i> born, 1783.																4 38	7 34	3 43
<i>Habeas corpus</i> act suspend. in Ireland, '48.																4 39	7 33	4 29
Jupiter in Leo. <i>Tricolor cockade</i> , Fr. '48.																4 40	7 32	5 4
Saturn in mer. 5 2 mo. <i>Bainbridge</i> d. '33.																4 41	7 31	5 23
<i>Robespierre</i> guillotined, '94. <i>Com. Stewart</i> b.																4 43	7 30	9 60
Venus in merid. 2 35 even. <i>1778</i> .																4 44	7 28	10 17
Saturn conj. moon. Venus conj. Mars.																4 45	7 27	10 46
Mercury sup. conj. Sun. <i>Loyola</i> d. 1555.																4 46	7 26	11 45

2d Summer Month. 1

JULY, 1850.

[Begins on Monday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., p. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Mary'nd Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, p. pt Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.					
	Sun's sets			Moon rises.			Sun's sets			Moon rises.			Sun's sets			Moon rises.			Sun's sets			Moon rises.		
	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.			
1	4 26	7 40	11 45	4 32	7 35	11 45	4 34	7 33	11 45	4 38	7 29	11 45	4 40	7 20	11 44	4 55	7 12	11 44	5 2	7 5	11 43			
2	4 27	7 40	<i>morn</i>	4 32	7 35	<i>morn</i>	4 35	7 32	<i>morn</i>	4 38	7 29	<i>morn</i>	4 46	7 20	<i>morn</i>	4 55	7 12	<i>morn</i>	5 2	7 5	<i>morn</i>			
3	4 27	7 40	0 16	4 32	7 34	0 16	4 36	7 32	0 16	4 39	7 29	0 17	4 47	7 20	0 18	4 56	7 12	0 18	5 2	7 6	0 19			
4	4 28	7 40	0 46	4 34	7 34	0 47	4 36	7 32	0 43	4 39	7 28	0 48	4 47	7 19	0 51	4 56	7 11	0 53	5 3	7 6	0 55			
5	4 29	7 39	1 18	4 34	7 34	1 19	4 36	7 31	1 21	4 40	7 28	1 22	4 48	7 19	1 24	4 57	7 11	1 28	5 4	7 7	1 35			
6	4 29	7 39	1 57	4 35	7 34	2 0	4 37	7 32	2 2	4 41	7 26	2 2	4 48	7 19	2 9	4 57	7 11	2 14	5 4	7 7	2 19			
7	4 30	7 39	2 43	4 35	7 33	2 47	4 38	7 31	2 48	4 41	7 28	2 51	4 48	7 19	2 57	4 58	7 11	3 5	5 5	7 7	3 9			
8	4 30	7 38	3 34	4 36	7 33	3 39	4 38	7 31	3 40	4 42	7 27	3 43	4 50	7 18	3 50	4 58	7 11	3 57	5 5	7 7	4 4			
9	4 31	7 38	<i>sets</i>	4 37	7 33	<i>sets</i>	4 39	7 31	<i>sets</i>	4 42	7 27	<i>sets</i>	4 51	7 18	<i>sets</i>	4 59	7 11	<i>sets</i>	5 6	7 4	<i>sets</i>			
10	4 32	7 38	8 35	4 37	7 32	8 32	4 39	7 30	8 31	4 43	7 27	8 28	4 52	7 18	8 22	4 59	7 10	8 16	5 6	7 4	8 10			
11	4 33	7 37	9 23	4 38	7 32	9 19	4 40	7 30	9 17	4 44	7 26	9 18	4 52	7 16	9 11	5 0	7 10	9 6	5 7	7 3	9 1			
12	4 33	7 37	10 1	4 39	7 31	9 59	4 41	7 30	9 58	4 44	7 26	9 57	4 53	7 17	9 54	5 0	7 10	9 50	5 7	7 3	9 47			
13	4 34	7 36	10 38	4 39	7 31	10 35	4 42	7 29	10 35	4 45	7 26	10 35	4 53	7 17	10 33	5 1	7 10	10 32	5 8	7 3	10 30			
14	4 35	7 35	11 9	4 40	7 30	11 9	4 43	7 29	11 9	4 46	7 25	11 9	4 54	7 17	11 8	5 2	7 9	11 8	5 8	7 3	11 8			
15	4 36	7 35	11 39	4 41	7 30	11 40	4 43	7 28	11 41	4 46	7 24	11 41	4 55	7 16	11 42	5 2	7 9	11 44	5 9	7 2	11 40			
16	4 37	7 34	<i>morn</i>	4 42	7 29	<i>morn</i>	4 44	7 27	<i>morn</i>	4 47	7 24	<i>morn</i>	4 55	7 16	<i>morn</i>	5 3	7 8	<i>morn</i>	5 9	7 2	<i>morn</i>			
17	4 37	7 34	0 11	4 43	7 29	0 13	4 45	7 27	0 13	4 48	7 23	0 16	4 56	7 15	0 17	5 3	7 8	0 20	5 10	7 1	0 20			
18	4 38	7 33	0 43	4 44	7 28	0 45	4 46	7 26	0 46	4 49	7 23	0 48	4 57	7 15	0 52	5 4	7 7	0 56	5 10	7 1	1 0			
19	4 39	7 32	1 17	4 44	7 27	1 20	4 46	7 26	1 22	4 49	7 22	1 24	4 58	7 14	1 30	5 5	7 7	1 35	5 11	7 1	1 40			
20	4 40	7 31	1 55	4 45	7 26	1 59	4 47	7 26	2 1	4 50	7 21	2 1	4 58	7 13	2 10	5 5	7 6	2 16	5 11	7 0	2 22			
21	4 41	7 30	2 35	4 46	7 26	2 41	4 48	7 24	2 43	4 51	7 21	2 45	4 59	7 13	2 53	5 6	7 6	2 59	5 12	7 0	3 5			
22	4 42	7 30	3 21	4 47	7 25	3 26	4 49	7 23	3 28	4 52	7 20	3 31	5 0	7 12	3 38	5 6	7 5	3 45	5 12	6 29	3 52			
23	4 43	7 29	<i>rises</i>	4 48	7 24	<i>rises</i>	4 50	7 23	<i>rises</i>	4 52	7 19	<i>rises</i>	5 0	7 12	<i>rises</i>	5 7	5	<i>rises</i>	5 13	6 58	<i>rises</i>			
24	4 44	7 28	7 45	4 48	7 23	7 42	4 50	7 22	7 40	4 53	7 18	7 38	5 1	7 11	7 52	5 8	4	7 56	5 14	6 58	7 20			
25	4 45	7 27	8 20	4 49	7 23	8 17	4 51	7 21	8 16	4 54	7 18	8 14	5 1	7 10	8 5	5 8	4	8	5 14	6 58	7 50			
26	4 46	7 26	8 53	4 50	7 22	8 50	4 52	7 20	8 49	4 55	7 17	8 48	5 2	7 10	8 44	5 9	3	8 40	5 15	6 57	8 36			
27	4 47	7 25	9 22	4 51	7 21	9 20	4 53	7 19	9 20	4 56	7 16	9 19	5 3	7 9	9 16	5 10	2	9 14	5 16	6 56	9 11			
28	4 48	7 24	9 49	4 52	7 20	9 48	4 54	7 18	9 48	4 57	7 15	9 47	5 4	7 8	9 45	5 10	1	9 43	5 16	6 56	9 44			
29	4 49	7 23	10 17	4 53	7 19	10 17	4 55	7 17	10 18	4 58	7 14	10 17	5 5	7 7	10 17	5 11	1	10 18	5 17	6 55	10 18			
30	4 50	7 22	10 47	4 54	7 18	10 48	4 56	7 15	10 48	4 58	7 13	10 49	5 6	7 7	10 51	5 12	7	10 50	5 17	6 54	10 48			
31	4 51	7 21	11 17	4 55	7 17	11 19	4 57	7 13	11 20	4 59	7 12	11 21	5 7	6	11 25	5 12	6	50	11 28	5 18	6 54	11 20		

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase.		Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Phila'de.		Wash'n.		Baltim'g.		Char'ns.		N. O'Pns.		CALENDAR FOR	
		D.		Rost.		Phil. Ch'n.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		PORTLAND,	
		Last Quar.		1 0 35 mo.		0 32 mo.		0 30 mo.		0 16 mo.		0 8 mo.		0 1 mo.		4 13 ev.		3 23 ev.		SUN'S MOON	
		New Moon		7 4 58 ev.		4 49 ev.		4 37 ev.		4 33 ev.		4 25 ev.		4 18 ev.		4 13 ev.		3 23 ev.		Rises.	
		First Quar.		14 1 5 ev.		1 2 ev.		0 50 ev.		0 46 ev.		0 38 ev.		0 32 ev.		0 26 ev.		1 46 mo.		SUN'S MOON	
		Full Moon		22 4 30 ev.		4 27 ev.		4 15 ev.		4 11 ev.		4 3 ev.		3 23 ev.		3 17 ev.		3 11 mo.		Rises.	
		Last Quar.		30 9 36 mo.		9 33 mo.		9 21 mo.		9 17 mo.		9 9 mo.		9 2 mo.		8 57 mo.		8 47 mo.		SUN'S MOON	
		High water at N. York.		Rost. Phil. Ch'n.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		Sun meri.		PORTLAND,	
		morn. e.v.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		SUN'S MOON	
1	Th	1 33 1 57		4 16 7 16		0 16 6 18		1 6 7 0		1 6 7 0		1 6 7 0		1 6 7 0		1 6 7 0		1 6 7 0		4 47 36 11 59	
2	Fr	2 20 2 48		5 7 8 7		1 7 5 56 17 46		5 56 5 56		5 56 5 56		5 56 5 56		5 56 5 56		5 56 5 56		5 56 5 56		4 48 7 24	
3	Sa	3 17 3 54		6 13 9 13		2 13 5 52 17 50		6 52 6 52		6 52 6 52		6 52 6 52		6 52 6 52		6 52 6 52		6 52 6 52		4 49 7 23 0 59	
4	Su	4 30 5 7		7 26 10 26		3 26 5 47 17 14		8 48 8 48		8 48 8 48		8 48 8 48		8 48 8 48		8 48 8 48		8 48 8 48		4 50 7 51 1 15	
5	Mo	5 42 6 23		8 41 11 41		4 41 5 41 16 53		9 49 9 49		9 49 9 49		9 49 9 49		9 49 9 49		9 49 9 49		9 49 9 49		4 51 7 50 2 11	
6	Tu	6 54 7 28		9 47 0 13		5 47 5 35 16 42		10 52 10 52		10 52 10 52		10 52 10 52		10 52 10 52		10 52 10 52		10 52 10 52		4 52 7 19 2 19	
7	W	7 57 8 25		10 44 1 16		6 44 5 28 16 25		11 54 11 54		11 54 11 54		11 54 11 54		11 54 11 54		11 54 11 54		11 54 11 54		4 54 7 17 2 45	
8	Th	8 52 9 16		11 35 2 11		7 35 5 21 16 8		12 54 12 54		12 54 12 54		12 54 12 54		12 54 12 54		12 54 12 54		12 54 12 54		4 55 7 16 3 15	
9	Fr	9 41 10 6		0 0 3 0		8 26 5 15 16 1		1 50 1 50		1 50 1 50		1 50 1 50		1 50 1 50		1 50 1 50		1 50 1 50		4 56 7 14 3 24	
10	Sa	10 30 10 59		0 49 3 49		9 11 6 5 16 34		2 44 2 44		2 44 2 44		2 44 2 44		2 44 2 44		2 44 2 44		2 44 2 44		4 57 7 13 3 33	
11	Su	11 16 11 38		1 34 3 34		9 57 6 56 16 3		3 25 3 25		3 25 3 25		3 25 3 25		3 25 3 25		3 25 3 25		3 25 3 25		4 58 7 12 3 42	
12	Mo	11 68		2 17 5 17		10 49 7 46 14 58		4 25 4 25		4 25 4 25		4 25 4 25		4 25 4 25		4 25 4 25		4 25 4 25		4 59 7 11 3 51	
13	Tu	0 20 0 44		3 3 6 3		11 24 8 24 14 50		5 13 5 13		5 13 5 13		5 13 5 13		5 13 5 13		5 13 5 13		5 13 5 13		5 00 7 10 4 0	
14	W	1 51 2 27		3 46 6 46		12 14 9 14 15 1		6 1 6 1		6 1 6 1		6 1 6 1		6 1 6 1		6 1 6 1		6 1 6 1		5 01 7 9 4 09	
15	Th	1 51 2 27		4 34 7 34		0 34 10 34 15 6		6 49 6 49		6 49 6 49		6 49 6 49		6 49 6 49		6 49 6 49		6 49 6 49		5 02 7 8 4 18	
16	Fr	2 41 3 9		5 28 8 28		1 28 11 28 16 13		7 37 7 37		7 37 7 37		7 37 7 37		7 37 7 37		7 37 7 37		7 37 7 37		5 03 7 7 4 27	
17	Sa	3 46 4 23		6 42 9 42		2 42 12 42 16 20		8 26 8 26		8 26 8 26		8 26 8 26		8 26 8 26		8 26 8 26		8 26 8 26		5 04 7 6 4 36	
18	Su	4 59 5 36		7 55 10 55		3 55 13 55 16 27		9 15 9 15		9 15 9 15		9 15 9 15		9 15 9 15		9 15 9 15		9 15 9 15		5 05 7 5 4 45	
19	Mo	6 13 6 51		9 10		4 10 14 10 16 34		10 4 10 4		10 4 10 4		10 4 10 4		10 4 10 4		10 4 10 4		10 4 10 4		5 06 7 4 5 4	
20	Tu	7 19 7 46		10 4 0 38		5 4 10 12 16 41		10 48 10 48		10 48 10 48		10 48 10 48		10 48 10 48		10 48 10 48		10 48 10 48		5 07 7 3 5 3	
21	W	8 9 8 30		10 49 1 28		6 49 11 24 16 48		11 34 11 34		11 34 11 34		11 34 11 34		11 34 11 34		11 34 11 34		11 34 11 34		5 08 7 2 5 2	
22	Th	8 50 9 7		11 26 2 9		7 26 12 41 16 55		11 37 11 37		11 37 11 37		11 37 11 37		11 37 11 37		11 37 11 37		11 37 11 37		5 09 7 1 5 1	
23	Fr	9 24 9 42		12 43 8 1		8 1 1 25 11 25 0 19		12 23 12 23		12 23 12 23		12 23 12 23		12 23 12 23		12 23 12 23		12 23 12 23		5 10 7 10 4 0	
24	Sa	9 58 10 15		0 17 3 17		8 32 9 11 5 1		1 5 1 5		1 5 1 5		1 5 1 5		1 5 1 5		1 5 1 5		1 5 1 5		5 11 7 9 4 09	
25	Su	10 30 10 44		0 49 3 49		9 3 1 53 10 43 1 47		5 25 5 25		5 25 5 25		5 25 5 25		5 25 5 25		5 25 5 25		5 25 5 25		5 12 7 8 4 18	
26	Mo	10 59 11 15		1 18 4 18		9 34 1 37 10 44 2 31		6 21 6 21		6 21 6 21		6 21 6 21		6 21 6 21		6 21 6 21		6 21 6 21		5 13 7 7 4 27	
27	Tu	11 32 11 48		1 51 4 51		10 7 1 20 10 44 3 16		6 53 6 53		6 53 6 53		6 53 6 53		6 53 6 53		6 53 6 53		6 53 6 53		5 14 7 6 4 36	
28	W	0 5 5 24		5 24 10 42		1 3 9 42 4 2 13		7 42 7 42		7 42 7 42		7 42 7 42		7 42 7 42		7 42 7 42		7 42 7 42		5 15 7 5 4 45	
29	Th	0 23 0 41		5 3 6 11		11 20 4 6 9 20 4 50		9 5 9 5		9 5 9 5		9 5 9 5		9 5 9 5		9 5 9 5		9 5 9 5		5 16 7 4 4 37	
30	Fr	1 1 1 22		4 41 6 41		10 27 8 59 6 42		5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5		5 17 7 3 4 30	
31	Sa	1 45 2 12		4 31 7 31		0 31 9 8 8 37		5 6 5 6		5 6 5 6		5 6 5 6		5 6 5 6		5 6 5 6		5 6 5 6		5 18 7 2 4 23	

PHENOMENA. CALENDAR, &c.										SUN'S MOON		
[N. Cornelia election. But Nite, 98.										h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Moon W. of Alderbar. Lammis up.										4 47 36	11 59	
Low tides. A. & S. night of 92. [John, 1492.										4 45 7 24	moon	
Saturn stationary. Columbus 30 days for										4 49 7 23	0 59	
Venus in Leo. France abolished servitude.										4 50 7 51	1 15	
Moon high. H. m. S. of Erica arrived.										4 51 7 50	2 11	
Venus conj. Jupit. Transjuncture. Dan-										4 52 7 19	2 13	
Moon in Perigee. [el O'Connell b. 1775.										4 54 7 17	2 45	
Mercury conj. m'n. H. tides. New York.										4 55 7 16	3 15	
Mars and Jupiter conj. m'n. Jos. Cullen.										4 56 7 14	3 24	
Saturn conj. moon. St. Lawrence. [1873-6.										4 57 7 13	3 33	
Mars in merid. 3 d. above Capricorn.										4 59 7 12	3 42	
Jupiter in Leo. Abner Goffin b. 1840.										5 00 7 10	10 11	
Jupiter desc. 3 d. N. of S. Orizaba.										5 01 7 9	10 41	
Printing invented. 1475. [patent, 1583.										5 02 7 11	10 16	
L. tides. Nogo. b. 1759. [Birmingham, 1778.										5 03 7 5	11 51	
Venus in Virgo. Bull's horn 1812. But.										5 04 7 4	moon	
Saturn in Pisces. 100 miles from Athens.										5 07 7 0	0 31	
Moon low. Capt. Theobald N. G. 1812.										5 07 7 1	1 3	
De Kalb d. 1781. Green's captured, 1812.										5 06 7 9	2 2	
Moon in Apogee. Battle of Contreras.										5 06 7 67	2 60	
H. tides. S. Annapolis. A. Chubbuck, 1847.										5 10 6 56	3 30	
Jupiter in Leo. Hevelianum & Porcup.										5 11 6 54	3 39	
Sun enters Virgo. [Dried, 62.] [1814.										5 12 6 53	3 48	
St. Bartholomew. Washington ink, 6 p.										5 13 6 51	3 56	
Mars on equator. James W. W. died, 1819.										5 14 6 50	4 5	
Saturn conj. moon. Adam Clarke b. 1802.										5 16 6 48	8 41	
Silas Wright died. 1847. De Grasse's fleet.										5 17 6 46	9 13	
Mercury conj. Jupit. 146-43 m. S. [arr. 73.										5 18 6 44	9 50	
Jupiter in Virgo. St. John beh'd. Locke.										5 19 6 42	10 27	
Moon east of Alderbar. [born, 1890.										5 20 6 40	11 9	
Venus 1 deg. N. of Spica. Runyon d. 1688.										5 21 6 39	11 9	

[illegible]

1st Fall Month. 1

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

(Begins on Sunday)

Day of the Month	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK CITY, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- a, pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Marylnd Del., Virginia, Kentucky, so. p't Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p't Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for NORFOLK, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun's sets	Moon rises.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets	Moon rises.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets	Moon rises.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets	Moon rises.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets	Moon rises.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets	Moon rises.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets	Moon rises.	Moon rises.
1	5 24 6	35	0	5 25 6	33	0	5 27 6	33	0	5 28 6	31	0 12	5 30 6	28	0	5 34 6	25	0	5 37 6	23	0 30
2	5 26 6	33	0 59	5 27 6	31	0 7	5 28 6	31	1 6	5 29 6	29	1 16	5 30 6	27	1 16	5 33 6	24	1 25	5 37 6	21	1 30
3	5 27 6	31	2 3	5 28 6	29	2 3	5 29 6	30	2 13	5 30 6	28	2 13	5 31 6	26	2 30	5 33 6	22	2 35	5 38 6	20	2 23
4	5 28 6	29	3 16	5 29 6	28	3 9	5 30 6	28	3 21	5 31 6	26	3 24	5 32 6	23	3 20	5 35 6	21	3 35	5 38 6	19	3 41
5	5 29 6	28	4 31	5 30 6	26	4 34	5 31 6	25	4 35	5 32 6	25	4 36	5 33 6	22	4 41	5 37 6	20	4 45	5 39 6	18	4 49
6	5 30 6	26	sets	5 31 6	25	sets	5 32 6	23	sets	5 33 6	23	sets	5 34 6	21	sets	5 37 6	19	sets	5 39 6	17	sets
7	5 31 6	24	7 35	5 32 6	23	7 55	5 33 6	23	7 35	5 34 6	21	7 35	5 37 6	19	7 35	5 38 6	17	7 35	5 40 6	15	7 35
8	5 32 6	22	8 9	5 33 6	21	8 13	5 34 6	22	8 10	5 35 6	20	8 11	5 37 6	18	8 12	5 39 6	16	8 15	5 40 6	14	8 13
9	5 33 6	21	8 41	5 34 6	20	8 43	5 35 6	20	8 44	5 36 6	18	8 45	5 38 6	16	8 48	5 39 6	15	8 51	5 41 6	13	8 54
10	5 34 6	19	9 15	5 35 6	18	9 18	5 36 6	18	9 19	5 37 6	17	9 21	5 39 6	15	9 25	5 40 6	13	9 28	5 41 6	12	9 34
11	5 35 6	17	9 51	5 36 6	16	9 55	5 37 6	16	9 57	5 38 6	15	9 59	5 40 6	13	10 5	5 41 6	12	10 5	5 42 6	11	10 15
12	5 36 6	15	10 31	5 37 6	15	10 35	5 38 6	15	10 37	5 39 6	14	10 39	5 41 6	12	10 46	5 41 6	11	10 52	5 42 6	9	10 55
13	5 37 6	14	11 15	5 38 6	13	11 19	5 39 6	13	11 21	5 40 6	12	11 24	5 41 6	11	11 31	5 42 6	9	11 35	5 43 6	8	11 45
14	5 38 6	12	morn	5 39 6	11	morn	5 40 6	10	morn	5 41 6	9	morn	5 42 6	8	morn	5 43 6	8	morn	5 44 6	7	morn
15	5 39 6	10	0 2	5 40 6	9	0 6	5 41 6	9	0 8	5 42 6	7	0 11	5 43 6	6	0 18	5 44 6	7	0 22	5 45 6	6	0 32
16	5 40 6	8	0 52	5 41 6	8	0 57	5 42 6	7	0 59	5 43 6	6	1 54	5 44 6	5	2 1	5 45 6	6	1 15	5 46 6	4	1 22
17	5 41 6	7	1 46	5 42 6	6	1 50	5 43 6	6	2 42	5 44 6	5	2 46	5 45 6	4	2 56	5 46 6	5	2 7	5 47 6	3	2 13
18	5 43 6	5	2 42	5 43 6	4	2 45	5 44 6	4	3 45	5 45 6	3	3 46	5 46 6	3	3 51	5 47 6	3	3 55	5 48 6	2	3 59
19	5 44 6	3	3 41	5 44 6	3	3 43	5 44 6	3	3 45	5 44 6	2	3 46	5 45 6	2	3 46	5 46 6	2	3 51	5 47 6	1	3 59
20	5 45 6	1	rises	5 45 6	1	rises	5 45 6	2	rises	5 45 6	1	rises	5 46 6	1	rises	5 46 6	0	rises	5 47 6	50	rises
21	5 46 6	0	6 25	5 46 6	59	6 25	5 46 6	0	6 24	5 46 6	59	6 24	5 47 6	0	6 23	5 47 6	58	6 23	5 47 6	56	6 22
22	5 47 6	58	6 53	5 47 6	58	6 53	5 47 6	59	6 53	5 47 6	58	6 53	5 48 6	58	6 53	5 48 6	57	6 53	5 48 6	57	6 52
23	5 48 6	56	7 23	5 48 6	56	7 24	5 48 6	57	7 25	5 48 6	56	7 26	5 48 6	57	7 26	5 48 6	56	7 30	5 49 6	56	7 31
24	5 49 6	54	7 55	5 49 6	54	7 56	5 49 6	56	7 59	5 49 6	54	8 8	5 49 6	55	8 8	5 49 6	54	8 7	5 49 6	54	8 8
25	5 50 6	53	8 25	5 50 6	53	8 25	5 50 6	54	8 33	5 50 6	53	8 35	5 50 6	54	8 35	5 50 6	53	8 45	5 50 6	53	8 40
26	5 51 6	51	9 11	5 51 6	51	9 12	5 51 6	52	9 16	5 51 6	51	9 19	5 51 6	52	9 20	5 51 6	52	9 31	5 51 6	52	9 30
27	5 52 6	49	9 56	5 52 6	50	10 1	5 52 6	50	10 3	5 52 6	50	10 5	5 51 6	50	10 13	5 51 6	50	10 14	5 51 6	50	10 25
28	5 53 6	47	10 51	5 53 6	48	10 54	5 53 6	49	10 57	5 53 6	48	11 0	5 52 6	48	11 0	5 52 6	49	11 19	5 51 6	49	11 26
29	5 54 6	45	11 50	5 54 6	46	11 54	5 54 6	47	11 56	5 54 6	46	11 59	5 53 6	47	morn	5 52 6	48	morn	5 52 6	48	morn
30	5 55 6	44	morn	5 55 6	45	morn	5 55 6	45	morn	5 55 6	45	morn	5 54 6	46	0 9	5 53 6	48	0 13	5 53 6	47	0 29

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase.		Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Houl'n.		Raleigh, (Chapin's).		Cincinnati and	
		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.	
		New Moon	5	10 15 mo		10 12 mo		10 0 mo		9 56 mo		9 48 mo		9 41 mo	9 36 mo	9 36 mo	9 36 mo
		First Quar.	12	9 49 ev.		9 46 ev.		9 34 ev.		9 30 ev.		9 22 ev.		9 15 ev.	9 10 ev.	9 10 ev.	9 10 ev.
		Full Moon	20	10 30 ev.		10 27 ev.		10 15 ev.		10 11 ev.		10 3 ev.		9 56 ev.	9 51 ev.	9 51 ev.	9 51 ev.
		Last Quar.	28	0 18 mo		0 15 mo		0 3 mo		11 59 ev.		11 51 ev.		11 44 ev.	11 39 ev.	11 39 ev.	11 39 ev.
* Last Quarter, 27th October.																	
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																	
[Fulton's first significant trip, 1807.]																	
United States organized by Time, 1789.																	
Moon in Perigee, Maryland elevates.																	
Mars in Virgo, R. Barbey d. (1800). Tenny.																	
H. Ades, Galt d. '87. (of Lawrence, 1691.)																	
Bat. of the Thomas—Tennant shot, 1813.																	
Saturn in meri. 9 12 mo. L. Philippe d. 753.																	
Venus in meri. 2 47 ev. Flor. & G. d. 173.																	
Olin and Penn. elections, Hancock d. '93.																	
Lewis C. d. '82. Bank migration, 8, 7, 9.																	
Saturn opp. Sun; brightest. Father M.																	
Saturn in meri. 11 47 ev. (d. 1759.)																	
Moon low. Alex. d. 1800. (d. 1800.)																	
Bat. Quakerism, Bruce killed, '92, 1797.																	
S. C. d. 1844. Penn. d. 1844. Wm. d. 1844.																	
Venus conj. Antares. Cornelia d. 1793.																	
Mercury stationary. Kneeland d. 1801.																	
Saturn in Pisces. Burgoyne d. 1777.																	
Mercury visible in meri. S. d. 1770.																	
Cornwallis d. '81. S. d. 1774. Tenny.																	
Uranus conj. moon. High tides, [d. 1826.]																	
Uranus opp. Sun. Bat. Tennyson, 1806.																	
Mercury 12 deg. 20 min. west of Sun.																	
Sun enters Scorpio. Tennyson taken, '92.																	
Sir James Mackintosh b. 1765. Moon.																	
Mars in Libra. Sir C. d. 1774. Tenny.																	
Moon high. Gen. Gov. Reid, N. H., 1794.																	
Saturn in meri. 10 40 ev. Neptune's (Lunar)																	
Low tides. (Lunar) burnt at Geneva, 1854.																	
Venus in Scorpio. Brown d. 1831.																	
Jupiter in Virgo. John Adams born, 1756.																	
Saturn in meri. 10 23 ev. Althaus d. 1756.																	

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms.			Calendar for N. YORK City,			Calendar for PHILADEL.,			Calendar for WASHINGTON,			Calendar for RALEIGH,			Calendar for CHARLESTON,			Calendar for NEWCASTLE,		
	R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			so, p. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			TON, Marylnd Del'e, Virginia, Kent'sky, so, p. Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			S. C., Georgia, Alsie, Mo., N. p. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Louisiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
Day of the Month.	Sun Sun Moon			Sun Sun Moon			Sun Sun Moon			Sun Sun Moon			Sun Sun Moon			Sun Sun Moon			Sun Sun Moon		
	ris' sets rises.			ris' sets rises.			ris' sets rises.			ris' sets rises.			ris' sets rises.			ris' sets rises.			ris' sets rises.		
1	6 57	5 42	0 58	5 56	5 43	1 1	5 56	5 44	1 2	5 55	5 43	1 6	5 55	5 44	1 12	5 54	5 45	1 18	5 53	5 46	1 24
2	6 58	5 40	0 59	5 57	5 41	1 12	5 57	5 45	1 13	5 56	5 42	2 15	5 56	5 42	2 15	5 55	5 44	2 20	5 54	5 44	2 20
3	5 59	5 29	3 21	5 58	5 39	3 23	5 58	5 41	3 24	5 57	5 40	3 26	5 56	5 41	3 29	5 55	5 43	3 30	5 54	5 42	3 30
4	6 0	5 37	4 24	5 59	5 38	4 25	5 59	5 38	4 26	5 58	5 39	4 28	5 57	5 40	4 30	5 56	5 41	4 30	5 55	5 42	4 32
5	6 1	5 35	sets	6 0	5 36	sets	6 0	5 37	sets	6 0	5 37	sets	6 0	5 38	sets	6 0	5 39	sets	6 0	5 41	sets
6	6 2	5 33	6 37	6 1	5 35	6 38	6 1	5 36	6 39	6 1	5 35	6 40	6 0	5 36	7 13	6 0	5 37	7 23	6 1	5 38	7 27
7	6 3	5 32	7 10	6 2	5 34	7 11	6 2	5 34	7 12	6 2	5 33	7 14	6 1	5 34	7 16	6 1	5 34	7 20	6 2	5 37	7 30
8	6 4	5 30	7 47	6 3	5 31	7 53	6 3	5 33	7 54	6 3	5 32	7 54	6 1	5 33	7 56	6 1	5 33	7 58	6 2	5 37	7 36
9	6 5	5 28	8 24	6 4	5 30	8 23	6 4	5 31	8 30	6 4	5 31	8 32	6 2	5 32	8 30	6 2	5 32	8 32	6 2	5 37	7 41
10	6 6	5 27	9 1	6 5	5 28	9 12	6 5	5 29	9 13	6 5	5 28	9 16	6 3	5 32	9 12	6 3	5 32	9 12	6 2	5 37	7 46
11	6 8	5 25	9 54	6 7	5 27	9 58	6 6	5 28	10 0	6 6	5 28	10 2	6 4	5 31	10 11	6 4	5 31	10 11	6 3	5 37	7 51
12	6 9	5 23	10 43	6 8	5 25	10 48	6 7	5 28	10 50	6 7	5 28	10 52	6 5	5 30	11 0	6 5	5 30	11 0	6 4	5 37	7 56
13	6 10	5 22	11 37	6 9	5 24	11 41	6 8	5 27	11 43	6 7	5 27	11 45	6 6	5 29	11 52	6 6	5 29	11 52	6 5	5 37	8 0
14	6 11	5 20	morn	6 10	5 23	morn	6 9	5 25	11 43	6 8	5 25	morn	6 7	5 27	morn	6 7	5 27	morn	6 6	5 37	8 0
15	6 13	5 19	0 32	6 11	5 20	0 36	6 10	5 22	0 37	6 10	5 21	0 40	6 8	5 26	0 40	6 8	5 26	0 40	6 7	5 37	8 1
16	6 14	5 17	1 31	6 12	5 19	1 34	6 11	5 20	1 35	6 10	5 19	1 37	6 9	5 25	1 37	6 9	5 25	1 37	6 8	5 37	8 1
17	6 15	5 15	2 28	6 13	5 17	2 30	6 12	5 19	2 31	6 11	5 18	2 32	6 10	5 24	2 32	6 10	5 24	2 32	6 9	5 37	8 1
18	6 16	5 14	3 28	6 14	5 16	3 30	6 13	5 17	3 31	6 12	5 16	3 32	6 11	5 23	3 32	6 11	5 23	3 32	6 10	5 37	8 1
19	6 17	5 13	4 29	6 15	5 14	4 29	6 14	5 16	4 30	6 13	5 15	4 30	6 12	5 22	4 31	6 12	5 22	4 31	6 11	5 37	8 1
20	6 18	5 11	5 29	6 16	5 13	5 29	6 15	5 15	5 30	6 14	5 14	5 31	6 11	5 21	5 31	6 11	5 21	5 31	6 10	5 37	8 1

Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase.			Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Phila'da.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charle'n.		N. Orl'ns.		Calendar for						
	D.			ev.		mo.		ev.		mo.		ev.		mo.		ev.		mo.		PORTLAND,						
	New Moon	3	9 49 ev.	9 16 ev.	9 44 ev.	9 40 ev.	9 38 ev.	9 28 ev.	9 20 ev.	8 40 ev.							Me., N.H., Ver-									
	First Quar.	11	6 34 ev.	6 21 ev.	6 19 ev.	6 15 ev.	6 7 ev.	6 0 ev.	5 55 ev.	6 15 ev.							mont, Robest's									
	Full Moon	19	11 54 mo.	11 51 mo.	11 39 mo.	11 35 mo.	11 27 mo.	11 20 mo.	11 15 mo.	10 36 mo.							N. Y., Gr's Bay,									
	Last Quar.	26	7 51 mo.	7 45 mo.	7 36 mo.	7 32 mo.	7 24 mo.	7 17 mo.	7 12 mo.	6 32 mo.							Wis., Toronto,									
																	U.C., & Oregon.									
	High water at N. York.	Root.	High water at Phila.	Ch'n.	Sun.	Sun's meri.	7 St's meri.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.												Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Moon's rise.				
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.					
Sa	6 17	6 47	9 59	0 35	6 56	16 17	14 29	9 42	0 56	[Eng'd & Russin, 1807. Mat. Hale b. 1669.												6 37	4 50	2 25		
Su	7 16	7 49	9 59	0 35	6 56	16 17	14 29	9 42	0 56	Jupiter conj. moon. All Saints. War bet.												6 39	4 50	2 25		
Mo	8 4	8 24	10 3	1 23	6 48	16 17	15 7	11 29	0 45	Saturn in meri. 10 14 ev. All Souls. [1711.												6 47	4 49	2 26		
Tu	9 25	9 44	10 3	1 23	6 48	16 17	15 7	11 29	0 45	Ne S. Romilly d. 1813. Gen. Wm. Irane b.												6 40	4 47	0 40		
We	8 45	9 15	11 24	3 4	7 34	16 15	15 26	9 19	0 60	Louisiana, Michigan, & Mainville elect's												6 41	4 46	sets		
Th	10 5	10 22	0 24	3 24	8 41	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	N. York, N. Jersey, and Wisconsin elect's												6 43	4 45	6 15		
Fr	11 16	11 24	1 5	4	9 19	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	Venus in Scorpio. Revolt at Montreal, '37.												6 44	4 44	6 55		
Sa	11 32	11 34	1 5	4	9 19	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	Venus conj. m. n. Venus dec. 27 d. 56 m. S.												6 46	4 48	7 40		
Su	11 41	11 35	2 1	5	11 30	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	M. a low. Cortez enters Mexico, 1519. [75.												6 47	4 41	8 29		
Mo	11 52	11 35	2 1	5	11 30	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	Venus Dec. 27 d. 57 min. S. Monument in.												6 49	4 40	9 22		
Tu	12 1	11 35	2 1	5	11 30	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	Luther b. 1483. Milton d. 1674. [Field, '12.												6 49	4 39	10 18		
We	12 11	11 35	2 1	5	11 30	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	Mss. elect. Martinism. Bat. Chrysler's												6 51	4 38	11 15		
Th	12 22	11 35	2 1	5	11 30	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	Del. elections. Van Shoult's inaction, 1833.												6 52	4 37	12 06		
Fr	12 33	11 35	2 1	5	11 30	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	Venus in merid. 3 27 ev. Curran d. 1817.												6 53	4 36	0 13		
Sa	12 44	11 35	2 1	5	11 30	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	Saturn in meri. 9 24 ev. C. Carroll d. 1832.												6 55	4 35	1 13		
Su	12 55	11 35	2 1	5	11 30	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 38	Venus sets 6 27 ev. Witherspoon d. 1794.												6 56	4 34	2 14		
Mo	1 6	11 35	2 1	5	11 30	16 16	16 2	9 1	0 3																	

Last Fall Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1850.

[Begins on Friday.

	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, N. York, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Mary- land, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for NORFOLK, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
Day of the Month.	Sun rises.	Sat sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sat sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sat sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sat sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sat sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sat sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sat sets.	Moon rises.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 23	4 54	3 25	6 30	4 57	3 25	6 29	4 59	3 29	6 27	5 0	3 29	6 22	5 6	3 30	6 18	5 9	3 30	6 14	5 13	3 31
2	5 24	4 53	4 26	6 31	4 56	4 26	6 30	4 58	4 35	6 28	4 59	4 35	6 23	5 4	4 30	6 19	5 8	4 33	6 15	5 13	4 30
3	5 26	4 51	5 45	6 32	4 54	5 43	6 31	4 57	5 42	6 29	4 58	5 41	6 24	5 3	5 39	6 19	5 8	5 37	6 15	5 13	5 34
4	5 27	4 50	sets	6 33	4 53	sets	6 32	4 55	sets	6 31	4 57	sets	6 25	5 2	sets	6 20	5 7	sets	6 16	5 11	sets
5	5 28	4 49	6 18	6 35	4 52	6 22	6 33	4 54	6 23	6 32	4 56	6 25	6 26	5 2	6 32	6 21	5 6	6 37	6 17	5 10	6 43
6	5 29	4 48	6 59	6 36	4 51	7 2	6 34	4 53	7 4	6 33	4 55	7 6	6 27	5 1	7 14	6 22	5 6	7 20	6 18	5 10	7 27
7	5 31	4 47	7 44	6 37	4 50	7 48	6 35	4 52	7 50	6 34	4 54	7 53	6 28	5 0	8 1	6 23	5 4	8 7	6 18	5 9	8 16
8	5 42	4 46	8 33	6 38	4 49	8 38	6 37	4 51	8 40	6 35	4 53	8 43	6 30	4 59	8 51	6 24	5 4	8 57	6 19	5 8	9 4
9	5 43	4 44	9 26	6 40	4 48	9 31	6 38	4 50	9 36	6 36	4 52	9 35	6 31	4 58	9 42	6 25	5 3	9 49	6 20	5 8	9 58
10	5 44	4 43	10 21	6 41	4 47	10 25	6 39	4 49	10 26	6 37	4 51	10 26	6 32	4 57	10 32	6 26	5 2	10 42	6 21	5 7	10 49
11	5 46	4 42	11 17	6 42	4 46	11 21	6 40	4 48	11 22	6 38	4 50	11 24	6 33	4 56	11 30	6 27	5 2	11 35	6 22	5 6	11 40
12	5 47	4 41	moon	6 43	4 45	moon	6 41	4 47	moon	6 39	4 49	moon	6 34	4 55	moon	6 27	5 1	moon	6 22	5 6	moon
13	5 48	4 40	0 15	6 44	4 44	0 17	6 42	4 46	0 18	6 40	4 48	0 20	6 35	4 54	0 24	6 28	5 0	0 28	6 23	5 6	0 36
14	5 49	4 39	1 14	6 46	4 43	1 16	6 44	4 45	1 17	6 41	4 47	1 18	6 36	4 54	1 21	6 29	5 0	1 23	6 24	5 6	1 30
15	5 51	4 39	2 16	6 47	4 43	2 17	6 45	4 45	2 16	6 43	4 47	2 16	6 37	4 53	2 17	6 30	4 59	2 19	6 25	5 4	2 20
16	5 52	4 38	3 16	6 48	4 42	3 15	6 46	4 44	3 16	6 44	4 46	3 16	6 38	4 52	3 18	6 31	4 59	3 19	6 26	5 4	3 18
17	5 53	4 37	4 20	6 49	4 41	4 19	6 47	4 43	4 18	6 45	4 45	4 17	6 39	4 51	4 16	6 32	4 58	4 13	6 27	5 3	4 14
18	5 54	4 36	5 23	6 50	4 40	5 21	6 48	4 42	5 20	6 46	4 44	5 19	6 40	4 51	5 16	6 33	4 58	5 13	6 27	5 3	5 9
19	5 55	4 35	sets	6 51	4 39	sets	6 49	4 42	sets	6 47	4 44	sets	6 41	4 50	sets	6 34	4 57	sets	6 28	5 3	sets
20	5 57	4 34	5 47	6 53	4 39	6 51	6 50	4 41	6 53	6 48	4 43	6 55	6 42	4 49	6 58	6 35	4 57	6 58	6 30	5 2	6 15
21	5 58	4 34	6 38	6 54	4 38	6 43	6 53	4 40	6 45	6 49	4 43	6 48	6 43	4 49	6 55	6 36	4 50	7 2	6 30	5 2	7 9
22	5 59	4 33	7 36	6 55	4 38	7 40	6 53	4 40	7 42	6 50	4 42	7 45	6 43	4 48	7 53	6 37	4 56	8 8	6 31	5 2	8 7
23	7 0	4 32	8 38	6 56	4 37	8 43	6 54	4 39	8 44	6 51	4 42	8 45	6 44	4 48	8 54	6 38	4 56	9 1	6 32	5 1	9 8
24	7 1	4 31	9 40	6 57	4 36	9 46	6 55	4 39	9 55	6 52	4 41	9 55	6 45	4 47	10 1	6 39	4 55	10 7	6 33	5 1	10 19
25	7 2	4 31	10 57	6 58	4 36	11 4	6 56	4 38	11 4	6 55	4 40	11 3	6 46	4 47	11 8	6 39	4 55	11 12	6 33	5 1	11 17
26	7 3	4 31	moon	6 59	4 35	moon	6 57	4 38	moon	6 55	4 40	moon	6 47	4 47	moon	6 40	4 55	moon	6 34	5 1	moon
27	7 4	4 30	0 16	7 0	4 35	0 10	6 58	4 37	0 11	6 56	4 40	0 12	6 48	4 47	0 16	6 41	4 55	0 18	6 35	5 1	0 21
28	7 5	4 30	1 16	7 1	4 35	1 17	6 59	4 37	1 18	6 57	4 40	1 19	6 49	4 47	1 20	6 42	4 54	1 21	6 36	5 0	1 23
29	7 6	4 30	2 25	7 2	4 34	2 25	7 0	4 37	2 25	6 58	4 39	2 25	6 50	4 47	2 25	6 43	4 54	2 24	6 37	5 0	2 24
30	7 7	4 29	3 35	7 3	4 34	3 35	7 1	4 36	3 35	6 59	4 39	3 35	6 51	4 47	3 35	6 44	4 54	3 34	6 38	5 0	3 32

1847. 2. *Polsk b.* 1796. Nov. 4. *Prince of Orange lands in England on his birthday.* 688; *Mendelssohn* 2. 1847. 2. 11. *Lesquiere escapes from Olmutz.* 1794; *Civil war in Switzerland.* 1647. Nov. 15. *T. A. Emmet* 2. 97. Nov. 10. *Wolfe Tone* 2. 98; *Col. Ch. Clinch* 2. 73. Nov. 23. *But. St. Denis* 37. Nov. 24. *John Knox* 2. 1578. Nov. 26. *N. Y. steam* 32. *But. St. Charles* 37. Nov. 26. *Ol. Wolcott* 2. 1796. Nov. 26. *Polish revolt.* 1830. Nov. 29. *Newspaper first printed by press.* 1814.

[illegible]

1st Winter Mouth. 1

DECEMBER, 1850.

1 Begins on Sunday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penna., sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Mary'land, Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALPH, N. Carolina, Ten- nessee, Arkan- sas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES, N. S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for NORFOLK, N. Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Louisi- ana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 10	4 39	4 37	7 54	3 4	4 35	7 24	3 46	4 34	7 9	4 39	4 33	6 52	4 16	4 30	6 45	4 54	4 47	6 38	4 4	4 33
3	7 11	4 39	4 44	7 54	3 3	4 41	7 24	3 36	4 39	7 14	4 39	4 37	6 53	4 16	4 30	6 45	4 54	4 48	6 39	4 0	4 33
4	7 12	4 38	4 47	7 54	3 2	4 47	7 24	3 26	4 46	7 24	4 38	4 35	6 54	4 16	4 30	6 46	4 54	4 50	6 40	4 0	4 33
5	7 13	4 38	4 53	7 54	3 1	4 50	7 24	3 16	4 52	7 24	4 38	4 35	6 55	4 16	4 30	6 47	4 54	4 50	6 41	4 0	4 33
6	7 14	4 38	4 59	7 54	3 0	4 53	7 24	3 6	4 59	7 24	4 38	4 35	6 56	4 16	4 30	6 48	4 54	4 50	6 42	4 0	4 33
7	7 15	4 38	5 03	7 54	2 59	4 56	7 24	2 56	5 00	7 24	4 38	4 35	6 57	4 16	4 30	6 49	4 54	4 50	6 43	4 0	4 33
8	7 16	4 38	5 08	7 54	2 58	4 59	7 24	2 46	5 05	7 24	4 38	4 35	6 58	4 16	4 30	6 50	4 54	4 50	6 44	4 0	4 33
9	7 17	4 38	5 13	7 54	2 57	5 02	7 24	2 36	5 10	7 24	4 38	4 35	6 59	4 16	4 30	6 51	4 54	4 50	6 45	4 0	4 33
10	7 18	4 38	5 18	7 54	2 56	5 05	7 24	2 26	5 15	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 00	4 16	4 30	6 52	4 54	4 50	6 46	4 0	4 33
11	7 19	4 38	5 23	7 54	2 55	5 08	7 24	2 16	5 20	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 01	4 16	4 30	6 53	4 54	4 50	6 47	4 0	4 33
12	7 20	4 38	5 28	7 54	2 54	5 11	7 24	2 6	5 25	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 02	4 16	4 30	6 54	4 54	4 50	6 48	4 0	4 33
13	7 21	4 38	5 33	7 54	2 53	5 14	7 24	1 56	5 30	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 03	4 16	4 30	6 55	4 54	4 50	6 49	4 0	4 33
14	7 22	4 38	5 38	7 54	2 52	5 17	7 24	1 46	5 35	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 04	4 16	4 30	6 56	4 54	4 50	6 50	4 0	4 33
15	7 23	4 38	5 43	7 54	2 51	5 20	7 24	1 36	5 40	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 05	4 16	4 30	6 57	4 54	4 50	6 51	4 0	4 33
16	7 24	4 38	5 48	7 54	2 50	5 23	7 24	1 26	5 45	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 06	4 16	4 30	6 58	4 54	4 50	6 52	4 0	4 33
17	7 25	4 38	5 53	7 54	2 49	5 26	7 24	1 16	5 50	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 07	4 16	4 30	6 59	4 54	4 50	6 53	4 0	4 33
18	7 26	4 38	5 58	7 54	2 48	5 29	7 24	1 6	5 55	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 08	4 16	4 30	7 00	4 54	4 50	6 54	4 0	4 33
19	7 27	4 38	6 04	7 54	2 47	5 32	7 24	0 56	6 00	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 09	4 16	4 30	7 01	4 54	4 50	6 55	4 0	4 33
20	7 28	4 37	6 10	7 54	2 46	5 35	7 24	0 46	6 05	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 10	4 16	4 30	7 02	4 54	4 50	6 56	4 0	4 33
21	7 29	4 37	6 16	7 54	2 45	5 38	7 24	0 36	6 10	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 11	4 16	4 30	7 03	4 54	4 50	6 57	4 0	4 33
22	7 30	4 37	6 22	7 54	2 44	5 41	7 24	0 26	6 15	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 12	4 16	4 30	7 04	4 54	4 50	6 58	4 0	4 33
23	7 31	4 37	6 28	7 54	2 43	5 44	7 24	0 16	6 20	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 13	4 16	4 30	7 05	4 54	4 50	6 59	4 0	4 33
24	7 32	4 37	6 34	7 54	2 42	5 47	7 24	0 6	6 25	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 14	4 16	4 30	7 06	4 54	4 50	7 00	4 0	4 33
25	7 33	4 37	6 40	7 54	2 41	5 50	7 24	0 0	6 30	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 15	4 16	4 30	7 07	4 54	4 50	7 01	4 0	4 33
26	7 34	4 37	6 46	7 54	2 40	5 53	7 24	0 0	6 35	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 16	4 16	4 30	7 08	4 54	4 50	7 02	4 0	4 33
27	7 35	4 37	6 52	7 54	2 39	5 56	7 24	0 0	6 40	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 17	4 16	4 30	7 09	4 54	4 50	7 03	4 0	4 33
28	7 36	4 37	6 58	7 54	2 38	5 59	7 24	0 0	6 45	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 18	4 16	4 30	7 10	4 54	4 50	7 04	4 0	4 33
29	7 37	4 37	7 04	7 54	2 37	6 02	7 24	0 0	6 50	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 19	4 16	4 30	7 11	4 54	4 50	7 05	4 0	4 33
30	7 38	4 37	7 10	7 54	2 36	6 05	7 24	0 0	6 55	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 20	4 16	4 30	7 12	4 54	4 50	7 06	4 0	4 33
31	7 39	4 37	7 16	7 54	2 35	6 08	7 24	0 0	7 00	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 21	4 16	4 30	7 13	4 54	4 50	7 07	4 0	4 33
32	7 40	4 37	7 22	7 54	2 34	6 11	7 24	0 0	7 05	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 22	4 16	4 30	7 14	4 54	4 50	7 08	4 0	4 33
33	7 41	4 37	7 28	7 54	2 33	6 14	7 24	0 0	7 10	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 23	4 16	4 30	7 15	4 54	4 50	7 09	4 0	4 33
34	7 42	4 37	7 34	7 54	2 32	6 17	7 24	0 0	7 15	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 24	4 16	4 30	7 16	4 54	4 50	7 10	4 0	4 33
35	7 43	4 37	7 40	7 54	2 31	6 20	7 24	0 0	7 20	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 25	4 16	4 30	7 17	4 54	4 50	7 11	4 0	4 33
36	7 44	4 37	7 46	7 54	2 30	6 23	7 24	0 0	7 25	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 26	4 16	4 30	7 18	4 54	4 50	7 12	4 0	4 33
37	7 45	4 37	7 52	7 54	2 29	6 26	7 24	0 0	7 30	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 27	4 16	4 30	7 19	4 54	4 50	7 13	4 0	4 33
38	7 46	4 37	7 58	7 54	2 28	6 29	7 24	0 0	7 35	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 28	4 16	4 30	7 20	4 54	4 50	7 14	4 0	4 33
39	7 47	4 37	8 04	7 54	2 27	6 32	7 24	0 0	7 40	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 29	4 16	4 30	7 21	4 54	4 50	7 15	4 0	4 33
40	7 48	4 37	8 10	7 54	2 26	6 35	7 24	0 0	7 45	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 30	4 16	4 30	7 22	4 54	4 50	7 16	4 0	4 33
41	7 49	4 37	8 16	7 54	2 25	6 38	7 24	0 0	7 50	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 31	4 16	4 30	7 23	4 54	4 50	7 17	4 0	4 33
42	7 50	4 37	8 22	7 54	2 24	6 41	7 24	0 0	7 55	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 32	4 16	4 30	7 24	4 54	4 50	7 18	4 0	4 33
43	7 51	4 37	8 28	7 54	2 23	6 44	7 24	0 0	8 00	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 33	4 16	4 30	7 25	4 54	4 50	7 19	4 0	4 33
44	7 52	4 37	8 34	7 54	2 22	6 47	7 24	0 0	8 05	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 34	4 16	4 30	7 26	4 54	4 50	7 20	4 0	4 33
45	7 53	4 37	8 40	7 54	2 21	6 50	7 24	0 0	8 10	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 35	4 16	4 30	7 27	4 54	4 50	7 21	4 0	4 33
46	7 54	4 37	8 46	7 54	2 20	6 53	7 24	0 0	8 15	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 36	4 16	4 30	7 28	4 54	4 50	7 22	4 0	4 33
47	7 55	4 37	8 52	7 54	2 19	6 56	7 24	0 0	8 20	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 37	4 16	4 30	7 29	4 54	4 50	7 23	4 0	4 33
48	7 56	4 37	8 58	7 54	2 18	6 59	7 24	0 0	8 25	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 38	4 16	4 30	7 30	4 54	4 50	7 24	4 0	4 33
49	7 57	4 37	9 04	7 54	2 17	7 02	7 24	0 0	8 30	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 39	4 16	4 30	7 31	4 54	4 50	7 25	4 0	4 33
50	7 58	4 37	9 10	7 54	2 16	7 05	7 24	0 0	8 35	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 40	4 16	4 30	7 32	4 54	4 50	7 26	4 0	4 33
51	7 59	4 37	9 16	7 54	2 15	7 08	7 24	0 0	8 40	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 41	4 16	4 30	7 33	4 54	4 50	7 27	4 0	4 33
52	8 00	4 37	9 22	7 54	2 14	7 11	7 24	0 0	8 45	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 42	4 16	4 30	7 34	4 54	4 50	7 28	4 0	4 33
53	8 01	4 37	9 28	7 54	2 13	7 14	7 24	0 0	8 50	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 43	4 16	4 30	7 35	4 54	4 50	7 29	4 0	4 33
54	8 02	4 37	9 34	7 54	2 12	7 17	7 24	0 0	8 55	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 44	4 16	4 30	7 36	4 54	4 50	7 30	4 0	4 33
55	8 03	4 37	9 40	7 54	2 11	7 20	7 24	0 0	9 00	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 45	4 16	4 30	7 37	4 54	4 50	7 31	4 0	4 33
56	8 04	4 37	9 46	7 54	2 10	7 23	7 24	0 0	9 05	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 46	4 16	4 30	7 38	4 54	4 50	7 32	4 0	4 33
57	8 05	4 37	9 52	7 54	2 9	7 26	7 24	0 0	9 10	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 47	4 16	4 30	7 39	4 54	4 50	7 33	4 0	4 33
58	8 06	4 37	9 58	7 54	2 8	7 29	7 24	0 0	9 15	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 48	4 16	4 30	7 40	4 54	4 50	7 34	4 0	4 33
59	8 07	4 37	10 04	7 54	2 7	7 32	7 24	0 0	9 20	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 49	4 16	4 30	7 41	4 54	4 50	7 35	4 0	4 33
60	8 08	4 37	10 10	7 54	2 6	7 35	7 24	0 0	9 25	7 24	4 38	4 35	7 50								

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(MARCH 4, 1849, TO MARCH 4, 1853.)

THE EXECUTIVE.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$25,000
 MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *Vice-President*....." 5,000

THE CABINET.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$6,000
 WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of the Treasury*....." 6,000
 THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Interior*....." 6,000
 GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, *Secretary of War*....." 6,000
 WILLIAM B. PRESTON, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy*....." 6,000
 JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont, *Postmaster-General*....." 6,000
 REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, *Attorney-General*....." 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$5,000.

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, *Associate Justice*. PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, *Associate Justice*.
 JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " " SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York, " "
 JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " " LEVI WOODBURY, of New-Hamp., " "
 JOHN McKINLEY, of Kentucky, " " ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " "

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500 each.

XXXIst CONGRESS.

Assembled Monday, December 3, 1849.....Expires March 3, 1851.

SENATE—60 Members.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *President, ex officio*.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Freesoilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes. Whigs, 24; Locos, 34; Freesoilers, 2. The election in Maryland will add one to the Whigs and take one from the Locos.]

ALABAMA.	LOUISIANA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1853...Jeremiah Clemens,	1853...Solomon U. Downs,	1853...Willie P. Mangum.
1855...William Rufus King.	†1855...Pierre Soulé.	1855...George E. Badger.
ARKANSAS.	MAINE.	OHIO.
1853...William K. Sebastian,	1851...Hannibal Hamlin,	1851...Thomas Corwin,
1855...Solon Borland.	1853...James W. Bradbury.	†1855...SALMON P. CHASE.
CONNECTICUT.	MASSACHUSETTS.	PENNSYLVANIA.
1851...Roger S. Baldwin,	1851...Daniel Webster,	1851...Daniel Sturgeon,
†1855...Truman Smith.	1853...John Davis.	†1855...James Cooper.
DELAWARE.	MARYLAND.	RHODE ISLAND.
1851...John Walce,	*1851...Benjamin C. Howard,	1851...Albert O. Greene,
1853...Presley Spruance.	1855...James A. Pearce.	1853...John H. Clarke.
FLORIDA.	MISSISSIPPI.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1851...David Levy Yulee,	1851...Jefferson Davis,	1853...John Caldwell Calhoun,
†1855...Jackson Morton.	1853...Henry Stuart Foote.	1855...Andrew P. Butler
GEORGIA.	MICHIGAN.	TENNESSEE.
1853...Jno. Macpherson Berrien,	1851...Lewis Cass,	1851...Hopkins L. Turney.
†1855...William C. Dawson.	1853...Alpheus Felch.	1853...John Bell.
INDIANA.	MISSOURI.	TEXAS.
1851...Jesse D. Bright,	1851...Thomas Hart Benton,	1851...Thomas J. Rusk.
†1855...James Whitcomb.	1855...David R. Atchison.	1853...Samuel Houston.
ILLINOIS.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	VERMONT.
1853...Stephen A. Douglass,	1853...JOHN PARKER HALE,	1851...Samuel S. Phelps,
†1855...James Shields.	†1855...Moses Norris, jr.	1855...William Upham.
IOWA.	NEW-YORK.	VIRGINIA.
1853...Geo. Washington Jones,	1851...Daniel S. Dickinson,	1851...James M. Mason,
1855...Augustus Caesar Dodge.	†1855...William Henry Seward.	1853...Robert M. T. Hunter.
KENTUCKY.	NEW-JERSEY.	WISCONSIN.
1853...Joseph R. Underwood,	1851...William L. Dayton,	†1851...Henry Dodge.
†1855...Henry Clay.	1853...Jacob W. Miller.	†1855...Isaac P. Walker.

* Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meet.

† Was instructed to create his seat by the Legislature that elected him.

† Had not seats in the XXXth Congress.

† Father of Senator Dodge, of Iowa.

Speaker.

ALABAMA.		4 Isaac E. Morse.*	14 George R. Andrews,	14 Charles W. Pitman,
1 William J. Alston,		MAINE.	15 John R. Thurman,	15 Henry Nes,*
2 Henry W. Hilliard,*		1 Elbridge Gerry,	16 Hugh White,*	16 Jas. X. McLanahan,
3 Sammon W. Harris,*		2 Nathan S. Littlefield,	17 Henry P. Alexander,	17 Samuel Colvin,
4 Samuel W. Inge,*		3 John Otis,	18 PRESTON KING,	18 Andrew Jackson Ogle,
5 David Hubbard,		4 Rufus K. Goodenow,	19 Charles E. Clarke,	19 Job Mann,*
6 Wmson R. W. Cobb,*		5 Cullen Sawtelle,	20 Orsamus B. Matteson,	20 Robert R. Read,
7 Frank W. Bowdon.*		6 Charles Stetson,	21 Hiram Walden,	21 Moses Hampton,*
ARKANSAS.		7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.	22 Henry Bennett,	22 JOHN W. HOWE,
Robert W. Johnson.*		MARYLAND.	23 William Duer,*	23 James Thompson,*
CONNECTICUT.		1 Richard J. Bowie,	24 Daniel Gott,*	24 Alfred Gilmore.
1 Loren P. Waldo,		2 William T. Hamilton,	25 Harmon S. Conger,*	RHODE ISLAND.
2 Walter Booth,		3 Edward Hammond,	26 William T. Jackson,	1 George G. King,
3 Chaun. F. Cleveland,		4 Robert M. McLane,*	27 William A. Sackett,	2 Nathan F. Dixon.
4 Thomas B. Butler		5 Alexander Evans,*	28 A. M. Schermerhorn,	SOUTH CAROLINA.
CALIFORNIA.		6 John B. Kerr.	29 Robert L. Rose,*	1 Daniel Wallace,*
DELAWARE.		MASSACHUSETTS.	30 David Rumsey,*	2 James L. Orr,*
John W. Houston.*		1 Robert C. Winthrop,*	31 Elviah Riskey,	3 Jos. A. Woodward,*
FLORIDA.		2 Daniel P. King,*	32 Elbridge G. Spaulding,	4 James McQueen,*
1 Edward C. Cabell.*		3 James H. Duncan,*	33 Harvey Putnam,*	5 Armistead Burt,*
GEORGIA.		4 Vacant,	34 Lorenzo Burrows.	6 Isaac E. Holmes,*
1 Thomas Butler King,*		5 CHARLES ALLEN,	NORTH CAROLINA.	7 William F. Colcock.†
2 Marshall J. Welborn,		6 George Ashmun,*	1 Thos. L. Clingman,*	TENNESSEE.
3 Allen F. Owen,		7 Julius Rockwell,*	2 Joseph P. Caldwell,	1 Andrew Johnson,*
4 Hugh A. Haralson,*		8 Horace Mann,* [F.S.]	3 Edmund Deberry,	2 Albert G. Watkins,
5 Thomas C. Hackett,		9 Orin Fowler,	4 August. H. Shepperd,*	3 Josiah M. Anderson,
6 Howell Cobb,*		10 Joseph Grinnell.*	5 Abram W. Venable,*	4 John H. Savage,
7 Alex'r H. Stephens,*		MICHIGAN.	6 William S. Ashe,	5 George W. Jones,*
8 Robert Toombs.*		1 Alexander W. Buel,	7 John R. J. Daniel,*	6 James H. Thomas,*
ILLINOIS.		2 Wm. Sprague, [F.S.]	8 Edward Stanley,	7 Meredith P. Gentry,*
1 William H. Bissell,		3 Kinsley S. Bingham,	9 David Outlaw.*	8 Andrew Ewing,
2 Jao. A. McClelland,*		MISSISSIPPI.	OHIO.	9 Isham G. Harris,
3 Thomas R. Young,*		1 Jacob Thompson,*	1 David T. Disney,	10 Frederic P. Stanton,*
4 John Wentworth,*		2 Win. S. Featherston,*	2 L. D. Campbell, [F.S.]	11 Christop. H. Williams.
5 Wm. A. Richardson,*		3 William McKillie,	3 Robert C. Schenck,*	TEXAS.
6 Edward D. Baker,		4 Albert G. Brown.*	4 Moses B. Corwin,	1 David S. Kaufman,*
7 Thomas L. Harris.		MISSOURI.	5 Emery D. Potter,	2 Volney E. Howard.
INDIANA.		1 James B. Bowlin,*	6 Amos E. Wood,	VERMONT.
1 Nathaniel Albertson,*		2 William V. N. Bay,	7 Jonathan D. Morris,*	1 William Henry,*
2 Cyrus L. Dunham,		3 James S. Green,*	8 John L. Taylor,*	2 William Hebard,
3 John L. Robinson,*		4 Willard P. Hall,*	9 Edson B. Olds,	3 James Meacham,
4 GEORGE W. JULIAN,		5 John S. Phelps,*	10 Charles Sweetzer,	4 Lucius B. Peck.*
5 William J. Brown,		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	11 John K. Miller,*	VIRGINIA.
6 Willis A. Gorman,		1 AMOS TUCK,*	12 Samuel F. Vinton,*	1 John S. Milson,
7 Edw. W. McGaughey,		2 Charles H. Peaslee,*	13 Wm. A. Whittlesey,*	2 Richard K. Meade,*
8 Joseph E. McDonald,		3 James Wilson,*	14 Nathan Evans,*	3 Thomas H. Averett,
9 Graham N. Fitch,		4 Harry Hibbard,	15 W. F. Hunter, [F.S.]	4 Thomas S. Bocock,*
10 Andrew J. Harlan.		NEW-JERSEY.	16 Moses Hoagland,	5 Paulus Powell,
IOWA.		1 Andrew K. Hay,	17 Joseph Cable,	6 James A. Seddon,
1 Wm. Thompson,*†		2 William A. Nessel,*	18 David K. Carter,	7 Thomas H. Bayly,*
2 Shepherd Leffler.*		3 Isaac Wildrick,	19 John Crowell,* [F.S.]	8 Alex. R. Holladay,
KENTUCKY.		4 John Van Dyke,*	20 JOS. R. GIDDINGS,*	9 Jeremiah Morton,
1 Linn Boyd,*		5 James G. King.	21 JOSEPH M. ROOT.*	10 Richard Parker,
2 James L. Johnson,		NEW-YORK.	PENNSYLVANIA.	11 James McDowell,*
3 Fenis E. McLean,		1 John A. King,	1 Lewis C. Levin,* [Nat.	12 H. A. Edmundson,
4 George A. Caldwell,		2 David A. Bokee,	2 Joseph R. Chandler,*	13 Fayette McMullin,
5 John B. Thompson,*		3 J. Phillips Phamir,	3 Henry D. Moore,	14 James M. H. Beale,
6 Daniel Breck,		4 Walter Underhill,	4 John Robbins, Jr.,†	15 Thomas S. Haymond.
7 Humphrey Marshall,		5 George Briggs,	5 John Freedley,*	WISCONSIN.
8 Charles S. Morehead,*		6 James Brooks,	6 Thomas Rose,	1 CHARLES DURKEE,
9 John C. Mason,		7 William Nelson,*	7 Jesse C. Dickey,	2 Orsamus Cole,
10 Richard H. Stanton.		8 Ransom Holloway,	8 Thaddeus Stevens,	3 James D. Doty.
LOUISIANA.		9 Thomas McKiscock,	9 William Strong,*	DELEGATES.
1 Emile La Sere,*		10 Herman D. Gould,	10 Milo M. Dimmick,	Oregon—S. R. Thurston.
2 Charles M. Conrad,		11 Peter H. Silvester,*	11 Chester Butler,*	New-Mexico—Hu. Smith.
3 John H. Harmanson,*		12 Gideon O. Reynolds,*	12 Dav. Wilmot,* [F.S.]	Minnesota—H. H. Sibley.
		13 John L. Schoolcraft,	13 Joseph Casey,	Deseret—A. W. Babbitt.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free-soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. An asterisk (*) is added to the name of each member who sat in the XXXth Congress. † Seat contested. ‡ Taylorish when elected, but not Whigs. Whigs 111. Locos 116. Vacancy 1. Not classed 3—Messrs. Allen, Giddings, and Root. * Re-elected 96.]

States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.
Alabama.....	2 5	Illinois.....	1 6	Maryland....	3 3	New-Jersey..	4 1	S. Carolina..	— 7
Arkansas.....	— 1	Indiana.....	1 9	Massachusetts	8 —	New-York....	32 2	Tennessee...	4 7
Connecticut..	1 3	Iowa.....	— 2	Michigan....	1 2	N. Carolina..	6 3	Texas.....	— 2
Delaware.....	— 1	Kentucky....	6 4	Mississippi..	— 4	Ohio.....	8 11	Vermont.....	3 1
Florida.....	— 1	Louisiana...	1 3	Missouri.....	— 5	Pennsylvania	15 9	Virginia.....	2 13
Georgia.....	4 4	Maine.....	2 5	N.-Hampshire	2 2	Rhode-Island	2 —	Wisconsin....	1 2

In the above classification, Messrs. Booth, Julian, Preston King, and Durkee, are placed in the Loco column, and Tuck, and Howe, among the Whigs.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ON Monday, the 5th of March, 1849, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, having been duly elected President of the United States, was inaugurated in the portico of the Capitol at Washington. The chief-justice administered to him the oath of office, as follows:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered the following Address, in the presence of about ten thousand citizens:—

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and in compliance with a time-honored custom to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, involves the most weighty obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience, and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance, in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence, and especially to his example who was by so many titles "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States—with the advice and consent of the Senate to make Treaties and to appoint Embassadors and other officers—to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions intrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declaration I have

heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain to the extent of my ability the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our National existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the Military and Naval Schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen we can not but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty, but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our Foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable prerequisites to the disposal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, to improve our rivers and harbors, to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

EUROPE IN 1849.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT began with revolutionary agitation and ended with the state of siege in nearly all the south and west of Europe. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE has fallen short of its predecessor in hope, but far exceeded it in disaster. Treachery and violence have accomplished their work; ideas have been suppressed by bombs and bayonets; the insurgent people have been conquered, and what is called order again established. But if established, it is not secure: it has no moral foundation; no man knows what the next day may bring forth, and the reinstated potentates live only from hand to mouth.

The Anglo-French mediation which was to have tranquilized Italy, having for some time dragged along as a mere formality, and given a deal of useless occupation to the diplomatists of several nations, finally came to nothing through the superior speed and earnestness of events. The good understanding which the measures adopted by Pius IX., at the commencement of his pontificate, had created betwixt him and the Roman people, was greatly weakened by his course during the war of Sardinia against Austria, in the spring and summer of 1848. The Roman people felt a natural desire to participate in a war waged for Italian independence against the long and justly-hated oppressors of the peninsula, and the Chamber of Deputies voted to do so. But Pius IX. refused to engage in that cause, alleging that his position as head of the Catholic Church rendered it impossible for him to declare war against a Catholic power: the reply was that he was not desired to do it as Pope but as Prince, two distinct functions. However, he evaded the demands of the people, and finally appointed as his prime minister Count Rossi, a former agent of Louis Philippe. Rossi set about the business of suppressing the democratic movement, and from his eminent talents and resolute character it was believed that he would succeed. His avowed hostility to the people caused him to be regarded with hostility in turn, and finally on the 15th November, 1848, he was

assassinated in the street as he was proceeding to open the Chambers. It is not known whether this act was the result of a conspiracy, or of a sudden impulse on the part of the assassin.

The plans of the reactionary party were deranged by the death of their leader, while the smouldering indignation of the Roman people broke out in open revolt. The next day they surrounded the Pontifical palace in large numbers, demanding of the monarch the promulgation and full adoption of Italian nationality as the basis of his policy, together with the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the formation of a federal compact for the whole Italian peninsula, the declaration of war against Austria as voted by the Chamber, and the appointment of ministers possessing the public confidence. Mamiani, Storbini, Galetti, and others of the like stamp, were proposed as such ministers.

To these demands the Pope first replied evasively, and then, being pressed for an answer, flatly refused. This was followed by a quarrel between one of the outer sentinels of the Swiss guard at the Quirinal and the people near him, in the course of which he was disarmed; the guards then closed the gates of the palace and prepared for a decided resistance. Demonstrations were made of a design to attack, whereupon they fired and scattered the assailants, killing a few of them; but the number increased, and returned the shots. At last a truce was proclaimed, and another deputation admitted to the Pope, who was informed that if the resistance were protracted the palace would be stormed and all its occupants except himself put to death. Hereupon he yielded so far as to appoint the ministry required, and the multitude quietly dispersed; nor was any violence subsequently offered to either his residence or his friends.

Pius, however, refused to participate in the action of the ministry which he had thus appointed. He remained in Rome eight days after these events, and finally, on the night of Nov. 23d, left the city and went to

Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory, the Spanish and French ministers assisting in his escape. The latter, M. de Harcourt, was especially prominent in it. The king of Naples, the detestable butcher Ferdinand Bourbon, received him with great satisfaction, and provided for his entertainment and that of his suite in the most lavish manner. It was a great triumph for him, and for the whole band of European tyrants, that the man who had set the revolution on foot should thus come to them for refuge, after having recanted all his former imprudent liberality, and fled from his capital in disguise, by night. The popular movement, they reasoned, had suffered a great loss, when the head of the Church became arrayed against it.

The first act of the Pope after his establishment at Gaeta was to publish a manifesto to the people of Rome, stating that he had left the city because he could not enjoy there the liberty necessary to perform the duties of the Pontificate, and protesting against the constraint that he had suffered on the 16th November. The manifesto also named an executive commission of six persons to carry on the government. This manifesto had no sooner been published at Rome than the Assembly was summoned by the speaker; its deliberations continued through the night, and resulted in a refusal to recognise the least character of official authority in the manifesto, as it was not countersigned by any member of the ministry, and the appointment of a deputation to wait on the sovereign and request his return to Rome. The National Guards were also called on to rally around their banners, and preserve order, as hitherto. While the Assembly was thus engaged, the persons named by the Pope as the members of the executive commission had made haste to repudiate their appointment, and two of them hurried out of the city.

The deputation of the Chambers at once set out on their mission to Gaeta, but were met at the frontiers by some agents of the king of Naples, who would not permit them to cross, but finally consented to allow a courier to carry to Pius IX. the request for his return. To this request his Holiness replied by regretting his inability to receive the deputation; he also reaffirmed the appointment of the executive commission, and invoked the graces of the Divine mercy upon the city and his children, its inhabitants.

The announcement of this reply occasioned a new excitement at Rome, where all had been tranquil since the Pope's flight. Public meetings were held, and it was determined that an assembly to frame a national constitution ought at once to be summoned.

A provisional Junta was appointed to order the election, which took place with singular unanimity and enthusiasm. No legislative body ever more truly represented the people by whom it was appointed than did the deputies who assembled at Rome on the 5th of February, 1849. The Minister of the Interior commenced the proceedings by a speech in which he maintained that the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope were incompatible with each other, which was received with loud applause. In the session of the 8th, the ministers resigned their powers into the hands of the Assembly, which, after some debate, voted to continue them in office. Signor Savini then moved a decree to the purport that the Pope had fallen, both in law and in fact, from the temporal government of the Roman States; that the Pontiff should enjoy all guaranties necessary to the independent exercise of his spiritual power; that the government of the Roman States should henceforward be a pure democracy, under the title of the Roman Republic; and that it would have with the remainder of Italy the relations required by a common nationality.

This motion was warmly opposed by Mamiani, the most prominent of the ministers, but without effect. The session was prolonged till the next morning; the debate ended with the passage of the decree by a majority of 139 ayes to 5 nays. The people of the city received this vote with enthusiastic acclamations, and on the 10th of February the Roman Republic was solemnly proclaimed with appropriate ceremonies, amid the rejoicings of the whole city.

These events at Rome were attended by corresponding agitations in other parts of Italy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany fled, and on the 8th February the republic was proclaimed at Florence, and symptoms of trouble were manifested at Genoa and other places in the Sardinian territories.

At the time of the Pope's flight the electioneering campaign was being prosecuted in France, where Cavaignac was making a tremendous effort to defeat Louis Napoleon. He at once comprehended that the position of the Pope might be turned into political capital for himself, and lost not a moment in taking the steps necessary in order to appear to Catholic voters the special friend of the Pontiff. An eminent diplomatist was despatched to solicit his Holiness to seek a refuge in France, and the Minister of Education and Public Worship hurried to Marseilles to receive the expected guest with all possible honors. The trick was, however, unsuccessful; Pius IX. preferred the cordialities of the king of Naples to the attractions of the hero of June, and the election

resulted in the choice of Louis Napoleon to the presidency by 5,534,520 votes out of 7,449,471, of which 1,448,302 were given to Cavaignac.

The elevation to such an office of an adventurer, without character or remarkable talents, whose previous history had been discreditable where it was not ridiculous, is a most singular fact. There is no doubt that it was due immediately to his relationship with the emperor, his uncle; but the real cause was deeper than this. France was weary of the sterile government of Cavaignac, under which industry and commerce languished, and all parties desired a change: the royalists, including the great body of the priesthood and the ignorant peasantry under their control, wanted Napoleon because he was a step toward monarchy; and the radicals, because they hated Cavaignac, and were willing to adopt any candidate who would beat him. The socialist journals all opposed him, but many of the socialist voters went in his favor.

President Bonaparte was inaugurated on December 20th, and the next day appointed his cabinet. This was a body of mixed opinions and tendencies, and evidently destined to a short existence. Its head was Odillon Barrot, a man of much pretension, and little ability, who had been prominent in the reform agitation which overthrew Louis Philippe; Falloux, a jesuitical legitimist, filled the ministry of Public Instruction and Worship; while M. Bixio, an Italian, and moderate republican, was made Minister of Agriculture; and the other offices were occupied by men equally opposed to each other. Leon Malleville, the Minister of the Interior, an intimate friend of M. Thiers, in a few days quarreled with the President, who demanded from the public archives all the documents relating to his attempts at Boulogne and Strasburg, and, when they were refused, sent a dictatorial letter to the minister, on which the whole cabinet resigned. Most of them were, however, persuaded to retain their places. Only Malleville and Bixio insisted on retiring. Leon Faucher, a violent and tricky politician, originally Minister of Public Works, took the place of the former, and the vacant posts were filled by men of no particular account. On January 18th, M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) was chosen Vice-president by the Assembly. He was understood to be the favorite candidate of Louis Napoleon, and is a man of upright character, but not remarkable for ability.

Notwithstanding the result of the election, credit and commerce met with no improvement; the agitation of opinion upon fundamental social questions continued, and the ranks of the socialist and democratic opposi-

tion were constantly reinforced by new converts among the people.

In Germany, the first decided step toward the suppression of the popular spirit was taken by the king of Prussia. Soon after the revolutionary disturbances of March, 1848, he called together an assembly, whose office was, in conjunction with the crown, to form a constitution for the future government of the country, and at the same time to perform such other legislation as circumstances might require while it was in session. This body early developed a disposition to pare away the royal prerogatives, and accordingly was in constant dissidence with the king's ministers and representatives, in consequence of which one cabinet after another was forced to retire. Finally, on Nov. 1st, Gen. Brandenburg, a natural son of the king's grandfather, and a man of great talent and energy, was appointed to the premiership. He was notoriously opposed to the democratic party, and his nomination was the most unwelcome that could be made to the majority of the assembly. A deputation was sent to the king to ask him to withdraw the offensive appointment, but he refused. The assembly thereupon refused to recognise it; for several days the course of the crown was apparently undecided, but on the 9th the odious prime minister came in with a decree adjourning the assembly to Brandenburg, a small town some twenty miles from Berlin. The reason given for this step was that the preparation of the constitution could not be properly carried forward at Berlin owing to the riotous spirit and bad influence of the population.

This brought on a crisis which had long been threatened, and the grand trial of strength between the crown and the democracy took place. The assembly declared itself in permanence, but at the same time hit upon the idea of a merely passive resistance. This idea, being perfectly suited to the phlegm and good nature of the German character, became at once exceedingly popular, and the praises of its authors were in many mouths.

The government were, however, anything but passive. Gen. Wrangel, who had long been waiting for the opportunity, entered Berlin at the head of his army, and closed the doors of the assembly's place of meeting. The barred-out legislature went to another place, and resumed the consideration of the constitution with an air of perfect calmness; but that hall was also closed against them. Thus they were followed from refuge to refuge, till at last a detachment of troops entered a large room where they were sitting, and peremptorily ordered them to disperse, under pain of being driven out by force. At this their indignation, which had long been

waxing hot, reached its climax, and without farther delay they adopted by acclamation a motion which had for some days been before them, but to which they had not before been able to screw up the courage of the more moderate of their members. This was a decree denying all authority to the government, and liberating the nation from the payment of taxes. With this, passive resistance reached its last extreme, and had the people sustained the assembly the government would have been overthrown. But they did not sustain it; one or two provinces showed some vague readiness to carry out the decree, but the great body of the population felt no such impulse. The mass of citizens had already had enough of revolutionary proceedings, and longed for quiet and thrifty times. Besides, they were afraid of the consequences. To go with the assembly would be not only to expel the ministry but to dethrone the king, and after that a republic was inevitable; and a republic, with the subsequent indefinite derangements and radical changes, filled them with nothing but terror.

After having passed this decree, the assembly collapsed and did nothing more, especially as from that time the government took sufficient care to prevent it from coming together again at Berlin. The 27th November, the day appointed for its reassembling at Brandenburg, at last arrived, but as was expected there was no quorum. The democratic and liberal members had signed a pledge not to come; some of them were present, however, having concluded that it would be better to take part in the doings of the body than to allow its business to go forward without their views being represented. After adjourning from day to day in the vain hope that a quorum would come in, the assembly was finally dissolved by a royal ordinance on the 5th of December, 1848. The same ordinance established a constitution for the kingdom of a very liberal character: it provided that the legislature should consist of two houses, the first chosen for six years by the representatives of each district, and the second for a shorter period by electors, who themselves were to be appointed by universal suffrage; the freedom of the press, religious liberty, inviolability of letters, &c., were guaranteed, and the punishment of death abolished. The whole was subject to revision by the future legislature.

This constitution was received with satisfaction by the people. The first elections under it took place with tranquility, and the new Chambers met at Berlin on Feb. 26th, 1849. The majority seemed at the outset to be on the side of the ministry, and any amount of loyalty to the king was expressed.

In Austria, after the capture of Vienna, and the cold-blooded execution of the leaders of the insurrection, the first event of importance was the opening of the Diet at Kremsir, Nov. 22d. Notwithstanding the experience of the previous two months, the radicals had a majority. On Dec. 2d, the idiotic Emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, a youth not yet 19 years old, the son of that arch-intriguer the Arch-duchess Sophia. On March 4th, the process so successful in Prussia was repeated by the new emperor and his ministers. The Diet was formally dissolved, and a constitution proclaimed as "a spontaneous gift from the imperial power." This document is of a more liberal character than that of Prussia, inasmuch as the lower house is elected directly by universal suffrage, though otherwise not unlike it. Its most remarkable feature is the conversion of the whole empire, which consists of several separate kingdoms and provinces, each having its own constitution, laws and usages, into one centralized monarchy. This was a bold innovation, and served not a little to sharpen the edge of Hungarian patriotism during the eventful scenes which followed in that most important of all the countries connected with the empire: for Hungary it was indeed more than an innovation; it was the outrage of a usurper.

As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, Windischgrätz marched from Vienna into Hungary at the head of 100,000 men, while other bodies of Austrian troops were put in motion against the Magyars, from Galicia and Servia. On Dec. 18, Presburg, the first fortified place on the western frontier of Hungary, was taken by the Austrians. The raw levies, of which the Hungarian armies were in great part composed, poorly equipped and often poorly officered, everywhere fell back before the invading army; the capital, Pesth, was taken on Jan. 5th, and the speedy and facile submission of the whole country was confidently predicted.

But this anticipation was doomed to disappointment. After the surrender of Pesth, the Magyars withdrew to the line of the Theiss, the second great river of Hungary, flowing from north to south three quarters of the extent of the country. In the meantime Louis Kossuth and his intimate friends had appealed to the national love of independence with an irresistible eloquence, and the people had risen in arms by thousands; the creation of paper money had filled the Magyar treasury; the very defeats at first undergone had not only proved the necessity of thorough discipline, but had taught some of its most important elements; incompetent or treacherous officers had been

supplanted by young men of skill and energy; and the eminent Polish General, Henry Dembinski, who had come to Hungary at the beginning of the campaign, had taken the chief command of the forces. Windischgrätz, advancing to the line of the Theiss on his triumphant career, suddenly found that he had to contend with strong and well-trained armies, animated by an irrepressible enthusiasm, and led by genius at once bold and cautious. On Feb. 26, his principal subordinate, Marshal Schlick, was substantially defeated at the defiles of Sirok, near Erlau, as he was attempting to join the main army, though he was allowed to effect the junction at the close of the day. This was followed by a series of defeats at Czolnok, Kapolna, Gyöngyös, and Waitzen. At Kapolna, Windischgrätz only escaped with a relic of his troops by a mutiny in the Hungarian forces, Görgey's division refusing to obey the order to pursue on account of jealousy toward Dembinski. The Austrians immediately fell back upon Pesth, whither they were closely followed. On April 29, Kossuth again entered that city, and soon after Presburg was the only place in Hungary captured by the imperial forces which remained in their hands.

The war in Transylvania, the easternmost dependency of Hungary, was during this time prosecuted with similar results. It began in November, 1848, by a bloody and treacherous insurrection of the Wallachian population against the Magyars resident among them. This was fomented by Austrian officers, and was attended by scenes of the most savage ferocity. The Hungarians rose against their faithless assailants and inflicted a deserved chastisement upon them, when the Austrian commander of the province, Marshal Puchner, openly espoused the Wallachian cause, and forced the greater part of the Magyars to submit. At this crisis, Kossuth dispatched the Polish General Bem to undertake the work of reconquering and holding the country. This distinguished veteran marched at the head of some 8,000 regular troops, with a park of 24 field-pieces. By a series of operations which are not surpassed for brilliancy by any recorded in military history, he successively captured every post in the province; destroyed and drove out Puchner's army, which was twice his own in number, as well as that of the Russian General Lüders, who had come in to help put down the so-called insurrection, and thus obtained complete possession of the entire province.

The Hungarians having thus triumphantly asserted their right to independent national existence, their government turned its attention to the work of repairing the damages of

the war, and providing for future defense against the greater danger that menaced them. They knew that the defeated invaders had called in the aid of Russia, and that they must prepare to meet the hordes of that vast empire.

A measure which Kossuth had beyond doubt long contemplated, namely, formal separation of the government from Austria, was now accomplished. On April 14, the diet then in session at the ancient city of Debrecsin, adopted his motion to depose the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine from the royal dignity, and declare the independence of Hungary. The document in which this resolution was communicated to the world bears marks of having been written by Kossuth himself. It begins by reciting the obligations under which Austria lies toward Hungary for past services; proves that Hungary has never been incorporated with the Austrian empire, nor had any more intimate relation thereto than arose from the fact that the same person was at once king of the one and emperor of the other; states plainly the flagrant and repeated treachery of the emperor and his family to the Hungarian nation, especially since the Vienna insurrection of March, 1848; briefly recounts the leading events of the campaign just closed, in which the Austrian commander-in-chief had been defeated in five consecutive battles; declares Hungary and its dependencies, with Transylvania, a free, independent, sovereign state, under a form of government to be subsequently determined; the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine being for ever deposed and banished on account of treachery, perjury, levying war against the nation violating the Pragmatic Sanction, and calling in the armies of a foreign power to aid in these outrages; announces the appointment of Louis Kossuth as Governing President and finally denounces the punishment of high treason against whomsoever should contravene this decree.

While this declaration fully met the wishes of the more intelligent and influential part of the nation, and, being supported among the people by the all-powerful voice of Kossuth was generally received with enthusiasm, it awakened in the aristocratic party a strong feeling of opposition, which separated them even more decidedly from the nation's cause. Especially was this the case with the young General Görgey, who by his personal character and military skill had gained to a remarkable extent the affections of the soldiers under his command. Though indebted to the revolution and to Kossuth for his fame and position, he could not forget the stupid prejudices of an aristocrat and a monarchist, and began to act independently of the new government and to display a spirit

premonitory of future calamity to the national liberties. Kossuth made all possible efforts to gain him back, but in vain.

The ukase in which the Russian autocrat announces that he shall intervene for the assistance of Austria in this contest, bears date April 26. The chief reason given for so doing is the danger to which the Russian dominions must themselves be exposed from the triumph of the Magyars, with the large number of Polish refugees said to be engaged in their forces; another motive is, however, also assigned, namely, the mission of Russia to restore religious and political orthodoxy to the bewildered and disorganized nations of Europe. The Russian forces were put in motion simultaneously with this ukase. In all, some 200,000 men seem to have been employed for the purpose. One corps of from 40,000 to 50,000, under Gen. Paniutin, passed through Moravia by the northern railroad, and entered Hungary northwest of Presburg; two other corps of some 20,000 men each, under General Grabbe and General Sass, entered the country through the northwestern defiles of the Carpathians; the main body, under Prince Paskiewich, 100,000 strong, came through the central pass of the same range, and marched down on the main road toward Pesth. General Lüders again invaded Transylvania on the southeast, at the head of 20,000 men, accompanied by the remnants of the Austrian army of Puchner, under Clam-Gallas, a new leader; and at the same time, another smaller Russian corps, under Gen. Grotenhelm, came into that province on the northeast. The Austrian armies were also recruited, and again put in motion, in the west under Marshal Haynau, a general whose blood-thirsty ferocity in Italy had already assured him an immortality of infamy; in the southwest under Gen. Nugent, and in the south under Jellachich, the notorious Ban of Croatia. The entire force thus marshaled against his heroic nation scarcely fell short of 300,000 men. Against them was the army of Görgey, in and about the fortress of Comorn, on the Danube, between Pesth and Presburg, in all reckoned at 90,000; that of Aulich, about Lake Balaton, 20,000; that of Dembinski, in the north, 40,000; that of Vetter, in the central region on the Danube, 10,000; the corps under Perczel, Kiss, and Guyon, in the south and southeast, 40,000; and that of Bem, in Transylvania, 40,000. These figures are to be taken as merely approximative; in the nature of the case the Hungarian armies contained a large proportion of irregular volunteers, who came and went according to circumstances. With such means the nation awaited the decisive

attest the justice of their cause. The popular enthusiasm was roused to an extraordinary extent by the crisis; Kossuth and his friends traversed every part of the country as apostles of the crusade for liberty, and the clergy of all denominations vied with each other in zeal against the invaders.

While these events were taking place in the east, others of scarce inferior importance were occurring in France, Italy, and Germany. In the last, the assembly of Frankfort, having completed its constitution, finally, on March 28, elected the king of Prussia as hereditary emperor—an honor which that personage refused, although he had anxiously fished for it during the year previous. This, of course, involved a refusal of the constitution. The Prussian assembly, which was then in session at Berlin, would not consent to such a refusal, and by a strong majority voted to accept the same constitution. The king had now but one thing to do, namely, dissolve them. This he did on April 26; a show of insurrection was the consequence at Berlin, Breslau, and elsewhere; but it was put down with little bloodshed. The governments of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, determined on the same course toward the work of the Frankfort men; the king of Wirtemberg alone was compelled to change his mind by the force of public opinion, and he did it only after he saw that resistance was hopeless. The legislature of Hanover was dissolved for the same cause as that of Prussia, but no serious trouble followed. In Saxony the democratic sentiment vigorously displayed itself. The legislature having been dissolved by the king on April 30, on May 3 an insurrection broke out at Dresden, and the king fled to a neighboring fortress. The royal troops were unable to suppress the outbreak, and after three days of bloody fighting ceased the endeavor; a provisional government was installed, and several cities gave it their adherence, especially Leipsic, where the republic was proclaimed. On the 7th, however, Prussian troops were sent from Berlin, and with their help the king's authority was, on the 8th, finally restored. In Baden, and the contiguous Bavarian province of the Palatinate, the revolutionary spirit proved itself to have a firmer root than even in Saxony. The grand duke of Baden fled on May 14, leaving the people masters of the entire country.

Prussia having decided to reject the Frankfort constitution took immediate measures to be rid of the assembly, whose existence had become embarrassing. The Prussian members were ordered home, a step which the allies of that government imitated. The democratic representatives,

direct authority of the people, refused to disperse, and kept up the semblance of legislative proceedings. A large Prussian force approached Frankfort, and they went to Stuttgart, the capital of Wirtemberg, where they voted to depose the Regent of the empire, and appointed an executive commission to govern in his stead. The troops which drove them from Frankfort advanced against the insurgents in Baden, who were headed by the Polish general Mieroslawski. Some battles ensued in which the insurgents bore their part bravely; but, owing to the overwhelming forces of their adversaries, the lack of wisdom and unity among their leaders, and the failure of the people in other parts of Germany to render them any support, they were defeated, and by the end of the first week in July the German revolution was closed for the present. The strong fortress of Rastatt held out till July 23, when it surrendered at discretion.

The Grand Duke of Baden was, of course, immediately restored to office, and courts-martial proceeded mercilessly to try, and kill, such of the patriots as had fallen into the hands of the soldiery either at Rastatt or elsewhere, while a system of unmitigated terror was put in operation to root out the republican tendencies which prevailed throughout the duchy. Just before the end of the insurrection, the government of Wirtemberg caused the members of the original Frankfort assembly to be driven by force from Stuttgart; together with the leaders of Baden, among whom were many prominent democrats from all parts of Germany, they found refuge in Switzerland, whence many have come to this country, of which they will make valuable and devoted citizens.

During this time hostilities were resumed between Germany and Denmark, with varying success on each side. The affair was at last settled by a treaty on the 17th July, which provided for the government of Schleswig by three commissioners, one appointed by Prussia, one by Denmark, and the third by Great Britain. The people of the duchies are not yet content with this, but can offer no serious resistance without the support of Germany, which will not be given.

The formation of the Roman and Tuscan republics was attended by a popular agitation in other parts of Italy, especially in Sardinia. In that country its natural vent was the resumption of the war with Austria. The armistice expired March 12th, and both parties at once took the field, and on the 24th a decisive battle was fought at Novara, a town in the Piedmontese territory, some 20 miles west of Milan. The forces engaged are stated at 60,000 Austrians and 30,000 Italians, but this is probably incorrect: the

former were commanded by the veteran Radetsky, the latter by the Polish general Chrzanowski: the Italians were totally defeated. The Sardinian king, Charles Albert, thereupon abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emanuel, and went to Lisbon, where he died July 28th. The Austrians demanded the payment of two hundred millions of francs as indemnity for the damages of the war; this sum was afterward reduced by negotiation to fifty-three millions, on which basis a treaty of peace was made.

The city of Genoa refused to consent that the war should thus be terminated, revolted against the government, drove out the royal soldiers, and for several days maintained an independent government, but was subsequently reduced. In this affair, Gen. JOSEPH AVEZZANA, an adopted citizen of New-York, took a prominent part, and greatly distinguished himself. Brescia, a city of some 40,000 inhabitants, in Austrian Italy, also revolted at this same time: Marshal Haynau attacked and carried it, and gave it up to rapine and slaughter. After the passions of his soldiery were sated, he razed the city to the ground. Hence he received the title of the "Butcher of Brescia," a distinction to which his subsequent inhuman conduct in Hungary has given a bloody confirmation.

Meanwhile the republican government at Rome was engaged in an admirable series of measures. The Inquisition was abolished and its dungeons opened; the useless monasteries were converted into hospitals for the sick and abodes for the houseless; public education and other important reforms were considered, and wise and far-reaching plans devised with respect to them; the public lands and the estates of the church were directed to be prepared for distribution among the landless; economy and energy were introduced into the administration, and the earnest of a thorough transformation of the rotten and pernicious fabric of ecclesiastical rule was given. The unanimity with which the republic was installed thus came to be surpassed by the fidelity with which it was loved and maintained by the people, and only the dispossessed priesthood and their allies wished for the restoration of the Pope to the temporal power from which he had been deposed.

Not so, however, the Pope himself and his advisers. From the moment of his flight to Gaeta, they had been considering how they should get back again, and put down what they thought to be an insane, atheistic, and ungrateful clamor for liberty. Negotiations for this purpose were set on foot with Naples, Austria, and Spain; and the Vicar of Christ, who had felt so great a horror of

war with Austria, for Italian independence, entertained no such scruples as to a war against his own people, for his own reestablishment on an earthly throne. In the latter part of February, a detachment of Neapolitan soldiers accordingly invaded the Roman states, but accomplished nothing. The Austrians also occupied Bologna and Ferrara, but withdrew after levying a tribute. There was apparently some difficulty in settling the terms of an effective intervention, but there was no doubt that one would take place.

Things being in this state, the French ministry introduced into the assembly a proposition to send an army to Rome—not, as they said to aid the Pope, or put down the Roman Republic, but to prevent Austria from destroying all liberty there, to secure constitutional guaranties to the people, and to keep good the legitimate influence of France in the peninsula. The democrats opposed this measure with all their ability, from a conviction that the ministry designed to make the expedition a stupendous fraud, by converting it to a use directly contrary to their professions; and that, even if they were honest in their purpose, they could not avoid cheating in its execution. However, by the aid of the moderate republicans, the expedition was voted on April 19, and 14,000 men set sail under Gen. Oudinot.

The expedition landed at Civita Vecchia April 25, and took possession of the town with peaceful pretences, which were at once falsified by their action. Oudinot then marched on Rome, saying that his object was to preserve the country from an Austrian invasion, and to produce a reconciliation between the Pope and the People. The Roman Assembly refused to admit his army into the capital; if he wanted to keep off the Austrians, that was not the place to do it; and as for the Pope, they would be glad to have him come back at any time, and would guaranty to him absolute liberty for the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions; but at any rate, Gen. Oudinot could not have the city with their consent. Hereupon an assault followed on the 30th April, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 500 killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners.

This opened the eyes of the Paris republicans, and the ministry was at once attacked in the Assembly. Odilon Barrot apologized most lamely. He did not accept Oudinot's doings, but ignored the most shameful features of the affair, and said that the army had probably "fallen into some snare." The result of the debate was a vote that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose. This was a direct condemnation of the ministry, and it was sup-

posed they would retire; but they did not. They preferred to remain and accomplish the work of perfidy which they had begun. The next day after this vote, a letter of President Napoleon to Oudinot was published, justifying the whole outrage, praising the bravery of the soldiers in the attack, and promising the general all necessary support in his farther operations. This occasioned another excitement, but the ministry disavowed the letter as merely a private one. In order to appease public feeling, they sent Ferdinand Lesseps, a moderate republican, to Rome, to report as to the real state of affairs, and to mediate between the triumvirate, which discharged the executive functions there, and the commanding-general. M. Lesseps arrived and opened his mission on May 17. Reinforcements were also sent forward to the army. The prisoners who had been taken by the Romans were allowed to return to the camp, the people of the city refusing to treat them as enemies. Indeed it would be hard to find any other instance of warfare in which such magnanimity has been exhibited, as in this case the party weaker in material force showed to its assailant. Through the whole contest the conduct of the Romans was worthy, not only of their name, but of the ideas they represented, and forms one of the brightest pages in modern history.

During this period a Neapolitan army had invaded the Roman territory, but was defeated and driven back, to the great disappointment of Oudinot, who expected that with such help he should get the city.

Lesseps negotiated for some two weeks, and finally made a treaty with the triumvirs which guarantied the republic against further assaults from the French army. This treaty Oudinot disowned; Lesseps was at the same time recalled on the groundless pretense that he had become insane, and the siege of the city was formally begun. When this was known in France it produced a great excitement. An election had taken place in the meantime, resulting in the return to the assembly of 240 socialist democrats, out of 700 members, at which the reactionary party had not concealed their alarm. The prosecution of the attack on the Roman Republic, after the express resolution of the former legislature "that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose," was too grave a fact not to be at once brought before the new assembly. Victor Considerant took it up, and moved to impeach the president and ministers; but the majority sustained them, and rejected the proposition. Ledru Rollin also attacked them with great energy, and the popular press was loud in its cry of indignation. Had the republicans in the assembly governed

their action with sufficient judgment they might now have gained a victory, but an unlucky indiscretion of Ledru Rollin enabled the government to turn the tables upon their opponents. He declared in terms just in themselves, but not wise at the moment, that they would defend the constitution, if need be, by force of arms. The conservative majority at once set up a hubbub about this threat of insurrection, in which they thought they could silence all mention of the crime committed by the administration in its outrageous violation of that article of the constitution which prescribes that the French Republic shall "never employ its power against the liberty of any people."

Though unable to carry the least point in the assembly, the republicans were bound to manifest in some way their abhorrence of the course of the government. A popular demonstration in the streets was determined on for this purpose; it was to be wholly pacific in its character, no arms being carried by those engaged in it, and to exercise a moral influence alone—just as an imposing procession might do in New-York or London. The affair came off June 13th. Undoubtedly there were many persons concerned who thought it likely that a rising of the whole people might take place in consequence, and the government be overthrown—as, having grossly violated the constitution, it certainly deserved to be. But yet in no sense was the demonstration illegal or insurrectionary. However, the government resolved to treat it as such. The troops, who had no conscientious scruples as to what had been done at Rome, were directed against the procession, which was dispersed, and its leaders either arrested or driven into exile. Paris was at once put under state of siege, the democratic journals suppressed and their printing-offices ravaged by the soldiery. In this way the ministry were relieved of the ablest and most earnest men of the opposition, and flattered themselves that their position was thus rendered secure. It was indeed proved that the people were not disposed to attempt a revolutionary outbreak, but not that the government was supported by public opinion in its course. But for the army it would have fallen. Of the parties arrested as concerned in the alleged conspiracy, many were subsequently released, no shadow of evidence being found against them; others have now for some weeks been on their trial before the high court at Versailles, but the accusation grows more and more groundless as the investigation goes forward.

Rome finally capitulated to the French on the 30th June, its prominent citizens and defenders leaving the city. Mazzini went to Switzerland, Garibaldi to Venice, Ave-

zana came to America. The French at once restored the Pope without any conditions, and the old order of things began again, Inquisition and all. Louis Napoleon has since talked of requiring certain reforms of his Holiness, but up to this time nothing has been done in that way. Pius has granted an amnesty, but it excluded everybody but the common soldiers, and was thus no amnesty at all. He has not yet returned to Rome, being afraid of the people; but it is expected that he will soon go back. A French force will still remain there, to guard him against the enmity of his subjects. It is certain that he can not hold his throne without a foreign army.

The conflict in Hungary was prolonged for some three months only after the entry of the Russians. During this period the sympathies of the whole liberal world were enlisted in behalf of the Magyars to an extent almost without precedent. The war was virtually ended on August 13, at Vilagos, by the surrender of Görgey with his entire army to the Russian prince Paskievich. This was followed by the surrender of all the strongholds in the hands of the Hungarians. Comorn, the impregnable fortress, being strongly manned and amply provisioned, was the last to yield—its commander, the gallant General Klapka, refusing any but the most favorable terms: these the Austrians granted, rather than attempt a siege which might have lasted two years, and would have stopped the navigation of the Danube. All the men in the fortress were allowed to return peaceably to their homes, and the officers were guaranteed a safe conduct out of the Austrian dominions. Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, Guyon, Perczel, and other eminent officers, with some 5,000 men, found refuge in Turkey, where they have been protected, but subjected to great privations and indignities. The Russian and Austrian Courts at once demanded their surrender of the Sultan in order that they might be punished as rebels, but the demand was not complied with. It was then supposed that the Czar would respond to this refusal by a declaration of war, especially as it is notorious that Russia has long had her heart fixed on the conquest of Turkey, and it is still possible that such may be the result. It seems that the Czar at first assented to the withholding of the fugitives, only requiring that they should be kept away from the frontiers, but afterward took umbrage at the support which France and England had given to Turkey. The Turks in the meantime have used every means to induce the exiles to embrace Islmaism, as a means of securing themselves against the possibility of a surrender. Kossuth and most of the officers

refused to change their faith to escape such a danger, but it is said that Bem and some others consented. For a soldier like Bem this was not difficult. His main business in life is not religious, but patriotic and military: fighting the Russians is for him the chief end of existence, and he does not feel very particular as to the flag he fights under. It should be said in justice to him, however, that the report of his conversion is denied, though not very strongly.

The final overthrow of Hungary must be attributed to Görgey more than to any other cause. When the Russian invasion commenced, Klepka, who was at the head of the war department, fixed upon the only plan of resistance which could insure a successful result. It was to concentrate the entire force of the nation against the main body of the Russians and annihilate it, leaving other hostile corps to be taken care of subsequently. For such a scheme the Hungarians had every advantage, they being in the interior of the country, and operating on a much shorter line of movements than their adversaries. This plan failed of execution through the fault of Görgey, who lost the golden moment in useless combats with the Austrians about Comorn; and when at last he moved to the north against the Russians, it was too late. Still it would not be fair to charge him with the meanest sort of treason. He did not sell himself for a price, but he sacrificed his nation because his heart had no sympathy with the principles of liberty, and was too much controlled by personal ambition. He would not contend to gain for the Hungarians the right of self-government, but preferred that they should still be subject to the faithless tyranny of the house of Hapsburg. He said that in his action he aimed at the salvation of his country. If he were sincere in this, he must now bear a mind filled with regret and anguish. His surrender has indeed assured to himself the imperial pardon, but it has only let loose the imperial fury upon the noblest and best of his race, and sent through the whole civilized world a thrill of horror at atrocities of Austrian vengeance. A large number of generals and eminent men have been ferociously hung or shot, by the verdicts of courts-martial; women have been scourged, and vengeance wreaked on infants; the ancient constitution of the kingdom is abrogated, and its place supplied by the arbitrary pleasure of military officers and extraordinary commissioners; and the decree has finally gone forth which completes the incorporation of all Hungary into the Empire, and renders a once free nation nothing but a provincial tribe. Of all these things, Görgey has been the immediate instrument.

The downfall of Hungary was followed on August 22d by the surrender of Venice to the Austrians. This gallant old city, which was one of the first in 1448 to proclaim the Republic, thus had the honor of being the last to yield in the general disaster of liberty. She obtained highly favorable terms, and has been treated mildly since. Manin, her leader, one of the best men produced by the European revolution, has made his home at Paris.

Since then, the most important events on the continent have been a treaty between Austria and Prussia removing the difficulties between

those two powers on the question of a central government of Germany, and the resignation of the French ministry, which took place Oct. 30, on account of a disagreement with the president, who used some hard words toward them. It seems that Napoleon means to have the government carried on more after his own ideas. We do not affirm that he directly aims to usurp the imperial crown, though it is not likely he would refuse the thing were it offered him by a good opportunity; but whatever he does can only accelerate the fatal movement of things toward a profound social convulsion, unless it shall be obviated in time by constructive measures.

The history of England during the year presents few striking features. The financial and suffrage reform movement has gained something in strength, but must at best advance very slowly. The navigation laws have been repealed allowing ships of other nations the same privileges as British with regard to the foreign trade. The British empire in India has been extended by the definite conquest of the Sikh country. In England as well as in France the Cholera has raged even more fatally than in the United States.

Though tranquillity reigns for the moment throughout the continent of Europe, there are two causes, especially, which must bring on a desperate crisis sooner or later. One is the vast military establishments kept up everywhere—the other, the impoverished state of every national treasury. Austria is notoriously bankrupt—France has an annual deficit of some forty millions of dollars—the Pope's revenue falls terribly short of his expenses—Prussia has no spare money, and even the Emperor of Russia is pressed for cash. An end must come to this system. Still the absolute powers defy this danger, and continue to increase their armaments as if for a vast crusade against liberty. On the other hand, the people are storing up the remembrance of the bloody deeds of their conquerors against a great day of wrath. Such a day must come, unless a new organization of things prevent it. Of this there seems, however, a possibility. The laborers of Paris are organizing their industry so that they shall enjoy its profits. Over two hundred associations of workmen exist there. These associations number from twenty to fifteen hundred members respectively. They divide their earnings in proportion to the work done by each member. The various associations are combined together for general purposes. They have also organized a scheme for building large, combined houses, in which each family will have its own apartments, with every convenience and comfort, at a low rent, which will also gradually pay for the house; so that, at the end of a certain period, each man becomes the proprietor of the rooms he occupies. Thus there is going on among the people of Paris, which is the centre of civilization, a radical, though gradual and peaceful reform of the fundamental structure of society. Should this movement be allowed to continue uninterrupted, it may save the world a more frightful period of anarchy than it has yet witnessed. Our fears are stronger than our hopes, but yet we pray that they may prove erroneous.

New-York, November 30, 1849.

Banking, Railroads, Elections, Produce, Etc., in the U. States.

State or Country, 1890.	Area in square miles.	Estimated population, 1900.	Date of state constitution.	No. of states.	Capital, in dollars.	Specie, in dollars.	Deposits, in dollars.	Bills in circulation.	Rate of interest.	State election held.	Banking, 1900.	Income, 1900.	Assets, 1900.	Liabilities, 1900.	Surplus, 1900.	Total, 1900.
Alabama.....	52,300	710,000	Jan. 19	1	1,500,000	1,100,000	654,542	\$2,120,270	4	Aug. 5	1,200,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	\$10,380,000	22,110
Arizona.....	22,000	200,000	Nov. 18	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Arkansas.....	4,700	240,000	Apr. 18	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
California.....	77,000	1,000,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Colorado.....	10,000	100,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Connecticut.....	5,000	500,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Delaware.....	2,000	200,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Florida.....	50,000	500,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Georgia.....	50,000	500,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Idaho.....	80,000	800,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Illinois.....	50,000	500,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Indiana.....	30,000	300,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Iowa.....	50,000	500,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Kentucky.....	40,000	400,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Louisiana.....	40,000	400,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Maine.....	30,000	300,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Maryland.....	10,000	100,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Massachusetts.....	7,000	700,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Michigan.....	30,000	300,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Minnesota.....	40,000	400,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Missouri.....	60,000	600,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
New Hampshire.....	9,000	900,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
New Jersey.....	8,000	800,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
New York.....	40,000	400,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
North Carolina.....	50,000	500,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Ohio.....	40,000	400,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Pennsylvania.....	40,000	400,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Rhode Island.....	1,000	100,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
South Carolina.....	20,000	200,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Tennessee.....	40,000	400,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Texas.....	80,000	800,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Vermont.....	9,000	900,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Virginia.....	40,000	400,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Washington.....	60,000	600,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Wisconsin.....	50,000	500,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Dist. of Columbia.....	50	500,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Lower Canada.....	200,000	2,000,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Upper Canada.....	200,000	2,000,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
Oregon.....	80,000	800,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382
California.....	148,000	1,000,000	Jan. 19	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,100,272	4,211,271	4	Aug. 5	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	8,000,000	5,200,000	11,382

(a) Iowa—aggregate value of assessed property, \$148,000,000; land, 2,116,700 acres; improvements, \$2,001,698; livestock, 9,000,000; horses, 1,000,000; meat cattle, \$735,395; 5,202 pleasure-carriages, \$481,088, etc.

(b) The Boston banks divide up profits in one year, Oct. 1st and April 1st, on a capital of \$19,250,000, among their stockholders, \$1,452,350. Thirteen N. York (city) banks, capital \$14,657,701, divided in 13 months (1898 and '99) \$1,053,074.

(c) On June 30, 1899, the capital of the Bank of Kentucky and branches was \$1,620,000; the specie, \$918,627; notes in circulation, \$9,452,761; the individual depositors, \$755,305.

(d) The specie deposits, and circulation, only include the eleven Baltimore banks.

(e) The Philadelphia banks divided \$108,770 of profits, May 1899, on a capital of \$2,829,000.

(f) Virginia owns \$3,308,000 of the stock of its banks.

(g) In several states the elections are only held biennially.

(h) In Canada, etc., the executive appoints the time.

(i) The statement by the Planting Office (foreword) of the aggregate produce of the Union, during 1898, are 195,264,000 bushels of wheat—6,030,000 bushels of barley, 135,300,000 bushels of oats—20,002,000 bushels of rye—15,698,000 bushels of buck wheat—1,466,200,000 bushels of corn—114,470,000 bushels of potatoes—833,000 tons of cotton of which 233,000 tons in Mississippi and Georgia—13,275,000 tons of soy—20,580 tons of rice (chiefly in S. C.)—318,900,000 mts tobacco—40,000 tons of fur (chiefly in N. C.)

(j) Of Maryland, Jan. 40, is twenty shares, 6,251 miles; in the ten states 100,000, 40, is twenty shares, 6,251 miles; in the remainder 117, 1,000,000, 40, is twenty shares, 6,251 miles.

(k) Value of all taxables in 1898, in Indiana, \$18,260,286.

(l) Amount of state debt, Jan. 40, marked "1," Dec. 30, marked "2."

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SHIP-CANAL AT PANAMA.

Columbus discovered America while seeking a western passage to India and China; he examined the isthmus of Panama, but never saw the Pacific: it was discovered by Balboa, Sept. 25, 1513. A railway or ship-canal across the intervening continent at its narrowest part, and another from Puget's Sound to the foot of Lake Michigan, would furnish means of transit more facile and rapid than Columbus ever dreamed of. The latter enterprise far surpasses in magnitude any one work ever undertaken by man. No nation, association, or individual, ever undertook the equivalent of a 2,000 to 3,000-mile railway across the Rocky Mountains, thereby to connect countries as far distant as Europe is from America. To place such a work in the hands of any one individual, whatever his experience or resources may be, will not be likely to hasten its accomplishment. For a short railway to connect the Pacific and Atlantic, six routes are mentioned: Tehuantepec—Honduras—Nicaragua—Durien—and Panamá—the last by far the cheapest, shortest, and best, with a good harbor on this side at Navy or Limón Bay, and another on the other side, in the Bay of Panamá—the distance about 46 miles across, and the highest level less than 300 feet above the Pacific. Whether, in a contest for commercial supremacy, such a work will be likely to interfere with the national quiet hereafter, is a question we can not solve. Col. Hughes, of the U. S. Engineers, surveyed the line in the spring of 1849, and found no difficulty: he says that people who live soberly enjoy as good health on the isthmus as elsewhere. The expense of the line and good harbors he estimates at \$4,500,000.

A committee of the H. of R., last Congress, was desirous to see an oceanic-canal like the Caledonian (18 feet 8 inches deep, and 47 feet wide at bottom, with locks 150 by 37), or at least large enough to admit ships of 1200 tons to pass through, constructed at Panamá: it would get the U. S. China trade, the U. S. whale-fishing vessels, and many others; and a part of the European trade might find out its advantages, if the tolls were moderate. A New-York ship crossing at Panamá, on her way to Canton, would save 162 days (out and home) as compared with the Cape of Good Hope passage, and 198 as compared with Cape Horn. San Francisco is 5,000 miles from New-York, via Panamá: it is 19,000 via Cape Horn. Varella contemplated a tunnel for a ship-canal, in order that water might be got in abundance from the Chagres river. Such a work would interfere with the profits of an overland railway to the Columbia river.

Of the various plans for uniting the Pacific and Atlantic by a railway, within our own territory, that of Asa Whitney, of N. Y., has thus far found most favor with the public. Resolutions recommending its adoption by Congress have passed the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, New-York, Connecticut, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Maryland, New-Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and the senate of Michigan; in eleven of

the states almost unanimously. Mr. Whitney, a man of intelligence, good address, practical business capacity, and energy of character, has traveled through the Union, and explained to legislatures, public meetings, editors, and other influential persons, his gigantic scheme, thus creating a powerful sentiment in its favor. What we have heard and read on the subject, incline us to the belief that such a work is very desirable; but we are not so sure that the best lands, of the size of ten or twelve states, 120 miles by 100, should be conveyed to a private individual as an inducement for him to engage in its construction; nor that the termini of what is meant to be a central national highway across North America, with the principal points to be thereby connected, should be selected and determined by any less authority than that of Congress, after the most careful and accurate surveys and estimates had been made.

A select committee, of which John A. Rockwell of Connecticut was the chairman, was appointed last Congress, by the House, to consider a resolution for the survey of various routes for a canal or railway across America: it reported Feb. 20, 1849. [Rept. 145, 678 pages, 8vo, with maps and plans.]

In opposition to the recorded judgment of eighteen state legislatures, the committee considers Mr. Whitney's calculations most extravagant and deceptive, and his proposed mode of constructing a railway in the highest degree exceptional. There have been no surveys; even Mr. Whitney himself has never traveled over half the assumed line; Major Fitzpatrick, Col. Fremont's guide, could not find upon it, for a distance of 800 miles, hard wood enough to make an axe-helve; there is no certainty that coal would be found within a reasonable distance for the use of the locomotives; everything mechanical would have to be done in the desert with increased expense; a portion of the work is among the peaks and valleys of lofty mountains, near the region of perpetual snow; 1,665 miles, according to Fremont, are 3,000 feet above the sea; 1,409 miles are 4,000 feet, 624 miles are 6,000 feet, and 198 are 7,000 feet, or a mile and a half, above it. How is it as to snow in these regions? Suppose the road built, and also a ship-canal at Panamá, what evidence is there that the business on the former would keep it in repair and pay charges? We like the Whitney route, for it is central, and to be carried through territory which slavery's cloud can not darken; but railways, like other roads, are for society—for all—for the public defense—for commerce—to bind the community together by means of an easy and rapid intercourse, for the spread of intelligence, mutual business transactions, and social connections—thus to strengthen the government and increase its durability. Mr. Whitney thinks that tea would take the land-route from China to New-York and New-Orleans; but while tea can be brought to New-York for \$15 to \$20 p. ton, measured, by sea, will much of it be sent 2,500 miles by land, with double transshipments? Our an-

annual exports and imports to and from China are under 50,000 tons, and the balance of trade is five millions of dollars against us, which might be paid in food from the valley of the Mississippi, receiving tea by the same ships. That a large stream of immigration would cross a railway to the Pacific side, besides travelers to Asia, is very probable, were the prices of transit moderate: but why should the principal highway through North America belong to a company of stockjobbers, or be under the control of any one man? Mr. Benton, Feb. 7, 1848, when proposing his San Francisco and St. Louis railway, said that "a road of 1,700 miles through a wilderness infested by Indian tribes, could only be made by authority of a nation, and with national means." He would never give authority to any individual, or to any company, to undertake such an enterprise, in any shape or form whatever. He was for a national highway, a central route—giving it the most national locality, and one which would accommodate the greatest number of persons, and the largest amount of trade.

Mr. Whitney has done much to prove that a central railway is practicable; has spent much time about it; and ought to be associated in the surveys, and connected with its future progress, receiving a very liberal annual recompense: not, however, as the owner of the work, but as an agent of the republic. So also should the telegraph, which Mr. O'Reilly has carried beyond the Mississippi, be continued to the Pacific with all possible dispatch. Surely no railway will be authorized or begun until its course has been marked out, the physical difficulties ascertained, and detailed estimates of the cost carefully prepared from well-known facts. Of three resident commissioners, active, intelligent, and trustworthy, Mr. Whitney might be one. The experience of the management of the New-York canals, corruption though there has been in the management, would furnish very useful hints, could we but find another De Witt Clinton.

Mr. Whitney states, that from Lake Michigan to the South Pass, 1,150 miles, a railway may be built on a straight line, where all the streams can be bridged, and where there are no soft bottom-lands; but that the streams could not be bridged south of this route, while soft bottom-land would cause much difficulty. From the lake to two places where the Missouri can be bridged—the distances are 500 and 650 miles—the rise of ground is said to be easy and gradual; thence to the South Pass still more so. From the South Pass, 7,490 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, the descent on the Pacific side is more difficult. Col. Fremont gives his unqualified opinion, however, that "the Oregon route is the only true line of communication between the Pacific and the interior of America; and that all operations of war or commerce, of national or social intercourse, must be conducted upon it."

Mr. Whitney would prefer to the above route another still further north. He would cross the Missouri at White river, thence pass to the headwaters of the Yellow-Stone and Missouri, to and down the Salmon river and the Columbia to Puget's Sound—being (he says) a 300 miles shorter route than through the South Pass—say 1,820 miles between the Pacific and Mississippi, which latter he would cross near Prairie du Chien, from which to Mobile or New-Orleans the distance is

830 miles—to Charleston 1,096—New-York 1,141—Boston 1,341—Philadelphia 1,040. From New-York to Puget's Sound there would (he says) be only 2,961 miles, thence to Japan 4,000; total 6,961—equal to 21½ days by steam, or 33 if from London. Coal is stated to be abundant at Vancouver's Island, in Japan, Formosa, and the high latitudes of Australia. The House committee of 1848 preferred a point on Lake Michigan as the terminus, because of the superior value of the lands, the abundance of timber, the settlements, the nearness to and cheap water-communication with the Atlantic cities and Pittsburgh, and for its central position.

But is the timber thus abundant? Much of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin is prairie, and the timbered land is generally occupied: before Mr. W. could locate his route, individuals would have obtained possession of the timber, which he would have to buy. Would he get enough people to settle among Indians in the western wilderness, far beyond the frontier, to help to construct the railway, cultivate land for food, and carry forward materials through the untimbered territory? Would he not have to make a *détour*, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left, in order to carry his road through lands the sale of which would help to build it, instead of locating the work where commerce most required? Would he be able to induce population to advance into the wilderness at the rate of 100 miles per annum? Less than that would not complete his work in 25 years.

We agree with *Hunt's Magazine* as to the inferiority of certain other routes:

"The routes from Memphis, from Fort Smith in Arkansas, and from Texas, pursue the valley of the Rio Grande beyond Santa Fe and the river Gila. This route, if not impracticable, passes through a very mountainous and barren country, and, from the description of Lieut. Emory, would seem to be utterly uninhabitable. Considerable portions of the route must be in the Mexican territory. In the mountain region, the frost and snow interpose quite as formidable obstacles as on the northern route; while in other parts of the route, both east and west of the mountains, the heat is excessive. This route is destitute of timber, and we know of no single advantage it possesses over the route proposed by Mr. Whitney."

Mr. Bayard Taylor, now in California, wrote to the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 27, 1849, "I find that all who have traversed the Gila country, consider it an impracticable route for a railroad. Those who took the South-Pass route, made the overland journey in nearly half the time, notwithstanding the greater distance."

Mr. Whitney states that the length of a railway from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, allowing 250 miles for windings, would be 2,030 miles, and that it would cost \$60,000,000, or \$30,000 per mile—\$20,000 for making the road, and \$10,000 for machinery, repairs, and expenses, till it would maintain itself; that he would expend the \$60,000,000, more or less, and be disposing of the lands, under the supervision of an officer to be named by government, receiving as his recompense the road, and all the land near it, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, 30 miles on each side of it, being a breadth of 60 miles and a length of 2,000; equal, at least, to 3,300 townships of 6 miles by 6, or to ten states of the Union, 100 miles by 120 each—nearly 80,000,000 acres.

Of the first part, 800 miles of land are said to be of the very best quality for the production of the food of man; the surface beautiful. Why should

Congress sell it to a company, at ten cents, rather than to actual settlers? The bill gives Mr. Whitney 25 years, or till 1875, to complete the road—9 for the first third, 6 for the second, and 10 for the third; and, and if he and his associates should stand in want of funds, they might sell by auction five miles by sixty for every ten miles of railway made, reserving the alternate strips of same size, to be improved in value by the settlers on the parts sold; or, if a rich association would undertake the road, they might keep nearly ALL the choice lands for ten or twenty years out of market. Mr. Whitney asserts, however, that there is to be no stock, no company, no sale of shares in Europe, on speculation: no doubt he so intends, but nothing in the bill of 1848 prevents the whole contract from being turned into an immense combined speculation. The United States could make the road, as a military highway, essential to our retaining the "provinces" we own on the Pacific side of our vast empire, which are thrice as far off as Ireland, *in time*, by the best routes now in use. There are precedents enough for this. Why should our corps of engineers, and other officers, paid for such services, not attend at once to this? Why should not the lands on each side of the railway be under the supervision of our land-office? Why attempt to do indirectly what would be better done directly? We spend hundreds of millions as a nation on war, and shall we shrink from constructing a road that would form an essential bond to our union as free States, and improve the value of the national domain? If Congress make the railway, the executive can control and check the expenditure of the \$60,000,000 or \$100,000,000, and regulate the tolls, as New-York State does, greatly to the public advantage. If Mr. Whitney shall *nominally* make it, the control of land enough for a great empire, besides the whole expenditure, must eventually fall into the hands of stockjobbers, or else Mr. Whitney will make 20 to 200 miles, through fertile lands, and then be compelled to retire. If a single-track railway costs \$40,000 per mile, where labor is cheap, and skill, materials and experienced contractors are readily obtained, will he bring his iron-work from Pittsburgh, lay his road, properly graded, with heavy rail, bridge and span rivers, import provisions and workmen, and finish his road, at half the New-England price? Let us have the estimates in detail. If 1200 miles of the road furnish no materials, are they to be built by magic?

The credit of the Union was never on a firmer footing than it is now; it requires the railway; its interests require its location wherever it can be easiest made; its resources would be developed by it; there would be extravagance and waste in the management, now and then, where bad officers might be placed as checks—as there were on the Erie canal;—but to throw such an undertaking hap-hazard into the hands of any one man or set of men, without inquiry, on a 25-year contract, such as Mr. Whitney's bill proposes, is surely preposterous. New-York made her surveys, appointed her canal-board, borrowed the money, and saw the work done. Would an individual have done it more honestly or efficiently? or ought such a highway to be turned over, like a ten-mile county turnpike, to any other agency than that of the people? A committee of the Senate think it improbable that the people would like to have money borrowed for which they would be taxed. We heard nothing of this when Mexico was to be conquered: loans were obtained, and the public lands pledged, in addition to the customs taxation. We have got a slice of Mexico, and why should we not also have a good road to it?

When the Erie canal was completed, the *through-business* during the first three years did not exceed 24 per cent. of the whole. On Mr. Whitney's route there would scarcely be any but *through-business*

at first; and with free competition, as the rule at sea, who expects that this railway would get any part of the trade of England, when it is about as round-about a way to Canton as the passage of the Cape of Good Hope?

Suppose the tolls to turn out a failure, Congress is in that case allowed to interfere if Mr. Whitney abandons the railway, the expense of which (at the last nine years' annual average of the Boston and Providence road) would be \$1,069,800 yearly.

In a former estimate, Mr. Whitney stated the distance at 2,600 miles, as did Dr. Breese, chairman of a committee of the Senate; Col. Fremont thinks it would be nearer 4,000 miles; the committee assume 3,000 as probable; but where there has been no survey, all calculation is but guess-work. At 3,000 miles, the lands to be taken would equal 180,000 square miles, or 115,200,000 acres. The House committee acknowledges that the information before it is very defective, and urges upon Congress to cause this route to be "carefully examined by competent officers"—advice with more common sense in it than would be found in the conditional conveyance of a territory larger than France to one individual, on a simple agreement that he would, 25 years hence, do what no one man could or ought to be allowed to do under any circumstances. No joint-resolution for a topographical and geological survey, and location, has yet been adopted; Congress, seeing the direction that settlement, population, and commerce, might take, holds back: there is a sectional jealousy, as usual, although a railway via the South Pass would admit of branch-roads in every direction.

The bill of June, 1848, to give *one man* the control of such a work and such a territory, without security for anything he might do or neglect, provided that as settlers [say rather landjobbers, a class from whose encroachments no Congress has ever yet attempted to protect the hardy pioneer] are taking possession of many valuable lots within his proposed line, he is at liberty to select the same quantity as they shall have obtained, anywhere from the unsold national lands. The committee estimates that if Mr. Whitney chose to begin at Chicago, and proceed to a point on the Mississippi, 4,608,000 acres being already taken up, he would, in lieu thereof, get other 4,608,000 acres, wherever he might choose, at ten cents an acre!

Mr. W. intends to construct the road without the agency of contractors, who give railway companies a guaranty that a certain amount of work will be done for a sum agreed upon, as regulated by competition, each contractor looking after his own section. Mr. W. proposes to look after all his men. He could not thus do the work half so cheap as by contract. So far are we from expecting settlers to go into the wilderness and pay a \$12 per acre, that we would grant every alternate lot of 160 acres to a settler, free, and help him to get on the land and raise his first crop, he paying the sums advanced before he got a title.

We have written this in no spirit of unkindness to Mr. Whitney, for whose enterprise, zeal, and perseverance, in projecting and promoting this noble work, we cherish a warm admiration. We have endeavored to set forth briefly the reasons which, in our judgment, render it desirable that the Nation should truly devise, decree, construct, and pay for, this magnificent work, though we are desirous that a liberal share of the honor shall accrue to Mr. Whitney. Our choice is that the Nation should take the risk, and win the glory and the advantages of this great undertaking; but if the Nation refuses, then we are in favor of authorizing and encouraging Mr. Whitney to do it, with such modifications of his plan as scrutiny and discussion shall prove desirable. Let us have a truly National Railroad to the Pacific if we can; but if not, let us have the Railroad at any rate.

THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress commenced at Washington on Monday, Dec. 4, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on Sunday morning, March 4, 1849.

Its members, as a whole, deserve greater commendation for their firmness in the prevention of mischief, than for any very remarkable achievements in the science of legislation. Slavery, and its effects on society and human welfare, were their principal themes: a majority in the House resisted a repetition of the Texan iniquity, which, but for their opportune patriotism, would have darkened the brighter morning of fair and yet free realms on our western continent. We hope their successors will be equally true, so that the times of 1819 and 1820 may not find their counterparts in the men and measures of 1849-50.

The estimates, reports, and other executive representations and statements, submitted to Congress, and briefly reviewed by us, were the work of the out-going Administration and its supporters, not of their successors, who only came into possession of power when the labors of the session of 1848-9 and the XXXth Congress were at an end.

Tribunal for the adjustment of Claims against the United States.

More than one third of the whole time of Congress is taken up in inquiries and arguments upon the merits of claimants against the U. States government, every just claim being an appeal to its honor and good faith for a right withheld: many thousands of claims are referred to committees, who neither inquire nor report upon their validity, and could only inquire by neglecting other essential matters committed to their trust: many claims against which not a shadow of objection exists are delayed 15 to 30 years, for want of an opportunity, under the peculiar rules of legislative bodies, to grant relief: important public measures, affecting the welfare of community, are hastily and loosely disposed of, because of the time consumed in discussing the merits of private claims, corporations, or individuals: party and personal feeling, too, sometimes enter the arena: the country often pays ten times as much for the hours of Congress consumed in argument upon a private claim as the amount awarded to the claimant comes to, beside losing much of the valuable time of standing and special committees: the system converts Congress into a judicial tribunal, its members sitting as judges in trial causes. Are courts of 230 and of 60 members convenient bodies for the

proper adjudication of questions of implied debts or accounts between parties? Who will say it? In the language of Mr. Strong of Pa., from which no member expressed dissent, the present mode of settling claims is alike unjust to individuals and to the government.

As a remedial measure has been before Congress, and under the review of its committees, for the last twenty-five years, and as the evil complained of is on the increase and felt by all, we trust that the 31st Congress will afford speedy and effectual relief, yet *creating as little of extra litigation as possible*. If the best tribunal Congress can provide shall fail to answer the intended purpose, the act may be repealed at any time, or the commission may be suspended by the President. One or three indefatigable men, with clear heads and stout hearts, sitting all the time, may read all the testimony and all the written arguments, and decide all the cases, but call not their vocation a sinecure.

On Jan. 2, J. A. Rockwell of Ct. argued that there was an absolute necessity of appointing proper umpires for the settlement of private claims, and thereby relieving Congress from a burthen which did much to impede useful legislation of a general character. The House was in Com. of the Whole, on a bill from the Com. on Claims, and the debates and proceedings fill many pages of the Congressional Globe, and are very interesting.

Mr. Rockwell said that in many nations those who had demands against the state were enabled to prosecute them before the ordinary tribunals of justice, in the same way as one man can claim his right from another before the judges. This is now the case in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Austria, &c. In almost every civilized nation, some tribunal existed in which governments allowed themselves to be sued. Great Britain has a tribunal where individuals, seeking their rights, may institute a suit against the crown, and claim a decision according to the evidence. Here, the only mode of relief is by application to Congress, where claimants are, in most cases, denied a hearing and a decision. Within the last 16 years, 26,572 petitions from private claimants making demands upon the government, had been presented to Congress, and of these 12,029 had not been reported on by any committee, nor any opinion submitted to Congress upon their merits. Of 2,753 petitions presented last Congress, and duly referred to the proper committees, 1,613 had never been reported upon [of course, not investigated]. Bills passed were generally for small amounts, causing no debate. Where a large sum was involved, some member objected, delay was inevitable, and thus not more than 15 or 20 debated cases could be got through in a session: the result was, that claims, always favorably reported on—never otherwise in either House—had been before Congress 15 or 20 years, and might remain before it 15 or 20 years longer, without a chance of being heard or acted upon, though no reasonable objection existed to a decision in favor of the applicants, whose time and money are wasted in the hope that the jus-

tice that no man questioned would be awarded them. Government pays no interest, and the idea that the citizen should so humble himself that he dare not assert his right, was alike repugnant to the spirit of American freedom and the principles of equity. In no other country was there a system so outrageously unjust as this. Because claims fraudulent and unfounded had been presented, shall we continue to refuse to listen to those which are just and honest? The Committee on Claims had unanimously decided to report a bill which should not give final jurisdiction to a Board of Commissioners, but should require them to investigate claims and report to Congress. At present, fraudulent claims, which fall with one committee, are altered in form till they sometimes succeed with another: the testimony altogether is *ex parte*: no one ever appears for the government—no one cross-examines the claimant's witnesses—no one seeks for testimony on behalf of the U. S.—the argument is, of course, all one-sided, and the investigation private.

The bill proposed that three able and discreet Commissioners should be appointed by the President and Senate, to sit all the year at Washington, having a clerk and clerk-assistant, with the Solicitor of the Treasury to aid when required. The 39 district judges would be required to take testimony in their districts, except in the few cases where they could not attend to it. In all cases, the U. S. government, by the district attorney or by cross-interrogatories, should have an opportunity to appear, and examine witnesses. The testimony was to be brought before the Board of Commissioners, with written arguments from both sides, and they were to place their decisions before Congress periodically, with bills embracing claims of a similar character in one bill. Ten or fifteen bills per session could thus be acted on, and the principle discussed, in less than one third of the time now occupied, and these bills would include all cases decided favorably by the umpires. Claims decided by the Commissioners adversely, were, when the decision was confirmed by Congress, to be considered finally disposed of.

J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., pronounced the difficulties by the existing mode "intolerable." Every court in Christendom professes to hear as well as decide: a large portion of the members of Congress will not hear at all. It is a reproach to the name of justice to call that judgment which is none. Where was the harm of submitting private claims on the government to final adjudication before a proper board? The accounting officers of the treasury already decide cases without number and of countless value, growing out of official duties. These are all claims on the government—the decrees are final. Express liabilities are thus settled: implied liabilities, equally just and binding, are left with a remedy which is no remedy at all.

Mr. Mullin, of N. Y., disliked the permanent organization of the Board—the Commissioners and claimants would be brought together, and a door opened for corruption: in the hands of a party it might become an instrument of power prostituted to bad purposes. He objected to an experiment which began by appointing three Commissioners, at \$3,500 each, for life. Mr. Ficklin thought one competent Commissioner

as good as three. Mr. Strong said there were many cases where private property had been taken for public uses, without compensation, though the constitution provides that a just compensation shall be made; that the commission of inquiry would be a bar to unfounded claims; that hundreds of thousands of dollars are voted year after year in Congress upon evidence which would not enable one neighbor to recover a dollar of another; that many of these claims were mere appeals from decisions of accounting officers of government; that it was a good feature in the bill that it instituted a strict inquiry into every claim, openly, at the place where it originated; that he was not aware that any civilized government submitted to juries' claims against itself; that in 1816, when a Commissioner was appointed to settle certain claims, without reference to Congress, which had placed funds at his disposal, President Madison had to suspend his powers within the twelvemonth; and that he (Mr. S.) was for a total prohibition of oral arguments.

L. B. Peck, of Vt., proposed that one Commissioner should serve for two, another for four, and another for six years: thereafter each Commissioner to serve six years. Adopted. Many other amendments were proposed: the proceedings occupy a large space in the Cong'l Globe. O. B. Ficklin, of Ills., offered a bill providing extra incomes to the 39 U. S. district judges, and creating each of them a Commissioner in his own district; but it failed, and so did the bill of the committee. On the question, shall it pass? (Feb. 15, Journal, p. 454) the yeas were 84, and the nays 99, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Belcher, Birdsall, Blackmar, Blanchard, Boyden, Brown, Burt, Cabell, Canby, Cathcart, Chapman, Clapp, F. Clark, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crisfield, Dixon, G. Duncan, Dunn, Edwards, Embree, A. Evans, N. Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Fulton, Gayle, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Harris, Henley, Henry, E. B. Holmes, J. W. Houston, Hunt, R. W. Johnson, T. B. King, D. P. King, W. T. Lawrence, Lincoln, Lord, Lynde, McIlvaine, McQueen, H. Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Meade, Morehead, Morse, Murphy, Nicoll, Palfrey, Pettie, Reynolds, J. and J. A. Rockwell, Roman, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Sherrill, Slingerland, C. B. Smith, T. Smith, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thibodeaux, R. W. Thompson, Thurston, Tompkins, Vinton, Wentworth, White, Williams, and Woodward—84.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Barrow, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bocock, Bowlin, Boyd, Brady, Bridges, Brodhead, Butler, B. L. Clarke, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Collins, Crozier, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Donnell, Eckert, Edsall, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fries, Goggin, W. P. Hall, N. K. Hall, Hammond, J. G. Hampton, M. Hampton, Haralson, Hill, Hilliard, G. S. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Inge, C. J. and J. R. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jenkins, G. W. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kaufman, Lahm, Leffler, Lumpkin, McClelland, McClelland, McKay, J. Mann, Miller, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Newell, Outlaw, Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Pillsbury, Pollock, Preston, Putnam, Rhett, Richardson, Rockhill, Root, Sawyer, Shepperd, Silvester, Smart, Stanton, Starkweather, Stephens, A. Stewart, C. E. Stuart, Strohn, Jas., John B. R. A. and W. Thompson, Toombs, Van Dyke, Venable, Wallace, Warren, Wick, Wiley, and Wilson—99.

The Congressional Globe places C. J. Ingersoll's vote among the yeas, but we find by the House Journal that he voted with the nays.

SWARTWOUT'S SURETIES.—They have not been pressed to pay up their bonds to make good his default. One of the Senate's earliest bills authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to "compromise" with them. The House did not pass it.

Seventh Census Act.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Congress passed an act appointing the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Postmaster General, a Census Board, whose duty it shall be "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country; it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred."

Mr. Underwood of the Senate prepared a census bill, for 1850, which met with opposition from Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, and Westcott, who wanted merely an enumeration of the people, and to leave it to the States to collect their own statistics. Mar. 1, laid on the table. Same day, J. G. Palfrey, of Mass., introduced a census bill into the House, and carried it through to the Senate at once. He characterized the census of 1840 as a mortifying failure, deformed by the grossest errors, caused in a great degree by a want of competent, faithful agents, and partly by aiming at too much, asking too many questions. The cost of the census of 1840 was nearly a million of dollars; 10,000 reams of paper of a peculiar kind would have to be made for that of 1850; the operation was properly an executive one, and delay would be injurious. On the last day of the session, Senator Westcott tried to table the bill, but failed: it became a law.

The Home Department.

On the 3d of March, an act passed [Statutes, p. 101] creating a new executive department of the government called the Department of the Interior, the head of which, the Secretary of the Interior, is appointed in the same manner as other heads of departments, and forms an additional member of the cabinet. The act places under his supervision the bureau of the Commissioner of Patents; the General Land Office; the accounts of marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of law; the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner of Pensions; the acts of marshals, &c., when taking the census; lead and other mines; the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and the Board of Inspectors and Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

S. F. Vinton, from the Com. on Ways and Means, reported this bill. On Feb. 12th, he explained to the House that the bill was essentially that of Mr. Secretary Walker, whose department was loaded down with business: no better plan could be devised. Such was doubtless the impression of all parties, for the vote for engrossing the bill [Cong. Globe, 518] was 111 to 76. The Senate took it up on the last afternoon of the session. Senator Allen said it would be followed up next session by another bill for another hundred clerks. Senator Webster fully approved of it: the government had outgrown the means of performing its duties: the business was fast increasing: he did not know of a single clerkship that could be considered a sinecure.

Senator Niles considered the measure an improper enlargement of executive power and patronage. Senator Mason said, "You create fifty new offices where you dispense with one. You enlarge thousands of salaries where you diminish one. We progress in these respects, but we never go back." Senator Calhoun called the measure monstrous and cunning, tending to the consolidation and concentration of power. Many hours of a debate marked by real ability, with six records of yeas and nays, ended in the passage of the bill, 31 to 25, late in the evening.

Election of President and Vice-President directly by the People.

In the H. of R., Wm. T. Lawrence, of N. Y., moved, Dec. 11, that the Com. on the Judiciary be directed to inquire whether it would be proper to recommend to the States so to alter the constitution, as that in all elections of President and Vice-President, the persons in each State entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November before the expiration of the Presidential term, assemble at places designated for holding the polls, and there vote for one person for President, and another for Vice-President. The votes given for each candidate to be counted and estimated as such proportion of the vote of the State as the said votes bear to the whole votes given within the State for President. Returns to be made from each State before a day named to officers at Washington, who are to examine the returns, and if any person has a majority of all the votes—the whole votes in each State being counted as so many votes as said State is entitled to send to Congress—shall be President. The like for Vice-President; and if no majority for any one person, the Senate shall select a Vice-President from the three who had most votes for that office. If no majority for any one as President, the resolution proposes that district electors, chosen directly by the people, shall meet in a designated place in their State, and vote for one of the five persons who had most votes throughout the Union for President. If neither of the five thus voted for has a majority, the H. of R., each State having one vote, shall choose one of the two who had the greatest plurality of votes. [See resolution in House Journal, p. 66.]

Eleven days thereafter, (Dec. 28,) the Judiciary Com. (J. R. Ingersoll, Ashmun, Pettit, Hall, Lumpkin, Dixon, French, Taylor, Meade) asked to be discharged from further considering the resolution, and it was tabled, without comment. A proposition of the same nature emanated from a committee of the outs chiefly, in Senate, in 1826; but when they came into power in 1829, the new lights they received induced them to think that that was not the time to press the question.

Election of all Officers of the U. S. Government directly by the People.

In the H. of R., John Wentworth, of Ills., moved, and it was resolved, Dec. 12, "that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law providing for the election of ALL officers of the United States government directly by the people."

The committee, Dec. 28, asked to be discharged, without reporting, and the resolution was tabled, without comment.

No proposition was offered to enable the people to assemble in any official form to NOMINATE fit persons for the various trusts thus proposed to be filled directly by election.

Government of California and New Mexico--Boundary of New Mexico.

Involving as it did the question, whether slavery should be planted on the banks of the Pacific ocean, as it has been in Texas, so that slaves might be carried to New Mexico and California as an article of traffic, and they and their posterity held in perpetual bondage, to the discouragement of free labor, but with a federal representation which should be the badge of freedom, the subject of a government for California and New Mexico occupied much of the time of the 30th Congress. It was left unsettled, however, but will probably be disposed of satisfactorily by the new administration.

The Senate had a bill of its own under consideration, but did not pass it. The House agreed to a bill including the Wilmot proviso; but when it was sent to the Senate, that body refused, by a vote of 28 to 25, to consider it, and submitted to the House a measure extending the U. S. laws over the territory, as an amendment to the supply bill. The House rejected the amendment, 114 to 100.

On Dec. 13, in Senate, T. H. Benton, of Mo., presented the petition of a Convention of the people of New Mexico, held at Santa Fé, Oct. 14, remonstrating against the dismemberment of their country in favor of Texas, and asking protection from slavery, which they desired not to introduce. Mr. Calhoun said, that, in his opinion, the people of New Mexico, now under our control, had made a most insolent petition to this Senate; they had been conquered by the very men they wished to exclude. Our (the South's) right to go there with our property (slaves) is unquestionable. New Mexico had been subdued by troops chiefly drawn from the South, and it was highly insolent in the vanquished to pray Congress to exclude half the States. Mr. Rusk asserted the title of Texas to all the country east of the Rio Grande (including Santa Fé) as subdued by the blood and treasure of Texas. The memorial was printed and referred, 33 to 14. On the 6th of January, the plea of New Mexico was backed by strong resolutions agreed to in the N. Y. Legislature.

On the same day, in the House, J. M. Root, of Ohio, moved that the Com. on Territories be instructed to report bills providing territorial governments for California and New Mexico, and excluding slavery therefrom as in the country west of the Ohio, which was ordered, by a vote of 108 to 80. Five days after, a motion to reconsider was tabled, 105 to 83. On the 20th, C. B. Smith, of Ia., introduced a bill for the government of California, of which we find a synopsis in the Cong. Globe, p. 71. On the 27th of Feb., Mr. Greeley moved to embrace in a different bill, specifically, the domain of New Mexico—from near the Arkansas river at 42° N., along its southern bank to 100° W. of London, thence south to Red river, thence by a direct line to the Rio Grande near Paso, &c., embracing a territory

600 by 700 miles, and confining Texas to its real boundary. Of two perils, the planting of slavery beyond the Rio Grande, and its naturalization on this side of that river, through the subjugation and absorption of New Mexico by Texas, Mr. G. deemed the latter the more formidable and imminent. Mr. Kaufman asked if Mr. G. wanted to steal enough land from Texas for his Fourierite bill to operate upon? Mr. G. did not think it became the representative of Texas to talk about *landstealing*. Lost, 63 to 59; but the territorial committee's bill, for Upper California, introduced by Caleb B. Smith, was passed 126 to 87.

On the same day, S. F. Vinton, of Ohio, moved a proviso providing for bringing the rights of Texas to absorb two thirds of New Mexico, and nearly all her people, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. To this Mr. G. objected, that such a course would imply that Texas had a plausible claim, virtually, to all New Mexico, though she had never served a writ nor held a court within its limits, and although her only expedition against it had been captured by the New Mexicans. New Mexico never was a part of Texas. The claim had not the shadow of a foundation. Better to submit the question to the people than to a court, the majority of which is composed of slaveholders. [See appendix to Cong. Globe, 247 to 249.] Vinton's proviso failed.

Mr. Trist, when negotiating with the Mexicans for New Mexico, wrote Secretary Buchanan that their negotiators told him that if it were proposed to the people of the U. States to part with a portion of their territory in order that the Inquisition might be set up in it, the proposal could not excite more abhorrence than that awakened in Mexico by the prospect of establishing slavery in free territory parted with by her.

S. A. Douglas, of Ills., introduced into the Senate, Dec. 11, a bill constituting California and New Mexico a State, with two Senators and two Representatives. It was silent about slavery, and left the Supreme Court to decide how much of New Mexico should be absorbed by Texas. As in Missouri, the judges would have decided under that bill that the slave traffic might go on, and slave plantations be established. It was a curious idea, that of creating a State out of a vast territory, unorganized, without a lawful government, held only by the military power of its conquerors, and no one individual in which had asked its admission. On the 1st of March, 1847, when Wm. Upham, of Vt., while the Mexican treaty was pending, moved, in Senate, "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory which shall hereafter be acquired or be annexed to the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes,"—the nays were Senators Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, *Cass*,* Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, *Dickinson*, *Hannagan*, Houston, Jarnagin, R. and H. Johnson, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sovier, Soulé, Turney, and Westcott.

The majority in the House struggled manfully for freedom to the great West, while several pretended Democrats from free States worked insidiously to plant slavery on the Pacific, and absorb New Mexico in Texas.

* Those in italics were from free States.

Collection of Revenue in California.

March 3d, an act passed extending the revenue laws over Upper California, which is appointed a collection district, with a collector at San Francisco, and three ports of delivery, viz.: San Diego, Monterey, and a place at the head of the gulf. In the absence of a territorial government, the U. S. courts of Oregon and Louisiana are to take cognizance of violations of this act.

Comptroller Hunt, N. Y., introduced the bill. Jan. 24, W. P. Hall, Mo., objected, that to withhold a government from California, refuse its people the benefit of our laws, leave them unprotected, and without representatives here, and yet hasten to tax them without their consent, for the benefit of those whom American law protects, would be unjust. Why seek advantages in such a market, for American merchants and manufacturers, by a tariff, till we establish a territorial government? A. H. Stephens, Ga., did not care if there never was a territorial provisional government established in California: he doubted if the framers of the constitution ever thought of such a thing, and, as California was not yet paid for, he should not vote a dollar to such an object. J. M. Root, Ohio, wanted to engraft upon our legislation for Mexico the Wilmot proviso, no slavery on the Pacific. On the 23d Feb., Jos. Grinnell, Mass., remarked, that our army and navy were protecting California.

Collection & Payment of the Revenue.

An act was passed, Mar. 3, requiring that all the public revenue should be paid immediately into the Treasury by the agent receiving the same, without making a deduction for any salaries, fees, costs, or claim of any kind. This act is not to apply to the Postoffice department. The Secretary of the Treasury is to submit separate annual estimates to Congress of the expense of collecting the customs and land revenue for the succeeding year. The cost of collecting customs duties is limited to \$1,500,000; and the expenditures at each customhouse, the persons employed, and their occupations and salaries, are to be stated annually to Congress.

Congressional Board of Audit.

In view of the defective checks on expenditures and accounts, and of the necessity there is that the public funds should not be wasted, N. K. Hall, of N. Y., moved, and it was resolved, that an inquiry be made whether [in addition to the eight auditors, comptroller, and secretary of the Treasury] an annual examination should not take place "by a committee of Congress, of all the accounts, vouchers, and warrants paid out of the Treasury during the preceding fiscal year," to ascertain whether the expenditures were lawful, and whether the officers who drew the warrants had proof to authorize the allowances made. This was on Dec. 21, and on the 17th of Jan., Mr. Hudson, from the Com. of Ways and Means, asked that it be discharged from the inquiry. The resolve was then tabled. It may be doubted whether it is not more regular to trust the best accounting officers a country can get, and the checks by Congress committees and publicity, than to appoint, through the Speaker, a permanent legislative Board of Audit, to sit all the year at Washington. Much complaint is

made of the public accounts, that they are rendered so as to keep the expenditures a mystery. Senator Underwood, of Ky., said, Dec. 14 (Cong. Globe, 40), that "many of the reports made by the various departments of government, showing how money has been expended, are very unsatisfactory, in not stating for what the money was paid, the nature of the service rendered, nor the kind or quality of the property purchased." He suggested the passage of a joint resolution, but there's law enough already.

In statutes, p. 74, in the naval appropriation bill, freight, printing, furniture, funeral charges, "premiums and other expenses of recruiting," packing boxes, rent, wharfage, fire-engines, stationery, carts, watchmen, labor in delivering stores, pilotage, "assistance rendered to vessels in distress," "apprehending deserters," fuel to navy agents, pay of witnesses at courts-martial, purchase of machinery, letter postage, oil and candles for navy yards, mileage of officers, flags, awnings, and other matters, for the use of the navy for 1850, are all strung together in one item of \$508,000. They might as well have given the whole naval estimates "en bloc." As a set-off, we have seven items, with a parade of details in eleven lines of the statute book, p. 77, the total of the seven being just \$3,550.

Government Supplies.

During the session, moneys were voted, by several bills, to various uses, for the year ending June 30, 1850, an account of which, in detail, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Sess. 1848-9, pages 32 to 39, as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, \$6,301,606; Military, \$7,937,162; Naval, \$3,601,823; Postoffice, \$4,328,391; two instalments and interest, under the treaty, to Mexico, \$7,260,000. Total, \$35,429,042.

Some of the items are thus stated:

Compensation and mileage of Congress, \$868,200; officers of Congress, \$39,557; contingencies of the Senate, \$75,000; contingencies of the House, \$182,740; library of Congress, \$13,300; cost of the Blue Book, [there is surely a very small edition issued,] \$1,800; salaries, Treasury Department, \$384,296; salaries, War Department, \$148,301; among the contingencies is rent of 60 additional rooms for offices for War Dep't, at \$141 per room; Navy office, salaries, \$79,450; Postoffice Dep't, salaries, \$177,200; Surveyors General and Clerks, \$62,910; Mint and three branches, \$124,746; salaries of 9 U. S. Judges, \$41,000; 39 District Judges, \$63,700; U. S. Court, expenses, besides the fees to clerks, &c., per tariff, \$443,000; Florida survey, \$30,000; Coast survey, continued, \$186,000; Lake survey, \$10,000; to purchase a building for a customhouse at Portland, \$149,000; do. at Erie, \$29,000; to continue the building of a customhouse at Savannah, \$35,000; for building another at Charleston, \$50,000; Congressional Globes, \$8,280; for a site for a customhouse at Norfolk, \$12,000; in part for a new customhouse at New Orleans, \$150,000; to correct false surveys in Michigan, \$10,000; bounties to officers and privates, &c., \$300,000; appropriations in Washington city, for buildings, courts, police, and improvements, \$137,585; Surveyors of Lands, \$123,000; for relief of American seamen abroad, \$100,000; MSS. of Monroe and Washington, \$40,000; books bought for members of House of

Representatives, \$76,000; contingencies of the Senate, last session, (beyond the previous vote,) \$123,000; ditto House of Representatives, \$50,000; paid for six swords, \$9,000; old and new fortresses, \$671,000. Naval pay list, \$2,462,500; provisions to ships-of-war, \$686,200; repairs of ships, and fuel, \$1,426,000; ordnance and stores, \$257,000; Naval School at Annapolis, \$28,200. Transportation of the mail beyond the Atlantic coast, \$874,600; Marine corps, \$340,000; Stone and Floating Dry Docks, \$1,140,000; expenses at ten shipyards, \$863,000; pay of the Army, \$1,635,582; commutations of officers' subsistence and forage, \$666,236; cost of recruiting, \$38,052; payments for clothing for officers' servants, \$36,300; Quartermaster's Dep't, many things in two items, \$775,000; purchase of horses, \$100,000; new barracks and repairs, rent of officers' quarters, &c., \$300,000; transportation of the Army, \$750,000; armament of fortresses, \$100,000; purchase of ordnance stores, &c., \$100,000; manufacture of muskets, &c., by government, and improving the machinery, \$505,220; arsenals, \$74,261; buildings and machinery for making percussion caps, \$15,000; Topographical surveys, \$50,000; to pay for secret services during the war with Mexico, \$50,000; Military education at West Point, \$171,295; War pensions, \$467,490; about \$660,000 for lighthouses, buoys, beacons, keepers, &c.; Indians, or on their account, \$1,006,989; Sea pensions, \$93,000; Survey of Pacific coast, with a view to its defense, \$6,000.

Additional Officers Created.

Congress, last session, created, in Minnesota, new territorial officers; also, a judge, clerk, marshal, and district attorney, additional for Louisiana; ten more army doctors; ten more army chaplains; two additional land offices, with registers and receivers; a drug clerk at \$1,000; a treasury clerk at \$1,400; a census clerk; three new collection districts, with two collectors, four deputies, two inspectors, &c.; a home secretary, at \$6,000—his clerk, \$2,000—a commissioner of customs, \$3,000—his clerk, \$1,700—an assistant secretary of the treasury, \$3,000—said assistant's clerk, \$1,700. (See Cong. Globe, 39, 40.) Incomes increased, viz.: Chief engineers, navy, 5 years on duty, \$2,000 instead of \$1,500; or if on leave of absence, after 5 years, \$1,500 instead of \$1,200. There are also ten additional paymasters, but the Cong. Globe omits them and various others. The statute of 1849 repeals the law of 1848, which stopped the filling up of vacancies in the medical department of the army.

The new bureau to be presided over by the commissioner of customs is to perform the acts and exercise the powers now devolved by law on the first comptroller of the treasury, relating to the receipts from customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of customs. The assistant secretary of the treasury is to examine all letters, contracts, and warrants prepared for the signature of the secretary of the treasury, and do other work required by that officer.

FREE ADMISSION OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.—A House bill of 1847-8, providing for the free admission into the Union of grain and certain other products of Canada, on the reciprocity principle, was debated this session in Senate, but not acted on.

Ministers and Consuls abroad.

A return to a resolution of the House, dated Mar. 2, by the secretary of state, throws some light on the consular incomes, but the returns appear to be very defective. From the Havana, a few days' sail distant, no returns had been received; and an office which, from the immense trade we have with Cuba, has often been estimated at \$20,000 in fees, is stated at \$6,352, average before 1846; while Matanzas is returned, for 1847, at \$3,244, and Trinidad de Cuba at \$2,921. Liverpool, from which we hear once a week, has sent in no returns since 1845, and then only for \$9,903, while Glasgow returns \$6,072 in 1847, and Leeds \$3,081. Manchester, the seat of vast manufactures requiring the consular seal on exportation, one would suppose to yield \$10,000, but nothing more is known than that James Fiora is consul there. Whether he is a citizen, or where born, or what his income is, the department knoweth not. The consul at London returns \$4,792 of fees in 1847, and we pay him other \$2,000 salary, with \$2,800 a year in allowances. Havre has been stated to be worth \$6,000; in 1846, \$2,947 were returned: nothing known since. St. Thomas, 1847, fees \$4,911. Rio de Janeiro, 1847, \$9,330. Valparaiso (where a full embassy is provided for) is set down at \$1,355. Pictou, N.S., \$2,779. No returns of fees from any place, for any part of 1848, appear to have been received up to March, 1849.

While the House was in committee on supply, Horace Greeley proposed, Jan. 23, 1849, to pay for ministers-resident to Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Brazil, \$6,000 a year, and no outfit, instead of plenipotentiaries with \$9,000 a year, \$9,000 to fit them out, and other \$4,500 of a present when they come back in a twelvemonth. A gentleman has some claim on the President or the party in power; he takes the post of Russian minister, stays in Russia three or four months, comes home again, and pockets \$22,500. He wanted business men who would remain at their posts and acquire influence. Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected, and on motion of Truman Smith, of Ct., \$63,000 were voted for outfits for 7 envoys extraordinary, and \$76,500 for outfits to 17 political agents of a lower grade. About \$520,000 were voted to diplomatic agents, nearly \$160,000 of which was for outfits—a present made to the agent when he goes, say to Chili, Mexico, Naples, or Spain, of \$4,500 or \$9,000. (See Statutes, p. 66.)

In debate, Feb. 26, Senator Mangum said he had proposed to give salaries of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum to our ministers at the principal European courts. He had not seen the day in twenty years when he would not have added 50 to 75 per cent. to the salaries of all our ministers. The U. S. chargé now at Chili is paid \$4,500 a year: there ought to be a minister sent there, with \$9,000 salary and \$9,000 outfit, and he moved to vote \$18,000 for that purpose. Agreed to, 30 to 24. Senator King thought \$12,000 would perhaps pay expenses at St. Petersburg, \$16,000 at \$17,000 at Paris, and \$20,000 in London. Dr. Franklin, with his Quaker hat, when in Paris, received \$12,000 a year: he kept the account of his expenses, which were allowed him. Mr. Hale moved to vote these sums. Senator Dix understood that the French minister at Washington received \$4,000 to \$5,000. Senator

Webster said the allowances to our ministers at foreign courts was totally inadequate. On the 27th, Mr. Hale renewed his motion. Mr. Underwood opposed this increase: the people would not like it; no department asks it; no statement of facts proves its necessity. Mr. Calhoun suggested a committee of inquiry, and Senator Hale gave notice that he would renew his motion in 1850.

In diplomacy, the United States are behind every prominent European government. There is scarcely a petty German principality that is not more ably represented near foreign governments. There is no lack of diplomatic talent in the country, but the system which prevails in the selection of men to represent us at the seats of foreign governments precludes the employment of this talent, and nothing could be devised better calculated to make us despised abroad. Our ministers are generally appointed because of their political services to the party in power, and not from any special aptitude for the mission, nor any experience or talent in diplomatic affairs.

We have three species of diplomatic representatives—the minister plenipotentiary, at a salary of nine thousand dollars; the minister resident, at a salary of six thousand dollars; and the *chargé d'affaires*, at a salary of four thousand five hundred. The *chargé d'affaires* should be abolished, except in its original use. It was an officer delegated by the minister to act for him in his absence. Our ministers plenipotentiary are mere ministers resident. They have not, and ought not to have, full powers. They can not close any negotiation without consulting their government, nor can they act at all, in any weighty affair, on their own responsibility.

There should be but two permanent missions, that of the minister resident, and of the consul general. The salaries of our diplomatic agents are generally moderate, considering the expenses of living, entertaining, &c., to which they are subjected; but there are too many of them, and the allowances for outfits, &c., are unreasonably heavy.

Cost of War in Peace—Recruiting.

In the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley moved to strike out of the army bill, an item of \$38,052 for regular cost of recruiting in year ending June, 1850. Mr. G. said that the country was at peace; that 2,500 recruits were wanted yearly, and it was proposed to pay \$15 a head for procuring them. In other employments, a notice of "men wanted" would bring thousands together. He would raise the pay, and give the \$38,000 to the men who did the work, rather than to those who persuaded them to do it. Recruiting is a systematic robbery of husbands from their wives, fathers from their children, and sons from their widowed and dependent mothers. It is not possible that a Christian people have any need of such a fabric of iniquity.

During sixty years, generally of peace, except the Indian troubles, the United States, as he learned from official sources, had expended for warlike purposes, \$685,930,802 27, viz.:

For the army and armed forces, -	\$366,713,299 44
For the navy and naval operations, -	299,984,428 04
For pensions, -	61,169,834 57
For the Indian department, -	48,053,241 22

The Indian service had not been mainly warlike, but future pensions (a small part of them revolutionary) would fully balance all deductions on that account. Interest on money borrowed because of warlike expenditures had amounted to many millions. Had but one dollar in four been devoted to warlike preparation, another fourth to remove causes of hostility, and the rest to endow schools, spread knowledge, and construct canals and railways, our position would have been better; and why not begin now? We crowded the savages off their land in Oregon—neither compensated nor propitiated them; but when they became hostile, sent an army, at vast expense, as the remedy. President Polk had admitted that a few thousand dollars seasonably paid, where justly due, would have saved the bloodshed and expenditure. We propose to expend \$15,079,878 in the year ending June, 1850, for warlike objects. In General Washington's eight years, checked by formidable Indian wars, \$19,322,129 were expended, or a little more than we expend in one. In Jefferson's first four years, \$7,956,168 were expended; we spend as much in six months. The Mexican war had shown that Americans can fight without much preparation; why then not reduce the army and navy, in these peaceful times? Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected by a very large majority.

The American *private* is denied even the lowest commission in the army—beyond the rank of sergeant-major he can never rise. After five years of active service, he may strive with 25 or 30 others for the rank of sergeant at \$3 per week, or of corporal at \$2. (out of which he must pay for a large share of his clothing,) or remain a private at \$84 per annum. Merit, good conduct, bravery, are alike unavailing. The prizes are strictly reserved for young men of family and political influence, who learn the art of war at the public cost. Were it not so, \$38,000 would scarcely be required to entrap fresh recruits. The hope of reward sweetens labor; but 23 cents per day, hardships in war, and no hope at all, require the aid of a recruiting sergeant. Before the Mexican war, there were fifteen paymasters in commission. The commissions of the rest were temporary, and expired soon after the war. Senator Dix's bill (Statutes, p. 37) added ten paymasters to the peace establishment, and tied down the President and Senate to the selection of them, out of 23 temporary officers who had been disbanded. Senator Yulee saw no reasons why these persons should be preferred to all other citizens, and the executive restricted to a class of persons who had no connection with the service; and he moved to amend the bill, but failed.

Imaginary Military Mileage.

Congress have authorized the executive to pay mileage to military officers when traveling on duty, without troops. The rule is ten cents per mile by shortest mail-route, but mileage has been charged for (as also by Senators) when not a mile had been or was to be traveled. This year, \$75,000 are appropriated to pay military mileage, (Statutes, p. 70,) and it may cost \$100,000.

On the army bill, in committee of the whole, in the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley proposed the

following proviso, which was agreed to, but rejected when the bill was reported to the House. Journals, p. 310:

"Provided, That no mileage shall be allowed or paid from the treasury of the United States, or from any fund thence appropriated, to any military officer or other person whatever for any constructive journey or for any journey whatever not actually made by him at the time and for the purpose designated in the account upon which such allowance and payment shall be made."

Mr. Greeley also proposed a proviso, that whenever mileage was paid to military officers, or to any other class of persons entitled to receive it, it should be computed according to the shortest mail-route. Instead of suggesting that that part which affected the mileage of senators and members of the House was irregular in an army bill, and might be struck out, the chairman simply ruled the proviso out of order. It costs a congressman no more than a colonel or messenger, in a stage, tavern, or railway car; yet Congress votes each of its members \$400 for traveling 500 miles and returning; \$100 to an ensign or captain for same distance; \$250 to a presidential messenger, for same service; and they had the messenger down to \$125 last year. The naval mileage for 1850 is stowed away among fifty services and purchases, and one item made of the whole of them.

Naval Supplies and Policy.

The supply granted for the navy during the year ending June, 1850, exceeds \$10,000,000. The votes are under a variety of heads. The aggregate expenditures during the two years ending June, 1848, was \$21,598,661. On 1st July, 1848, there remained an unexpended balance of \$3,295,631. On Jan. 1, 1849, the House being in committee on supplies for the navy, H. Greeley proposed to add to section 1, granting several millions for pay, a proviso, "That no further appointments of warrant officers be made until Congress shall expressly direct a resumption of such appointments."

Mr. G. said that this bill proposed to vote \$2,432,500 for pay of the officers and seamen of the navy. He had carefully examined the items of expenditure, and found that \$1,735,813 was for salaries of officers, being nearly three fourths, leaving only about \$700,000 for the year's pay of all the seamen in the national service. Of said officers, too, there were more out of employment, doing nothing but waiting orders, than there were in actual service; yet Congress had, in its session of 1847-8, voted to add to the number of midshipmen. The country, though in a state of peace and amity with all the world, was called on to pay over \$10,000,000 a year to support a warlike navy, beside the sums it had paid for its construction, sufficient in all to cover the land with railways from Maine to California. The vote for pay was \$270,000 higher than that of last year; and he wanted retrenchment, to enable the country to invest money in ocean mail-steamers properly built, a marine armament useful in peace and a defense in war.

R. C. Schenck, Ohio, thought that the bill to provide for the retirement of old officers on half pay would be better than stepping future appointments from the districts. Greeley's amendment was rejected.

Next day, Feb. 1, F. P. Stanton, of Tenn., moved to repeal the statute which limited the number of the officers of the navy to that of 1842, and of midshipmen to that of 1841. His object was to restore to the president and secretary of the navy the power to make appointments and promotions at their discretion.

Mr. Greeley, with opposite views, moved a proviso,

"That no officer of the navy shall henceforth be promoted or appointed to a higher grade, so as to be entitled to the pay and allowances thereof, while there are already officers of that higher grade unemployed or waiting orders."

A large number of senior captains were unemployed, on shore, at \$3,500 a year—there was nothing for them to do. Why create more captains while there are so many idle? In committee, 56 voted to agree to, and 77 to reject, Mr. G.'s proviso.

Mr. Stanton's proposal was extended by R. M. McLane, of Md., so as to include a clause for allowing all officers 30 years in active service to retire on full pay; and that all other officers whom a board of five shall think it for the good of the service that they leave it, may retire on half-pay and be stricken from the rolls. Both were withdrawn.

While ten more army doctors are placed in pay in time of peace, the navy list for 1849 reports 31 doctors, idle, waiting orders, or on leave—nothing for them to do. Dr. J. Cowdery was last at sea in 1830; Dr. Barton, ditto—he has had 3½ years of sea service: they wait orders. Many millions have been paid in this way, here and in England, to what they call in Britain "the dead weight." Of 41 captains on the navy list, many have been much longer idle than employed. They have been idle on pay, in the aggregate, 75½ years; and for doing nothing have received nearly a million and a half of dollars, for which money the country was paying interest. Six captains promoted in '47 and '48, being the whole of them, and two promoted in '44, being the eight youngest, have been 13 years at sea, and 18 idle, on land, *on the average*; but have drawn pay for the whole 31.

[Great Britain has but 185 war-ships in commission, yet she pays 150 admirals, 521 captains, 856 commanders, and 2,259 lieutenants. Her effective officers, employed and on full pay, are 14 admirals, 5 commodores, 62 captains, 88 commanders, and 490 lieutenants, whose aggregate pay for doing the work of the 185 ships is \$900,000. More than four times that number of idle, unemployed, non-effective officers receive half-pay yearly to the amount of \$2,100,000, viz.:—136 admirals, 435 captains, 705 commanders, 1,476 lieutenants. We quote the official returns, 16th Feb., 1849. Nine-tenths of the above idle people are younger sons, brothers, uncles, or dependants of the "first families." The half-pay, pensions and allowances to the army and ordnance, all paid to the "doing nothings," was, in 1848, \$15,000,000. There are 150 generals, very few of them in service; many of them, beside pay, draw \$5,000 each as perquisites from clothing: 135 colonels who have nothing to do with their regiments, and whose duties are comprised in drawing their pay, get \$425,000 a year for merely nominal service.]

THE MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.

EARLY in December last, having been elected to fill a vacancy in the then House of Representatives, and being in attendance on its sessions at Washington, I called on the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body for some money on account, he being paymaster of the House. The Schedule used by that officer was placed before me, showing the amounts of Mileage respectively accorded to every Member of the House. Many of these amounts struck me as excessive, and I tried to recollect if any publication of all the allowances in a like case had ever been made through the journals, but could not remember any such publicity. On inquiry, I was informed that the amounts *were* regularly published in a certain document entitled 'The Public Accounts,' of which no considerable number was printed, and which was obviously not intended for popular distribution. [It is even omitted in *this* document for the year 1848, printed since I published my exposé, so that I can now find it in no public document whatever.] I could not remember that I had ever seen a copy, though one had been obtained and used by my Assistant in making up last year's Almanac. It seemed to me, therefore, desirable that the facts should be brought to the knowledge of the public, and I resolved that it should be done.

But how? To have picked out a few of what seemed to me the most flagrant cases of overcharge, and print these alone, would be to invite and secure the reputation of partiality, partisanship, and personal animosity. No other course seemed so fair as to print the Mileage of each Member, with necessary elucidations. I accordingly employed an ex-clerk in one of the Departments, and instructed him to make out a tabular exposé as follows:

1. Name of each Member of the House;
2. Actual distance from his residence to Washington by the shortest Post-Route;
3. Distance for which he is allowed and paid Mileage;
4. Amount of Mileage received by him;
5. Excess of Mileage so received over what would have been if the distance had been computed by the shortest or most direct Mail-Route.

The exposé was made out accordingly, and promptly forwarded to The Tribune, in which it appeared, Dec. 22d, 1848. The Sergeant-at-Arms (Nathan Sergeant) made no objection to the copying of his Schedule. The Secretary of the Senate (Asbury Dickens) *refused* to permit a copy to be taken of his Schedule of Senatorial Mileage, though requested by a Member of the House. The facts were obtained, however, from the archives of the Treasury Department, on application to Secretary R. J. Walker, and the table thus made (errors excepted) very nearly complete. It was found necessary, however, to resort to the Table of Post-Offices and Distances issued by the Department in 1842 for the basis of comparison, as *no book of later date contained* a full list of the Post-Offices in the United States with the distance of each from Washington by the shortest Post-Route. Of course, several Members, embracing all those from Texas and a dozen or so beside, hail from Post-Offices not established in 1842, or not then within the United States, and no comparison could be made from any book in their cases. The deficiencies have since been supplied in the following table directly from the records of the Post-Office Department, to which access was cheerfully granted by the present Postmaster General. The table, as here presented, shows the amount of Miles charged and Mileage pocketed by each Member at the *last* Session, with the Actual Distance by the shortest Mail-Route according, not to any old book, but to the *present* official records of routes and distances in the topographer's bureau of the General Post-Office at Washington.

Whoever imagines that a Member has intended to charge excessively, because he has received more Mileage than he would have done if his travel had been computed by the most direct Mail-Route, will be likely to do injustice. The law does not prescribe a computation of Mileage by the nearest Post-Route, but by 'the most *USUALLY* traveled road.' That is about the slipperiest

measure that could have been invented. The 'usual' route for charging Mileage from Northern Illinois to Washington has been around Michigan by Mackinac, Lakes Huron and Erie, and Albany, though no man *can* travel that route at the time a Congress terminates its existence, and the 'usual' winter route is hardly half so long. The 'usually traveled road' for a great many Members of the last Congress was an exceedingly crooked one, even for politicians. But a great majority of the Members doubtless charged only as they traveled and as the law allowed. The wrong as respects their cases is not in them, but in *the law*, and it is in the hope of procuring a change in the law that this exposé is made. So loose, varying, India-rubber-like a basis of computation ought not to be perpetuated. It invites abuse and tempts to speculation. Let it be replaced by some simple, plain, unelastic basis of Mileage—either the shortest mail-route or a direct 'bee line'—and the compensation of Members of Congress will be far more equal and equitable than it has hitherto been. There will be some discrepancies under any system, but the present is the worst conceivable. If the People will only give a little thought to this subject, they will do themselves a service, for I am confident the Mileage abuse is the parent of many others, which in the aggregate cost the Treasury much money. Let every man do a little, and soon 'the crooked shall be made straight.' Such at least is the confident belief of

New York, Oct. 1st, 1849.

H. GREELEY.

NOTE.—Most of the Senators named in the following tables (the deceased and those whose terms expired with the last Congress, of course, excepted), are understood to have received another and equal amount of *Constructive Mileage* as Members of the *new* Senate, which convened on Monday, March 5th, 1849, to act on Gen. Taylor's nominations, the old one having expired the morning before. Such *Constructive Mileage* was never allowed until 1845, and even then was rejected by a large proportion of the Senators. The subject deserves, and will doubtless attract, public attention. We shall endeavor to give the facts as officially developed in next year's Almanac, not being able to procure them for this. A bill prohibiting Members of Congress from charging 40 cents per mile for expenses during journeys never traveled, passed the House 158 to 16, on Feb. 21. It was sent to the Senate, referred, and never more heard of.

Mileage of Congress.

SENATE.

SESSION, 1848-'49.

Name of Senator.	*Official distance from Washington by shortest post-route.	Distance for which Mileage was allowed and paid.	Amount of Mileage received by him.	Excess or difference of Mileage.
Wm. Allen, O.....	400	479	383.20	63.20
D. R. Atchison, Mo.....	1096	2120	1696.00	819.20
C. G. Atherton, N. H.†... 447	540	432.00		74.40
Geo. E. Badger, N. C.....	288	288	230.40	
R. S. Baldwin, Conn.....	300	300	240.00	
John Bell, Tenn.....	684	1122	897.60	350.40
Thos. H. Benton, Mo.....	808	1670	1336.00	689.60
John M. Berrien, Ga.....	718	760	608.00	33.60
Solon Borland, Ark.....	1665	2260	1808.00	956.00
James W. Bradbury, Me. 595	675	540.00		64.00
Sidney Breese, Ill.....	771	1670	1336.00	380.00
Jesse D. Bright, Ind.....	560	1431	744.80	286.80
A. P. Butler, S. C.....	554	699	559.20	16.00
J. C. Calhoun, S. C.....	531	923	738.40	313.60
Simon Cameron, Pa.....	120	150	120.00	24.00
John H. Clarke, R. I.....	400	450	360.00	40.00
John M. Clayton, Del.....	117	120	96.00	21.20
Thos. Corwin, Ohio.....	555	765	612.00	768.00
John Davis, Mass.....	398	440	352.00	33.60
Jefferson Davis, Miss... 1060	1381	1584.80		736.80
Wm. L. Dayton, N. J.....	166	206	164.80	32.00
D. S. Dickinson, N. Y.....	236	576	460.80	224.00
John A. Dix, N. Y.....	370	400	320.00	24.00
Henry Dodge, Wis.†.....	891	1980	1688.00	975.20
Augs. C. Dodge, Iowa.....	871	1800	1440.00	743.20
S. A. Douglas, Ill.....	884	1834	1467.20	758.00
S. W. Downs, La.....	1190	2800	2240.00	1288.00
Jno. Fairfield (dead) Me. 530	600	480.00		56.00
A. Felch, Mich.....	526	1121	896.80	59.20
T. Fitzgerald, Mich.....	652	1281	1024.80	508.20
Benj. Fitzpatrick, Ala.... 826	1081	864.80		204.00
H. S. Foote, Miss.....	1010	2580	2064.00	1256.00
A. C. Greene, R. I.....	400	450	360.00	40.00
John P. Hale, N. H.....	435	567	453.60	57.60
H. Hamlin, Me.....	637	738	590.40	64.80
E. A. Hannegan, Ind.....	645	1602	1281.60	765.60
Sam. Houston, Tex.....	1513	3120	2496.00	1285.60
R. M. T. Hunter, Va.....	98	115	92.00	13.60
Henry Johnson, La.....	1200	2354	1883.20	923.20
Reverdy Johnson, Md.....	40	42	33.60	1.60
Her. V. Johnson, Ga.....	648	940	752.00	232.60
Geo. W. Jones, Iowa.....	900	2000	1600.00	880.00
W. R. King, Ala.....	818	1100	880.00	225.60
W. P. Mangum, N. C.....	265	330	264.00	52.00
J. M. Mason, Va.....	74	143	114.40	55.20
T. Metcalf, Ky.....	493	697	557.60	163.20
J. W. Miller, N. J.....	224	282	225.60	46.40
J. M. Niles, Conn.....	336	400	320.00	51.20
J. A. Pearce, Md.....	94	130	104.00	28.80
S. S. Phelps, Vt.....	481	530	424.00	29.20
T. J. Rusk, Texas.....	1400	2994	2347.20	1227.20
W. K. Sebastian, Ark.....	1011	1900	1520.00	711.20
P. Spruance, Del.....	132	150	120.00	14.40
H. Sturgeon, Pa.....	195	300	240.00	84.00
H. L. Turney, Tenn.....	664	1207	965.60	434.40

* This is the present official distance from Washington by the most direct mail route of the postoffice, at which he receives his letters when at home. Some Members live a few miles further, some nearer to Washington than their respective postoffices.

† Excess over what would have been payable if the mileage were estimated by the shortest mail route.

‡ In these instances, an amount of Mileage appears to have been received considerably in excess of what it should have been according to the number of miles charged. The explanation, doubtless is, that allowances were made to these Senators for deficiencies of Mileage received in former years.

	(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Jos. R. Underwood, Ky.	668	740	592.00	57.50	
Wm. Upham, Vt.	518	650	720.00	307.20	
John Wales, Del.	110	110	88.00		
Isaac P. Walker, Wis.	805	1980	1664.00	1020.00	
Daniel Webster, Mass.	440	530	424.00	72.00	
J. D. Westcott, Jr. Fa.	1069	1200	960.00	104.80	
D. L. Yulee, Fa.	897	1438	1190.40	472.80	

Total Senate extra.....\$21,146.20

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amos Abbott, Mass.	454	487	\$389.60	\$26.40	
Green Adams, Ky.	519	931	744.80	329.60	
George Ashmun, Mass.	363	403	326.40	36.00	
Arch'd Atkinson, Va.	298	280	224.00	(1)	
D. M. Barringer, N. C.	442	434	347.20	(2)	
Wash. Barrow, Tenn.	684	1122	897.60	368.40	
Thomas H. Bayly, Va.	197	300	240.00	82.40	
Rich'd L. T. Beale, Va.	135	135	108.00		
Henry Bedinger, Va.	65	149	119.20	67.20	
Hiram Belcher, Me.	621	686	548.80	52.00	
K. S. Bingham, Mich.	544	1121	896.80	461.60	
Auburn Birdsall, N. Y.	296	590	472.00	235.20	
Esbon Blackmar, N. Y.	357	604	483.20	197.60	
John Blanchard, Pa.	177	212	169.60	28.00	
T. S. Bocock, Va.	178	256	204.80	62.40	
John M. Botts, Va.	117	131	104.80	11.20	
F. W. Bowdoin, Ala.	757	1148	918.40	312.80	
James B. Bowlin, Mo.	808	1528	1122.40	576.00	
Linn Boyd, Ky.	753	1300	1040.00	437.60	
Nathan'l Boydon, N. C.	355	430	344.00	60.00	
Jasper E. Brady, Pa.	90	130	104.00	32.00	
Samuel A. Bridges, Pa.	180	189	151.20	7.20	
Richard Brodhead, Pa.	190	190	152.00	(3)	
Wm. G. Brown, Va.	207	330	264.00	98.40	
Charles Brown, Pa.	138	137	109.60	(4)	
Albert G. Brown, Miss.	1047	2530	1864.00	1026.40	
Aylett Buckner, Ky.	611	987	789.60	300.80	
Armistead Burt, S. C.	548	740	592.00	153.60	
Chester Butler, Pa.	231	274	219.20	34.40	
E. C. Cabell, Fa.	1069	1180	944.00	88.80	
Richard S. Canby, O.	456	1053	842.40	477.60	
Chas. W. Cathcart, Ind.	660	1806	1444.80	916.80	
John G. Chapman, Md.	32	40	32.00	6.40	
Lucien B. Chase, Tenn.	730	1000	800.00	216.00	
Asa W. H. Clapp, Me.	545	600	480.00	44.00	
Franklin Clark, Me.	583	651	520.80	9.60	
Beverly L. Clark, Ky.	698	1062	849.60	299.20	
T. L. Clingman, N. C.	496	587	469.60	80.80	
Howell Cobb, Ga.	610	805	644.00	156.00	
W. R. W. Cobb, Ala.	687	1300	1040.00	506.40	
Wm. M. Cocke, Tenn.	466	1104	883.20	510.40	
Jacob Collamer, Vt.	607	610	488.00	2.40	
William Collins, N. Y.	436	552	521.60	172.80	
H. S. Conger, N. Y.	558	557	445.60	(5)	
Robt. B. Cranston, R. I.	408	430	344.00	17.60	
John W. Crisfield, Md.	150	209	167.20	47.20	
John Crowell, O.	303	885	708.00	465.60	
John H. Crozier, Tenn.	498	1071	856.80	458.40	
J. D. Cummins, O.	313	500	400.00	149.60	
John R. J. Daniel, N. C.	211	216	174.40	* 4.00	
Mason C. Darling, Wis.	945	1825	1460.00	704.00	
John Dickey, Pa.	356	360	288.00	4.00	
R. Dickinson, O.	423	894	795.20	460.80	
James Dixon, Ct.	326	375	300.00	31.20	
Rich'd S. Donnell, N. C.	348	443	354.40	75.00	
William Duer, N. Y.	373	554	443.20	144.80	
Daniel Duncan, O.	366	996	796.80	504.00	
Garnett Duncan, Ky.	586	922	737.60	260.80	
George G. Dunn, Ind.	621	1000	800.00	303.20	
Geo. N. Eckert, Pa.	172	230	184.00	46.40	
Joseph E. Edsall, N. J.	254	317	253.60	50.40	
Thos. O. Edwards, O.	375	771	616.80	316.80	

Elisha Embree, Ind.	712	1116	892.80	328.20	
Alexander Evans, Md.	90	92	73.60	1.60	
Nathan Evans, Ohio.	316	482	335.60	132.80	
James J. Faran, Ohio.	492	730	632.00	231.40	
John W. Farely, Pa.	420	430	341.00	8.00	
W. S. Featherston, Miss.	910	1615	1516.00	524.00	
Orlando B. Ficklin, Ill.	815	1240	1032.00	378.00	
David Fisher, Ohio.	445	810	672.00	316.00	
Thos. S. Flournoy, Va.	214	325	260.00	83.80	
John Freedley, Pa.	154	154	123.20		
Richard French, Ky.	514	785	628.00	216.80	
George Fries, Ohio.	291	540	432.00	199.20	
Andrew S. Fulton, Va.	316	412	329.50	76.80	
John P. Gaines, Ky.	511	829	676.00	247.20	
John Gayle, Ala.	1013	1243	998.40	188.00	
Meredith P. Gentry, Tenn.	695	1142	913.60	357.60	
Josh. R. Giddings, Ohio.	338	850	680.00	409.60	
William L. Gozvin, Va.	209	300	240.00	72.80	
Daniel Gott, N. Y.	337	530	424.00	154.40	
Horace Greeley, N. Y.	225	225	180.00		
James S. Green, Mo.	912	1740	1392.00	662.40	
Dudley S. Gregory, N. J.	224	229	183.20	4.00	
Joseph Grinnell, Mass.	434	451	368.80	21.60	
Artemus Hale, Mass.	433	451	368.80	22.40	
Willard P. Hall, Mo.	1122	2078	1662.40	764.80	
Nathan K. Hall, N. Y.	381	700	560.00	255.20	
David Hammons, Me.	578	695	532.00	69.60	
Jas. G. Hampton, N. J.	179	173	142.40	(6)	
Moses Hampton, Pa.	326	341	272.80	9.00	
Hugh A. Haralson, Ga.	739	963	770.40	179.20	
J. H. Harmanson, La.	1194	2524	2019.20	1061.00	
Sam. W. Harris, Ala.	826	1084	867.20	206.40	
Wm. T. Haskell, Tenn.	819	1613	1232.40	627.20	
Thos. J. Henley, Ind.	578	910	723.00	265.60	
William Henry, Vt.	445	558	446.40	91.40	
H. L. W. Hill, Tenn.	632	1110	860.00	375.20	
Henry W. Hilliard, Ala.	839	1073	862.40	191.20	
Isaac E. Holmes, S. C.	540	554	443.20	11.20	
Elias B. Holmes, N. Y.	334	656	521.80	217.60	
Geo. S. Houston, Ala.	733	1300	1040.00	453.60	
John W. Houston, Del.	135	200	156.00	52.60	
Sam'l. D. Hubbard, Ct.	326	379	313.20	42.40	
Charles Hudson, Mass.	420	513	410.40	74.40	
Washington Hunt, N. Y.	402	695	556.00	234.40	
Samuel W. Inge, Ala.	886	1600	1280.00	571.20	
Chas. J. Ingersoll, Pa.	138	140	112.00	1.60	
Jos. R. Ingersoll, Pa.	138	136	108.30	(7)	
Alexander Irvin, Pa.	218	262	209.60	35.20	
Alfred Iverson, Ga.	757	1000	800.00	194.40	
John Jamieson, Mo.	917	1708	1366.40	632.80	
Timothy Jenkins, N. Y.	366	500	400.00	117.20	
Andrew Johnson, Tenn.	437	590	472.00	122.40	
Jas. H. Johnson, N. H.	523	638	526.40	104.00	
Robt. W. Johnson, Ark.	1063	2000	1600.00	748.00	
George W. Jones, Tenn.	716	1204	963.20	330.40	
John W. Jones, Ga.	634	910	723.00	180.80	
Dav. S. Kaufman, Texas.	1347	2800	2240.00	1162.40	
Orlando Kellogg, N. Y.	501	650	520.00	119.20	
William Kennon, Jr. O.	277	462	369.60	149.00	
Thos. Butler King, Ga.	738	1042	853.60	243.20	
Daniel P. King, Mass.	456	484	387.20	22.40	
Samuel Lahm, Ohio.	313	469	375.20	124.80	
Emile La Sere, La.	1172	2357	1885.60	918.00	
Wm. T. Lawrence, N. Y.	289	610	488.00	256.80	
Sidney Lawrence, N. Y.	518	630	514.00	89.60	
Shepherd Lefler, Iowa.	871	1383	1464.00	767.30	
Lewis C. Levin, Pa.	138	137	109.60	(8)	
Thos. W. Ligon, Md.	45	45	36.00		
Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	780	1626	1300.80	676.80	
Frederick W. Lord, N. Y.	328	328	267.80		
John H. Lumpkin, Ga.	672	923	738.40	200.80	
Wm. Pitt Lynde, Wis.	805	1760	1408.00	764.00	
Wm. B. Maclay, N. Y.	232	230	184.00	(9)	
Robt. McClelland, Mich.	486	1121	896.80	508.00	
Jno. A. McClelland, Ill.	762	1227	951.60	372.60	
James McDowell, Va.	183	257	213.60	63.20	
A. R. McIlvaine, Pa.	131	178	142.40	37.60	
James J. McKay, N. C.	387	395	316.00	6.40	

* a. Name of Member.—b. Shortest postoffice distance from Washington.—c. Mileage distance paid for.—d. Mileage received.—e. Extra Mileage.

† See Note † to page 42.

(1) Undercharge \$14.40.—(2) \$6.40.—(3) \$7.20.—(4) 80 cts.—(5) 80 cts.

(6) Undercharge 80 cts.—(7) \$1.60.—(8) 80 cts.—(9) \$1.60.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Robt. M. McLane, Md....	40	40	32.00		Amos Tuck, N. H.....	430	543	496.40	12.10
James McQueen, S. C....	433	633	519.40	160.00	Thos. J. Turner, Ill.....	832	2680	1661.00	998.40
Job Mann, Pa.....	129	222	132.40	73.60	John Van Dyke, N. J.....	193	290	16.00	5.60
Horace Mann, Mass.....	431	457	373.80	28.00	A. W. Venable, N. C.....	267	295	236.00	22.40
George P. Marsh, Vt.....	513	630	544.00	133.60	Sam'l. P. Vinton, Ohio....	353	528	422.40	136.00
Dudley Marvin, N. Y.....	333	750	61.00	316.60	D. Wallace, S. C.....	451	759	607.20	236.00
Ricard I. K. Meade, Va....	149	159	120.00	8.00	Cornel' Warren, N. Y.....	273	230	224.60	1.60
John K. Miller, Ohio.....	376	466	372.80	72.00	John Wentworth, Ill.....	717	1363	1444.00	871.20
Chas. S. Morehead, Ky....	512	902	721.60	223.00	Hugh White, N. Y.....	378	391	312.80	10.40
Jona. D. Morris, Ohio.....	474	810	613.00	252.30	Wm. W. Wick, Ind.....	571	925	782.80	332.00
Isaac E. Morse, La.....	1251	2590	2099.00	1055.20	James S. Wiley, Me.....	699	795	636.00	92.00
Joseph Mullins, N. Y.....	416	557	445.60	112.80	Hezekiah Williams, Me....	671	759	607.20	70.40
Henry C. Murphy, N. Y....	233	239	181.00	(10)	David Wilmot, Pa.....	214	399	312.00	116.80
Wm. Nelson, N. Y.....	260	273	222.40	7.20	James Wilson, N. H.....	424	548	438.40	99.20
Henry Nes, Pa.....	90	100	80.00	6.00	R. C. Winthrop, Mass....	443	453	361.40	8.00
Wm. A. Newell, N. J.....	173	200	160.00	17.60	J. A. Woodward, S. C....	480	760	560.00	178.00
Henry Nicol, N. Y.....	232	230	184.00	(11)					
David Outlaw, N. C.....	260	348	278.40	70.40					
Jno. G. Palfrey, Mass....	437	461	363.80	19.20					
Chas. H. Penselee, N. H....	481	545	436.00	51.20					
Lucius B. Peck, Vt.....	516	650	520.00	167.20					
John S. Pendleton, Va....	82	96	76.20	11.20					
George Petrie, N. Y.....	390	453	362.40	52.40					
John Pettit, Ind.....	623	1311	1043.80	546.40					
Samuel O. Peyton, Ky.....	696	1117	893.60	336.80					
John S. Phelps, Mo.....	1173	1865	1492.00	633.60					
Tim. Pillsbury, Texas....	1026	2210	2210.00	891.20					
James Pollock, Pa.....	181	252	225.60	80.80					
Wm. B. Pres on, Va.....	273	345	270.00	53.60					
Harvey Putnam, N. Y....	375	675	540.00	240.00					
Gideon Reynolds, N. Y....	400	417	333.60	13.60					
R. B. Rielt, S. C.....	589	649	519.20	43.00					
Wm. A. Richardson, Ill....	833	1653	1334.40	661.00					
Thos. Richey, O.....	253	536	428.80	142.40					
John L. Robinson, Ind....	833	865	692.00	264.60					
Wm. Rockhill, Ind.....	544	1012	801.60	366.40					
Julius Rockwell, Mass....	376	420	336.60	35.20					
J. A. Rockwell, Ct.....	357	965	292.00	6.40					
J. Dixon Roman, Md.....	69	113	99.40	35.20					
Robt. L. Rose, N. Y.....	354	6	434.80	201.60					
Joseph M. Root, Ohio....	512	900	739.60	466.40					
David Rumsey, Jr. N. Y....	229	620	496.00	256.80					
Dani. B. St. John, N. Y....	294	331	241.80	29.60					
Wm. Sawyer, Ohio.....	433	250	630.00	231.60					
Robt. C. Schenck, Ohio....	431	780	621.60	255.20					
Aur. H. Shepherd, N. C....	329	400	520.00	64.00					
Elizakim Sherrill, N. Y....	312	560	293.60	14.40					
Henry H. Sibley.....	1225	2355	1834.00	904.00					
P. H. Silvester, N. Y.....	317	370	246.00	18.40					
R. F. Simpson, S. C.....	531	818	612.40	217.60					
J. I. Slingerland, N. Y....	379	360	311.20	15.20					
Ephim K. Smart, Me.....	632	701	561.80	55.20					
Caleb B. Smith, Ind.....	537	855	634.00	214.40					
Robert Smith, Ill.....	805	1543	1256.40	592.00					
Thomas Smith, Ct.....	526	580	289.00	27.20					
Fred. P. Stanton, Tenn....	915	1517	1255.60	473.60					
G. A. Starkweather, N. Y....	366	451	360.80	68.00					
Alex. H. Stephens, Ga....	604	755	664.00	120.80					
Andrew Stewart, Pa.....	195	263	210.40	54.40					
Chas. E. Stuart, Mich....	655	1230	911.00	500.00					
John Strohm, Pa.....	121	139	104.00	7.20					
Wm. Strong, Pa.....	145	195	156.00	40.00					
F. A. Tallmadge, N. Y....	232	230	184.00	(12)					
John L. Taylor, Ohio.....	440	644	515.20	195.20					
B. G. Thibodeaux, La.....	1243	2474	1979.20	984.80					
Jas. H. Thomas, Tenn....	719	1162	929.60	354.40					
James Thompson, Pa.....	456	756	621.80	264.00					
Jacob Thompson, Miss....	911	1679	1329.60	591.20					
R. W. Thompson, Ind.....	644	1061	849.80	333.60					
J. B. Thompson, Ky.....	553	934	747.20	334.80					
R. A. Thompson, Va.....	530	672	537.60	257.60					
W. Thompson, Iowa.....	900	1568	1494.40	774.20					
B. B. Thurston, R. I.....	374	460	324.00	84.80					
P. W. Tompkins, Miss....	51	1363	1570.40	720.60					
Robert Toombs, Ga.....	570	705	612.00	156.00					

* a Name of Member.—b. Shortest postoffice distance from Washington.—c. Mileage distance paid for.—d. Mileage received.—e. Extra Mileage.

(10) Undercharge \$2.40.—(11) \$1.80.—(12) \$1.60.

Total House extra..... \$52,326.40

The following is the interesting aggregate of the two tables:—

Number of Circuitous Miles charged by

Senators at 40 cents..... 52,365

Number of Circuitous Miles charged by

Representatives at 40 cents..... 150,216

Total Circuitous Miles..... 183,081

Circuitous Mileage of the House..... \$52,356.40

Circuitous Mileage of the Senate..... 21,466.00

Total Circuitous Mileage.. \$73,472.60

Economy in the Public Expenditure.

Civil, Military and Naval Mileage—Wages of Representatives—Donations—McKay's Bill defeated.

Jan. 25, J. J. McKay, of N. C., proposed to effect a saving of about \$175,000 yearly, and once in four years \$225,000, by stopping the payment of mileage for journeys not undertaken, preventing the waste of large sums annually for extra compensation to servants of Congress, inhibiting improper contracts for books to be given to members as presents, and regulating the mileage. At this session \$175,000 had been voted for mileage of members, at 40 cents, "by the most usual road;" \$75,000 for mileage of military officers, by the shortest mail-route, at 10 cents; \$30,000 for mileage of naval officers (by any route they choose to charge for), at 10 cents; and \$75,000 to \$100,000 for mileage of other civil officers, some at 10 cents—some, like the presidential messengers, at 25 cents. He introduced a bill, which was referred to the House committee of ways and means, amended, reported back, and passed the House Feb. 21; yeas 153, nays 16—the nays being Messrs. Ashmun, Brady, Chapman, Cranston, Gayle, C. J. Ingersoll, R. W. Johnson, Lynde, McClay, Pettit, Rhett, Slingerland, Taylor, Thibodeaux, Tompkins, Vinton.

It provided that, at the beginning of each session, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House should obtain from each member the name of the postoffice nearest his home, and the distance between it and his home; and then, aided by the presiding officer, fix the distance, "computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route" between said member's residence and Washington: from tables thus compiled the mileage was to be calculated. No member was to be allowed mileage for attending any extra session, "unless he shall have traveled the distance charged." Compensation for constructive journeys was prohibited. Every congressman was required, on the final settlement of his wages account, to certify that he had deducted from it all the entire days he had been absent while Congress was in session, except when sick or on business by the order of the House, or with its leave: in the latter case, he was to receive \$4 per day during such absence.

Officers of Congress and others were prohibited from purchasing or contracting for books for distribution among the congressmen, until an appropriation had been made for that specific purpose. No part of the appropriations made for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress was thenceforth to be applied to any other than the ordinary expenses of such House. It was declared illegal "to expend any part of said appropriations by virtue of any order, resolution, or other proceeding of either House, in extra compensation or allowance to any secretary, clerk, messenger, or attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them." Sec. 6 provided that the mileage, to be allowed to officers or other persons in the military, naval, or civil service, should be computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route. (See bill in Congressional Globe, p. 574.)

Although nine tenths of the House had voted that straight mileage is right, and *constructive* mileage wrong, and that paying congressmen \$8 a day when absent electioneering, or on their private business, to the injury of the public service, should be stopped; yet the above bill passed the House "with the distinct understanding that the Senate would kill it," which it did. In the House, many members who, at an early period of the session, had denounced and defeated mileage reform, in committee of the whole, where no votes are recorded, now hastened to support it, and record their names.

Already, the loss of the bill has caused a drain on the treasury for some \$40,000 of mileage to Senators, on an extra session, not one in twenty of them having traveled at all! On the 16th of January, Mr. Morse, of La., proposed to increase the mileage compensation. He was asked what it cost him to travel from New Orleans to Washington, and he said, "about one hundred dollars, and my mileage is about two thousand dollars; but I have to leave home earlier than those who live nearer to this city."

We have seen that the House declared, Feb. 21, that all gratuities or extra allowances to officers or servants whose compensation had been fixed by statute, out of the contingent fund, was an evasion of law, and must be put a stop to. How far they were sincere will appear from the fact, that, early on Sunday, March 4, the House distributed \$17,500 out of moneys intrusted to Congress only to provide for undefined contingencies, in donations among 90 persons who had each been paid by law, \$1,500 or \$1,000, down to \$500, for his services or attendance; or had received \$14 to \$3 per diem, as clerk, messenger, errand-boy, folder of printed documents, watcher of the grounds, &c., during a brief session of 90 days. Clerks, sub-clerks, messengers, doorkeepers, postmasters, and pages, got each a donation of \$250, being \$83 per month extra beyond their pay: folders and laborers were presented with a *douceur* of \$200 each; policemen had \$100 each. It was on Sunday morning, and only 116 members were in their seats: many of the others were in an extra-refectory, where strong liquors were provided for the occasion. The House agreed, 94 to 22, to pay away these gratuities, and keep no record of the way any member voted. The Senate granted a second donation to the very same persons, as gatekeepers, laborers, firemen, policemen, &c., of \$100 each, and to other well-paid attendants, &c., a further large sum in donations.

While the supply bill was before the House, E. Embree, of Ia., proposed (Jan. 9) to charge Congress mileage by the shortest mail-route; and as the N. Y. Tribune had brought the question fully before the public in December, more than the usual degree of feeling was exhibited. Mr. Tuck complained of members voting themselves presents in the shape of books—\$75,000 for the Docu-

mentary History. Jan. 24, it was moved to convert members of Congress into salaried officers, at \$2,000 per annum, and 10 cents per mile traveled. Lost, 36 to 150. Mr. Embree showed that the mileage raised the pay of many members to \$20 or \$23 per day.

[The bill of 1816, introduced by Col. R. M. Johnson, gave each member of Congress \$1,500 a year, and 50 cents per mile. From 1789 to 1816 congressmen were paid \$6 a day. When the roads were bad and traveling a costly and laborious task, mileage-money was about half what it is now that railroads and steamers have rendered a journey more cheap, easy, and expeditious. A village in Ohio that was 480 miles from Washington in 1838, went 47 miles farther off in 1839, and in 1845 was declared by its representative to have gone still farther off 323 miles! He was paid accordingly.]

Taking the pay of members into consideration, it seems but reasonable that the senator who represents a state, and the representative chosen to guard the interests of 70,000 to 80,000 citizens, from a district, ought to be fairly compensated for their time and services. Deducting the mileage of gentlemen at a great distance, the salary of a slender clerk, employed to cast up accounts and copy papers, is in very many cases higher than the wages of a congressman. Either the one is too high or the other too low. When \$6 a day were first given, the attorney-general got \$1,500 a year; now he has \$4,000, and they have \$8. Of all the powers with which the people have invested the government, that of legislation is the highest; the power of creating departments, and the right of taxation, are in Congress. Elected to guard the liberties of America, congressmen ought to hold independent stations. It was well said by Mr. Webster, 33 years since, that "there can be no better criterion by which to judge of the real influence of the people in the government, than by the degree of respectability and importance attached to the representative character."

We feel the weight of the following remarks by Mr. Webster, in his report on wages, Dec. 13, 1816:

"The geographical extent of the United States furnishes a case out of all analogy with anything which has heretofore existed in the government of any other country. There are members of Congress who reside more than a thousand miles from the seat of government; a great proportion live more than half that distance. If these members are accompanied by their families to a session of Congress, even the present compensation (\$1,500 a year), with the strictest economy, does not defray their expenses. To live within the means provided for them, they must come as exiles from their own homes; they must abandon, not only all private pursuits, but the enjoyment of all domestic relations, and live like strangers and temporary lodgers in the metropolis of their own country. How far it is wise in government to demand of those who enter its service this sacrifice of all social feelings, those who have the deepest knowledge of our nature are most competent to judge. It is a sacrifice, which will not ordinarily, and for any length of time, be made, by such as have the dearest and strongest ties to their country, and the greatest possible stake in its prosperity. If an adequate provision be not made for members of Congress, the office will fall, exclusively, into the hands of one or the other of two descriptions of persons; either of the most affluent of the country only, who can bear the charges of it without any compensation; or of those, who would accept it, not for the compensation legally belonging to it, but from the hope of turning it to account by other means. A reasonable allowance, neither extravagant on the one hand, nor parsimonious on the other, would seem to be the best security against these various evils."

Postal Reform.

After eight years' experience of the blessings attendant upon a more just and equitable arrangement of the rates of postage and the financial management of the postoffice department, a literary gentleman of London wrote to his friend in Boston, Mar. 23, 1848:—"Our postoffice system is our greatest measure for fifty years, not only political but educational for the English mind and affections. If you had any experience of the convenience of the thing, your speech would wax eloquent to advocate it." America is now considering how she may go beyond England in the way of improvement; and this national rivalry, as to which can do the most good, is a noble one. The London committee, who obtained for Rowland Hill a testimonial of his nation's gratitude, speak of cheap postage as "a measure which has opened the blessings of free correspondence to the teacher of religion, the man of science and literature, the merchant and trader, and the whole British nation, especially to the poorest and most defenseless portion of it—a measure which is the *greatest boon conferred in modern times on all the social interests of the civilized world.*"

The most important proceedings on this question, in the House of Representatives, took place on the 21st of February. James Dixon of Ct.'s bill to abolish the franking privilege was under consideration—the session was near its close—Mr. Goggin wished to amend the bill, so as to include cheap postage of letters and newspapers; but Mr. Kaufman moved to lay the bill on the table (destroy it), and was supported by Messrs. Pettit, Truman Smith, Sawyer, McClelland, and others. The reader will find the yeas and nays in Cong. Globe, p. 575. Motion lost, 81 to 104. George Ashmun, of Mass., then offered the celebrated amendment in which has given such satisfaction to the country, as follows:—"From and after the first day of July next, the rate of letter-postage shall be uniform throughout the United States, irrespective of distance; and all letters passing through the postoffice shall be charged by weight. Each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, two cents; each letter weighing more than half an ounce and not more than one ounce, four cents; each letter weighing more than one ounce and not more than two ounces, eight cents; and four cents additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce additional weight. And all letters not prepaid at the time of mailing shall be charged double postage. And the postmaster-general shall provide suitable stamps to be used in the prepayment of postage, and cause them to be kept for sale in each postoffice in the United States. And he may make to the several postmasters a compensation equal in proportion to the labor performed to what they now receive."

This simple proposition would have secured to the people the blessings of a cheap communication by letter, the franking privilege would have been abolished, and further reforms as to the conveyance of newspapers would have soon followed. No other opportunity could occur for obtaining cheap postage during that Congress. Messrs. Goggin, Palfrey, and Ashmun, supported, and Messrs. W. R. W. Cobb, Venable, Kaufman, and Sawyer, opposed, reform. Mr. Collamer wished Mr. Ashmun's resolve modified, so as to

include a free-mail for newspapers, within circles of 60 miles diameter. The House refused to record the yeas and nays on Ashmun's resolve, which was lost by one vote—yeas 61, nays 62—Mr. Collamer a nay, because it did not include free newspapers as above. He moved to table the bill—the yeas and nays were ordered, but not taken. Postal reform was lost.

In Senate, Jan. 19, Mr. Niles proposed to reduce the rate on newspapers generally, from one to half a cent, when sent in the mail under 50 miles, that is, within a circle of 100 miles diameter, the postoffice being the centre. This would leave a quarter of a cent of compensation to postmasters for the delivery of each newspaper. If vast masses of newspapers could be sent from Boston among the dense population within 50 miles of it, and the postmasters were allowed no compensation for overhauling, arranging, and delivering them, their burthen would be too heavy. The small offices would suffer. The extreme principle of low postage-rates could not be carried out unless everything that went in the mail was taxed. Senator Cameron moved, in amendment, that newspapers should circulate, postage free, within 30 miles of the publishing office. Senator Dickinson showed that newspapers are published sometimes at one place, while it appeared from the names upon them that they were issued at another place; and that, under the 30-mile rule, while in force, postmasters, taking the printed name to be real, would deliver the paper free, though issued perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Senator Westcott, Feb. 5, offered a proviso, allowing newspapers to pass free in the mail within the congressional district in which they are published. He thought that a circle of 60 or 100 miles in diameter free-postage would, in thickly-settled neighborhoods, enable the publishers to circulate large editions, while among a sparse population it would do little good; but the limits of a congressional district would give the same benefit everywhere to the same number of persons, whether the circle in which they resided was large or small.

Mr. Niles, March 2, offered a postage-bill, in Senate, and got a vote on it—yeas 20, nays 26. It provided that half-ounce letters, any distance, should pay 3 cents, if paid where mailed; otherwise to be charged 5 cents. In cities yielding \$50,000 gross postage, suitable places for depositing letters were to be selected, and carriers were to convey them free to the city postoffice; carriers were to deliver letters for a cent (in these cities only), and only one cent would be chargeable on advertised letters. Newspapers were to pay a cent when carried over, and, if not heavier than half an ounce, half a cent, when conveyed under 50 miles: editors of papers and other periodicals might exchange freely. Stamps were to be prepared by the department, which, when placed on letters by the sender, would be evidence of prepayment. The franking privilege was left untouched, and \$750,000 were to be appropriated to make good the deficiencies. The yeas, opposed to the principle of the bill, were Senators Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Jeff Davis, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, the three Johnsons, King, Mason, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance,

Turney. Petitions to Congress for lower postage-rates were very numerous, but unsuccessful in both Houses.

Mr. Niles, same day, got a clause inserted in the annual postoffice supply-bill, that, whereas a letter weighing, say 1½ ounces had been rated at 1½, it should henceforth be rated, as in England, at 2 ounces, and the like rule for other weights. This change produces uniformity under the British postal-treaty.

Mr. Goggin's postage-bill, in the House, proposed to levy a 3 cent tax on half-ounce letters inland, prepaid; otherwise 6 cents, all distances. On newspapers he desired to charge, for all distances, one cent, largest; half a cent, middle size; and one fourth of a cent for papers under 500 square inches, say 18 by 33. Franking, whether of letters, documents, or anything else, was to be totally abolished, although petitions might be sent free by mail. \$750,000 were proposed to be voted for defective revenue during 1849. He showed that franking had been abolished in England; that it had been worth to commercial houses \$1,300 to \$3,800 per annum; that the queen had now to pay her own postage-bills; that the franking privilege had been abused in the United States, and ought to be done away. A patent-office report, sent by mail, weighed 82 tons.

On the 21st of Dec., 1848, a letter, which filled about seven columns of the N. Y. Tribune of the 25th, was addressed to Mr. Cave Johnson by S. R. Hobbie, 1st assistant, proposing an excellent practical system of postal reform, and going fully into details. In Great Britain, large sums are saved yearly by subjecting every office and individual to a really efficient, systematic accountability. We hope that this vital part of the scheme will receive the early attention of Congress.

Our forms of keeping postage accounts are very complicated, and Mr. Hobbie shows that on the returns of revenue by postmasters there is practically no real check at all. If they and their clerks are honest, the revenue is accounted for; if not, not. In bagging the mails, all the postmasters and their clerks on a route have access to the same bag; distributing-offices often delay the mails, "in thousands of instances causing detentions." Our postal system is that which England has abandoned; our post-bills are not examined nor compared; they afford hardly any check for securing complete accountability. Mr. Hobbie states the mode of mailing, keeping accounts, checking receipts, tracing letters, and paying money, in practice in the 2,000 offices of Britain; shows where it would be practicable here, and the cases in which we would have to vary from it, and why. In this mode, and by no other, he adds, can the United States system be improved. The British corresponding and forwarding system of mailing brings every penny paid for postage faithfully into the ledger of the accountant-general of England. The checks there are all real and effective. Low postage-rates, doubled if not prepaid, real accountability, and no payments to paymasters for delivering newspapers, work admirably. Newspapers pay two cents each of stamp-duty whether mailed or not, which prevents the issue of one, two or three-cent sheets, as with us. With the republic of 1848, in France, came cheap letter and newspaper postage—education for the million.

United States and Foreign Postage-Rates.

INLAND LETTER POSTAGE.—For three hundred miles, or under that distance, 10 cents per ounce; 5 cents per half-ounce or under.

For distances greater than 300 miles, 20 cents per ounce; 10 cents per half-ounce or under.

Letters over half an ounce and under an ounce are charged an ounce. Any weight over an ounce and under two ounces is charged two ounces; any fractional part of an ounce is paid for as an additional ounce; two and one fourth ounces pay the same as three ounces.

A postage of six cents is charged on letters and packets brought into the United States in any private ship or vessel, or carried from one port there-in to another, if they are to be delivered at the postoffice where the same shall arrive; and two cents are added to the rates of postage if designed to be conveyed to any other place. Postmasters receive one cent for every letter or packet received by them to be conveyed by any (private) ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port to another in the United States.

Any person who shall deposit in the postoffice, to go by mail, two or more letters, addressed to different persons, within the U. S., under one envelope (say, a letter of introduction to one man, enclosed in a business-letter to another), shall forfeit ten dollars, half to the informer.

INLAND NEWSPAPER, PAMPHLET, HANDBILL, AND CIRCULAR POSTAGE.—Newspapers, when not over 1,900 square inches, are conveyed from one postoffice to another, within the same state, for one cent; and any distance not more than 100 miles at the same rate, and 1½ cents for any greater distance: within the U. S. Letter-carriers employed in cities are not to receive more than ¼ a cent for the delivery of newspapers or pamphlets. The postage on newspapers not sent from the office of publication (1 cent or 1½ cents, according to distance) to be prepaid; and the whole postage, in all cases, when directed to foreign countries.

All pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind of printed or other matter (except newspapers), are charged at the rate of 2½ cents per copy, of no greater weight than one ounce, and 1 cent additional for each additional ounce, any fractional excess of not less than ½ an ounce being regarded as an ounce. The sea postage on each pamphlet is 3 cents, with the above rates added when transported inland. Handbills, circulars, and advertisements, not exceeding one sheet, pay 3 cents each for any distance (inland); to be prepaid. The sea postage on price-currents is 3 cents, with inland postage added.

BRITISH AND IRISH CORRESPONDENCE.—POSTAGE-RATES.—The scale of full postage-rates on letters passing between any part of the United States and the United Kingdom is as follows:

The weight of a single letter is half an ounce. For every letter not exceeding half an ounce, the postage is one single-rate. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates. Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates; and so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of it. Between any office in the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and any office in Great Britain or Ireland, the entire sea and inland postage is 24 cents the single letter (48 cents per ounce), which may be prepaid or not, and sent either by the British or the American mail-steamers. Letters passing between any part of Great Britain and Ireland and any part of the United States, may be prepaid (the full postage) at the place where they are mailed, or they may be sent unpaid, the same as between New York and Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.—Newspapers may be mailed or delivered at any postoffice in the United States, to or from Great Britain or Ireland, on the pay-

ment of 2 cents each. He who mails pays 2; he who receives pays other 2. Newspapers may be sent in transit through the United States, and also through Great Britain, to or from foreign countries, &c., at a transit charge of 2 cents per newspaper, to be paid by the postoffice of one country that of the other. Periodical works and pamphlets may be sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each, if they do not exceed two ounces, and at 1 cent per ounce or fraction when they exceed that weight, to be collected in the United States: they will be subject to an additional charge in Britain or Ireland.

FOREIGN LETTER-CORRESPONDENCE WHEN SENT THROUGH THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE.—On all correspondence between the United States and the following countries, the *United States postage*, and it only, must be collected in the United States, prepayment when sent, and on delivery when received, at the rate of 5 cents the single letter when conveyed by British packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 40 cents), and 21 cents the single letter when conveyed by United States packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 70 cents), to wit:

Greece, Naples, Smyrna, Tuscany, and Alexandria, via Marseilles; Algeria, Austria, and the Austrian states; Baden; Bavaria; Belgium; Bremen; Brunswick; Denmark; France; German states; Hanover; Hamburg; Hanover; Holland; Lubec; Malta; Moldavia; Norway; Oldenburg; Poland; Prussia; Roman states; Russia; Saxony; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey, in Europe; Venetian states; Wallachia; Wittenburg, British West Indies, viz., Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad, &c.

This leaves the British and foreign postage to be collected at the other end of the route.

FOREIGN POSTAGE-RATES, BY THE U. S. BREITEN LINE OF MAIL-PACKETS.—Foreign letter-stage to be charged in addition to United States stage, to wit:

	Cents.		Cents.
Tona.....	6	Mecklenb'gh Strelitz..	12
men.....	nothing.	Nassau or Prussia.....	12
unswick.....	6	Oldenburg.....	5
tha or Darmstadt ..	12	Saxe Meiningen.....	12
ankfort-on-the-Main..	12	Saxe Weimar.....	12
mburg or Hanover 6		Saxony (kingdom).....	12
bec.....	9	Wurtemberg.....	12

Single letters limited to half an ounce, and postage may be prepaid or left unpaid, or the U. S. stage alone may be prepaid.

Denmark—Copenhagen, &c.22 cents.
Norway—Bergen, Christiana, &c.30 "
St. Petersburg or Cronstadt.....24 "
Sweden—Stockholm and furthest parts..39 "
Single letter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; U. S. postage to be prepaid.
The single letter to the following places is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; S. postage only is to be prepaid. Foreign postage, viz.: Cairo or Alexandria, 37 cts.; Austria, den, or Eastern Italy, 18 cts.; Switzerland, 21 cts.; Bavaria, 22 cts.; Greece or Constantinople, cts.

Naval Prize Money.

A bill passed the Senate, Feb. 1st, granting \$9,000 (in addition to \$50,000 paid Mrs. D. already, for the capture, by Decatur, and his crew, of the Philadelphia, and her destruction Tripoli, forty-five years ago. Most of the officers and seamen are dead. It was not carried through the House. The Statutes, p. 79, provide that the net proceeds of captures by the navy shall be placed in the treasury within sixty days after the sale by the marshal, as also money in the hands of prize agents. The law for their appointment is repealed.

Temperance in the Navy.

J. A. Rockwell, of Ct., moved the House, Jan. 31, to introduce a proviso against naval rations of ardent spirits, into the annual supply bill. A. S. Fulton, Va., proposed 5 cents per day instead. J. Pollock, Pa., said 4. The principle was reported in this form:

"That ardent spirits shall not hereafter constitute any part of the navy rations, but in lieu thereof there shall be allowed four cents per day. That neither ardent spirits nor liquor of any kind whatever shall be introduced or kept aboard any national vessel or other vessel in the service of the United States, except as a part of the medicinal stores."

This proviso was rejected in the House, Feb. 6, ayes 63, noes 71. The ayes and noes were ordered, says the Congressional Globe, but they are not on record.

Flogging in the Navy.

Feb. 9, Mr. Hale presented many petitions, in Senate, asking that spirit-rations and flogging of our fellow citizens in the naval service might be abolished. Five years ago, the House of Representatives had sent a bill to the Senate to abolish flogging, but the Senate interfered for the continuance of the cat-of-nine-tails. A bill from the House, now referred to the naval committee, again asks the abolition of this cruel and barbarous custom. He had procured a return of the floggings in three months, to June 30, 1847; and on board the ship "Cyane" they got along with 57 lashes, while in some other ships 903 were required during same period. A very intelligent sailor assured him, that he is ready to prove that the official statement comes short of one third of the actual floggings given. Under a law of Congress, sailors enlisting for a given time may be detained for a longer time when the officer in command thinks their services will be required. The seaman says, "No: by law I am not required to do duty." He is tied up, degraded, and gets 12 lashes. "Well, will you now do duty?" "No; my engagement is at an end." "You won't?—then take 12 more." "Now will you do it?" "No." "Then take a third dozen." And in this way, for no offence, the barbarous process is repeated, and an American freeman, the defender of his country, flogged almost to death, as if he were a dog, for merely maintaining what he believes to be his right, according to the agreement made with his country. That such is the case, appears on record in the judicial tribunals of this district. We give the seaman strong drink, we accustom him to the use of ardent spirits, and the naval officers, on evidence in court, affirm that drunkenness requires the lash, and that when we do away with liquor we will no longer need the whip to our seamen's backs. On board the Marion, in 38 days, to 8th Jan., 1847, 23 sailors were flogged with the cat, 12 lashes each, for getting drunk and running away, and so on through a long list of ditto ditto. You degrade and brutalize the American sailor by law, and then by law flog him for being just what you have made him. I find one sailor flogged for bad cooking! The captain's stomach is out of order; the cook could not suit his palate, and was tied up and received twelve stripes on his naked back, to improve his skill! On board the Germantown, one sailor got seven, and another five lashes for not being properly dressed at quarters. Had they forgotten to put the proper tie on their naval cravat? Are not these men our brethren? They are not the descendants of the curly-headed African, on whose behalf it is so offensive here to utter one word of sympathy—they are the fair-haired, rosy-cheeked sons of New-

England and the West. Shall the United States Senate longer interpose to prolong this relic of feudalism, standing up between humanity and the repeated efforts of the House for a defence of a detestable and degrading punishment, compared with which the servitude of the South is freedom, and Algerine cruelty Christian kindness?

In reply to Senator Westcott, he playfully suggested that Congress should regulate the mode of cooking beefsteaks, and tying cravats, so as to prevent future outrages.

In the House, Jan. 18, on motion of Wm. Sawyer, a proviso was added to the annual supply-bill, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to issue an order for the immediate abolition of the practice of flogging in the U. S. Navy. Ayes 79, Noes 37. In Senate it was moved that this proviso should be struck out.—Mr. Badger, of N. C., believed that all the officers and all the good seamen in the navy highly approve of flogging, and would feel that they were wronged if the cat-o'-nine-tails were abolished. Time had proved its usefulness—discipline could not be maintained without it, unless the naval laws are rewritten in blood, and death made the penalty of minor offences.—Mr. Hale said that if official reports were true, there was a stream of blood gushing from the back of the American sailor from January to December, and was not that writing our history in blood? Have not lives been recently taken in this way without even the form of a trial? Is it for this that freemen are called out to peril life? Is this American liberty? I would exchange all the glory our gallant tars have won, for the power to blot out from memory the bloody record of the legalized brutality of flogging freemen—flogging them sometimes even to death without a trial. Why should generous American seamen be the only class, even of convicts, thus degraded and humbled? In the army this detestable mode of punishment has been abolished: are our seamen less worthy of protection than even the meanest felons? We have tried what brutalizing the sailor would do; let not the Senate longer stand in the way of an effort to call forth his noble and manly qualities. Let not the men who are the right arm of our national defense be pointed at with the finger of scorn, as the only class of citizens subject to a degradation most revolting to humanity. Very lately an officer of the navy has been recommended for dismissal from the service, for an abuse of this power, by a court-martial. What then? The pen that approves the sentence remits the penalty! In the British navy floggings have produced mutiny—as long as a sailor retains the feelings of a man, the whip will and it ought to produce mutiny, and the sympathies of our people would be with the mutineers.—Mr. Badger reminded the Senate, that under the operation of the flogging system the navy has acquired most signal glory, and that the seamen are very obedient. How can our officers be humane, if it be true (as Mr. Hale had stated) that the blood of our seamen is continually flowing? Because some men abuse wholesome rules, shall they be annihilated? If mutiny shall take place through this check, the senator from N. H. may find the delinquents pleading before the tribunal that tries them a recommendation given in this chamber. There never has been a navy whose seamen have conducted themselves with more propriety, and who have almost universally yielded a ready and cheerful obedience to authority, than that of the U. S. Few men of them require corporeal punishment.—Mr. Hale. Here is a return of one ship in a three-months' cruise: nine hundred lashes—ten a day—three hundred a month, for the service, on the backs of free citizens. Does the senator for N. C. think this stream of blood large enough to illustrate my argument? Such inflictions are a cruel tyranny, and did not our republican fathers believe that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God"?

Was it the whip applied to the naked back of Americans that gave victory to our country in the dark morning of its struggle? If the whip is necessary, why not administer it to midshipmen also? Ah! that would not do at all. Was it not the British practice to apply a rope's end to British midshipmen in the days of England's greatest naval glory?—Mr. Butler asked if sailors in our merchant service could not now be flogged with a rope's end.—Mr. Hale said that they could, and he would try to get that law repealed next. Meantime the Senate is the bulwark of the flogging system, but the public scorn and indignation will yet reach it.—Mr. Yulee defended the lash, and assured the Senate that flogging was not so painful as many supposed. The cat-o'-nine-tails and the spirit-ration could not be dispensed with.—Mr. Niles asked whether they would longer endure that for some petty act a sailor should be punished without trial, in a manner unknown to felons solemnly convicted under the criminal law.—Senator Breese (late of Illinois) said there was no degradation to a sailor in being whipped: he does not feel it, nor do his associates. Discipline could not be preserved at sea if flogging were abolished: the naval officers of Russia, America, England, and France, were in favor of corporeal punishment.—Mr. Clayton said that it was inflicted under the law of April 23, 1800, and that a penitentiary could not be carried on board a man-of-war. He called for the yeas and nays, and hoped for a strong vote.—Mr. Hale replied that one would think that American seamen were not our sons and brothers, but incarnate fiends pressed into our service, to whose hearts there was no appeal but through the lash on their backs. He wondered if they ever had mothers, or sisters, or children. Senators seemed to think that no other appeal to their understandings except a rope could ever be successful! There was a case of a seaman named Herring, who refused to obey some order, and he got four hundred lashes—twelve lashes every time he refused: this is the rule while life lasts.—Mr. Dickinson said: here is a proposition to repeal at one fell swoop all laws and parts of laws that authorize corporeal punishment of common sailors in the U. S. navy. I am not prepared to do this. The arbitrary and despotic power to inflict corporeal punishment he believed to be necessary to some extent in both the army and the navy. Let the subject go to a committee.—Mr. Benton was not in favor of scourging American citizens; but thought Mr. Hale's amendment was in the wrong bill, and would vote against it. [But, although the question was immediately taken, he did not vote either way.] Mr. Hale's amendment is in these words:

"And all laws and parts of laws heretofore passed authorizing the infliction of WHIPPING in the naval service of the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed."

And the vote thereon was 17 to 32, viz.:

YEAS [for abolishing flogging]: Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Borland, Bradbury, Cameron, Clarke, John Davis, Dix, A. C. Dodge, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Metcalfe, Niles, Underwood, Upham, Walker.

NAYS [against its abolition]: Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Jeff. Davis, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Henry Johnson, H. V. Johnson, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee.

On the 1st of March, Senator Greene, of R. I., said he was for abrogating the lash, but only at the proper time and place, and in the proper manner—after a substitute had been provided. Only a hundred lashes can be given and the law has been 50 years in force. [The U. S. got along till 1800 without it.] Our legislation in this case was not for men looking to advancement, but for a class of men three-fourths of whom are foreigners, unedu-

cated and unacquainted with our laws and habits. In the army the men are now punished by the chain and ball, by suspension by the thumbs [torture], and by what is called the gag, with other punishments as degrading as any that man can suffer. Abolish the lash, and the gag, &c., may be substituted.

Punishments in the Navy, 1848.

Mr. Secretary Mason's return of punishments fills an octavo volume of 341 pages. The instrument by far the most generally used to scourge the seamen is the cat-o'-nine-tails. They are also scourged with colts, boys' colts, a piece of 9-thread rope, a kitten, and nettles. The general method is to whip them on the naked back, but occasionally a milder course is adopted. We meet with the same names over and over again, at short intervals, in some ships. One of the punishments stated is reducing parties offending to the ranks, but the rewards are not named. Some have their grog stopped for a time. Many returns are full and distinct: in other cases the offences are stated, but the punishments left blank—or the punishments given, and the offence and rank of the culprits withheld. Sometimes no offence is alluded to, but we are told that so many men got 12 lashes each, by order of an officer named.

The chief cause of all insubordination is plainly seen to be strong drink—drunkenness; drunk; drunk on duty; stealing liquor; fighting while intoxicated; for refusal, disobedient, insolent, while drunk; smuggling liquor: doubling the grog allowance; these and similar offences are everywhere met with. Commander Shubrick, after enumerating very many applications of the scourge, on board the *Saratoga*, adds, that “the cause of the majority of these offences may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the use of liquor, little or no punishment being found necessary at sea where the men could not obtain it.” Commander Du Pont arrives at same conclusions.

Beside the above, desertion, gambling, skulking, sleeping at the wrong time, missing muster, disorderly conduct, mutinous language, absent without leave, are offences often punished with twelve strokes of the cat. There is no uniform scale of punishment, and the descriptions of the offences are not seldom indefinite; but no one can read the volume without a feeling of horror, and a deep sense of the imperfection of the whole scourging system.

The following are specimens, the numbers being the strokes of the cat on the man's back: stealing Major Ringgold's wig 12; bad cooking 12; tearing a man's frock 9; disobedience 12; skulking 12; filibusiness 12; disrespect 12; running in debt on shore 12; striking schoolmaster 12; quarreling 12; do. 12; asleep at lead-line 6; running from boat 12; smoking in the top 12; insolence to boatswain 12; stealing poultry 12; smoking after hours 12; negligence 9; contempt 6; “sleeping” 12; insolence to gunner 12; drunkenness, and suspicion of having broken into a spirit-room 12 [p. 72]; staying on shore all night 12; striking a midshipman 9; noise at quarters 6; neglect of duty 12; insolence 12; missing muster 12; improper language 12; overstaying his liberty [captain's cook] 12; dirty and unwashed clothes [boy] 12; not turning out when watch called 12; spitting on the paint 6; being out of his hammock after hours 12; stealing water 12; asleep on post 12; leaving boat 12; browning overboard top of a spittoon 6; taking bread out of oven 9; neglecting his mess utensils 2; below on his watch 12; treating Mr. Myers with contempt 12; taking clothes on shore to sell 3; skylarking on gr-deck 6; do. on gun-deck 10; drunkenness and desertion 12; smoking pipe aft 2; walked on spar-deck 9; purchasing clothes without permission 9; eight men 12 each, by order of commodore—offence not stated [p. 248]; fifteen

do. do. [p. 249]; making noise in school 6; rolling shot about decks 12; making threats 12; laziness [p. 254] 12; making noise 12; swimming round yard-wall 12; hanging clothes in rigging 8; not properly dressed at quarters 7.

The Public Lands.

Some part of the time of Congress was occupied in considering what is the best mode of disposing of the national domain for the general good, but nothing essential was accomplished. The loan act of Jan. 28, 1847, pledged the unsold national estate for the payment of certain debts thereby created. The supply-bill of 1849, § 3, Stats. p. 67, repeals that pledge.

Dec. 21, 1848, in the House, J. A. McClernand moved a resolution, which was adopted, 104 to 60, as follows:

“Resolved, That the present traffic in the public lands should cease, and that they should be disposed of to occupants and cultivators on proper conditions, at such a price as will nearly indemnify the cost of their purchase, management and sale.”

Feb. 27, 1849, W. R. W. Cobb introduced a bill to graduate the price of the public lands. If three years in market, the price “to actual settlers and cultivators” was to be \$1 per acre till July, 1850; the remainder 75 cents till July, 1852; and so on till the price reached 12½ cents in 1855. The session was near its close, nothing was done: as drawn, the bill would have given millions of acres to speculators for a trifle.

Early in the session (Dec. 13), Horace Greeley's bill (664) to discourage speculation in the public lands, and secure homes thereon to cultivators and settlers, was referred to the committee on lands, and not again heard from till Feb. 27. Mr. G. said that it was the only bill before the committee proposing to recognize the principle that a man is entitled to live somewhere, although he has no money to buy land with. It provided that every citizen or applicant for citizenship might settle upon 160 acres of the national domain, subject to private entry at lowest price, and get a certificate of pre-emption there-to for next seven years. On proving that he lived on the land, and had improved it and built a dwelling, he was to have 40 acres free, if single, or any 80 acres of it if married, without payment. The other 80, or 120 acres, he might buy during said seven years at \$14, and interest. Anybody might buy at \$14 any quantity of the public lands, on making affidavit that he required it for his own use and improvement. If not for his own use, the minimum price to be \$5 per acre.

Mr. Goggin moved to table the bill: Mr. Greeley asked the yeas and nays: the House refused to make a record of the yeas and nays upon it, only twenty members rising in favor of the proposition. The bill was lost.

In this free republic there are millions of people landless, and living anywhere only by others' permission, while all around them land is rising in value as population increases. Wages in many sections are falling, while rents and food grow dearer, and employment becomes more and more scanty and precarious. It is a hard chance to-day for any mere laborer to buy and pay for a decent farm in any well-settled portion of the country. To remove to a new region is

costly, and generally involves more or less sickness during the first years of exposure and acclimation; and the price charged for wild land too often sweeps away the settler's little all, when he greatly needs stock, furniture, implements, &c. But the government's charge might be paid if the speculator's grasp and his exactions could be avoided. To pay ten shillings an acre for land, though often difficult, can hardly be impossible; but to pay the speculator twenty-five to fifty per cent. a year added to this is indeed a sore burden. Many men who have been trying it these twenty years, are now further from success than ever.

Congress should act. Even in mercy to the speculators, generally overgorged and many of them ruined by their vast investments, it should prohibit all future sales except to actual settlers, and should sell to these only on conditions which will prevent future aggregation. It should allow every landless man to take a few acres to live on—no matter if but forty—without any charge whatever. It should allow no settler, even, to buy beyond one hundred and sixty acres except at an enhanced price. In short, it should legislate so that the public lands would become private only in the hands of those who really need them.

In the Commissioner of the Land-Office's report, Nov. 30, 1848, he states that in that year 9,459,741 acres had been proclaimed for sale, and that about as much more would be brought into market in 1849. He earnestly recommends that the pre-emption privilege be extended to all actual settlers on the public lands, whether surveyed or not; and reminds Congress that to the labor, the sufferings, and the toil, of the hardy pioneers and their descendants, do we now owe the flourishing and prosperous condition of the western states. He also suggests measures for preventing fraudulent declarations, by means of which many lots are withheld from *bona fide* settlers. The 16th section is granted to every township for a support to its schools: this section often proves worthless, and the commissioner advises Congress to allow the townships to select better land where section 16 is bad. In 13 states, admitted since 1790, Congress has reserved 10,807,958 acres for common schools, 823,951 acres for universities, and upward of 8,000,000 acres for internal improvements. On Jan. 1, 1849, there were 345,913,344 acres remaining unsold, of offered and unappropriated lands in the twelve land states, the whole contents or area of which were 392,579,200 acres; 78,812,286 acres were then unsurveyed: 100,209,636 acres had been sold for \$136,772,077, the average price per acre being \$1.35. The commissioner states the length of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, within the U. S., at 3,500 miles: the extent of the Pacific coast at 1,620; and the shore line of the United States at 33,063 miles: Texas he divides into, Texas proper, between the Sabine and Nueces, 148,569 square miles; between the Nueces and Rio Grande (no part of Texas), 52,018; and north of Paso and Ensenada river to 42° north [Santa Fé country, New Mexico], 124,933: total 325,520 square miles. Since the Union, eight free and nine slave states have been admitted. California will doubtless apply for admission this winter. Oregon and Minnesota are fast filling up.

Branch Mints—Gold Coinage.

On the 3d of March, it was enacted that double eagles and gold dollars should be coined at the mint. [Stats. p. 104.] There are very few gold dollars in circulation; they get into the hands of the bankers and brokers, and dollar-bills are kept in circulation instead. Perhaps there have not been many of them struck off as yet. In the House, this measure met with considerable opposition. Some affirmed that the gold dollar would be easily counterfeited; others, that it was not required.

In all his annual reports, Mr. Secretary Walker had strongly recommended the establishment of a branch mint at New York, which, in his opinion, was advancing to its ultimate position as the emporium of universal commerce, the centre of international exchanges, and the storehouse of the world's products. London accumulates coin and bullion, and provides for their speedy coinage, without expense: America should do the same at New-York, for the benefit of the whole Union. Merchants should be enabled to exchange their bullion or foreign coin for American in a few hours or moments, or at once to receive certificates of deposit: in four years, to March, 1849, \$40,000,000 would have been coined by the U. S. treasury department, and there would have been several millions more had there been a branch mint in New York. Mr. Walker estimated the coin brought into the U. S. by IMMIGRANTS from abroad at \$8,000,000 yearly, and intimated that the assistant-treasurer at New York would become the treasurer of a branch mint there. The government had exacted from the merchants of New-York, in a year, \$35,360,678, in specie, for duties, and a mint would render their payments far more easy.

A bill to establish a branch mint at New York was made the special order for the first Tuesday in February, by a vote of 141 to 46, in the House; but it was on the last day of the session that it passed, and a vote for the suspension of the 16th rule of both Houses, though obtained in the House, failed in the Senate, where the bill had a third reading, and was lost for want of time. A California branch bill was also before the House.

It pays to carry copper ore from Cornwall and Cuba to Wales, and from the shores of Lake Superior to Pittsburg, to be smelted. One mint at London serves the British empire—half a dozen would only be useful in the way of increasing executive patronage, so often and so effectually used to soften the patriot's flinty heart. Why would not a mint at New-York, with a branch at New-Orleans, serve for the Union? The mint should be located in New-York, where bullion and foreign coin are mainly received and held; and whenever a mint shall be established at New-York, there will be no more use for one in Philadelphia than in Vermont. We have four mints already, which is at least two too many. A bill retrenching our mint expenditures by abolishing the North Carolina and Georgia branches, and removing the chief mint to New York, would secure a far larger aggregate coinage, at a much smaller expense. Was there ever another government in the universal world that supported a mint and three branches in order to coin five and a half millions' worth of specie per annum? Did ever another nation keep up two branch mints for the sake of a coin-

age of \$650,000 per annum? The deposits of gold, the produce of U. S. mines, at the four mints, for coinage in 1848, were of the value of \$241,544. The value of the U. S. coinage that year was \$5,879,728. Since 1824 North Carolina has furnished nearly four millions of gold ore for coinage. In eleven years, to 1849, our three branch mints, at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, received of U. S. gold, \$5,649,373 as deposits for coinage. In fifty-six years, to 1849, the U. States mint (including its three branches, during the last eleven years) coined of gold, silver, and copper, \$151,017,714, or less than \$2,700,000 a year. Count the cost of *four* mints, and it will be found to be a heavy and useless burthen on the public treasury.

Election and Rejection of General Shields.

On the 5th of March, 1849, at an extra session of the Senate, Messrs. Pearce, Upham, Cooper, Butler, Borland, Walker, Dodge, Seward, Morton, Dawson, Norris, Whitcomb, Soule, and Smith, senators elect, were qualified. When James Shields, of Illinois, was named, Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin, called in question his eligibility, and moved to refer his credentials to the judiciary committee. Next day, Mr. Douglass moved that Gen'l Shields be sworn in, on which arose discussions which fill sixty-six columns of the Congressional Globe.

Mr. Walker desired a previous inquiry, as it was a better course than admitting and then expelling him: he wished the question of his (Shields's) eligibility fully settled before he was sworn in. Mr. Webster, and a majority of the senators, decided that General Shields could take his seat, which he did. On the 7th, Messrs. Benton, Felch, Mason, Webster, and Pearce, were appointed to inquire into his eligibility; and they reported on the 13th, that Shields had been elected by the State of Illinois on the 13th of January, 1849; that he had admitted that he was by birth an alien—that he was naturalized Oct. 21, 1840—and that his election was void, as he lacked several months of being a citizen for nine years. Shields's oath, when naturalized, was, that he was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, May 17, 1810; came to the U. S. when a minor; had resided in them since he was 18 years old, or during the last 21 years. On the question being stated, viz., whether the Senate would declare his election void, General Shields remarked, that there was no competitor to contest his seat; no memorial complaining of the election. He believed there were not five men in Illinois who would on these grounds have come forward and contested it: the only objection had arisen in the Senate. He (S.) had resided 17 years in Illinois; been in the Legislature, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Commissioner of the Land-Office, Auditor of Public Accounts, General in the U. S. Army, and even for three days Governor of Oregon—offices requiring naturalization. Mr. Walker, however, had a right to do what no one in Illinois would have done; and if his (Gen. S.'s) own State would now desert him, after he had tried to prove his fidelity to his country by every act of his life, it was his intention never again to offer for any office. The resolution of the committee he would not oppose.—Mr. MASON said that the committee were guided by the action of the Senate in Mr. Gallatin's case. Gallatin was born in Geneva, 1761; emigrated to the U. S. 1790; took the oath of allegiance to Va. 1785; was elected to the Senate, from Pa. 1793; his seat was contested 1794, and his election declared void, 14 to 12, because he had not been nine years a citizen.—Mr. FOOTE moved to postpone further proceedings till December.—Mr. SEWARD said that nine years' citizenship, at the commence-

ment of General Shields's term, would have been sufficient. He would vote to postpone if General S. expected to produce further evidence. He (Mr. Seward) had but little respect for the wisdom that prescribed the nine-year qualification.—Mr. HALE, on the contrary, respected that provision the most.—General SHIELDS asked Mr. Foote to withdraw his motion, and then tendered his resignation, by letter, to the reading of which Mr. Webster objected.—A motion to lay the resolution of the committee on the table was then lost, 15 to 34; and Mr. FOOTE said he feared that it was intended to fix a brand on the general's forehead, because, though born and cradled in the land where once flourished a Grattan, a Curran, and an Emmet, he had presumed to aspire to high station in a republic. Why declare the election and commission, *ab initio*, void? Was it not enough to declare General S.'s seat vacant, by reason of his present incompetency to occupy it? Why make a victim to propitiate the accursed spirit of Native-Americanism? Gentlemen who were for a 21-years' qualification to candidates for naturalization, might vote that the election and commission were void.—Mr. DOUGLASS. Shall we disfranchise Illinois for two years? General S. has resigned—the seat is vacant. You have declared that a governor can not fill a vacancy, as a vacancy, for a term not originally filled. It is proposed now to say that the seat of General S. is vacant; but that as an unconstitutional election has been held, the governor can not fill the vacancy: the legislature do not meet till 1851. To this he could not assent. Gen'l Shields will have been more than nine years a citizen when the first regular term of the Senate commences next December. Why put Illinois to the expense of a special session of the legislature? Was it not enough to declare the seat vacant?—Mr. HALE wished Gen'l S.'s letter read, instead of retaining him in order to reject him.—Mr. WEBSTER. If a man has no seat, how can he resign it? If the election was void, there is a vacancy already.—Mr. DOUGLASS. If no one had objected, and General S. had sat for six years, who would have said that his votes were invalid? His acts here are valid, and his election, till the Senate declare his seat vacant. Acts had been passed by the casting vote of a member of the H. of R. whose seat was afterward vacated. They were valid. Would it have been so if his election had been void, as if he had never sat there?—Mr. BERRIEN. We have decided that he was disqualified to sit and vote; how then can he resign?—Mr. DOUGLASS. He has taken his seat, and is its constitutional occupant till legally displaced, or till he resign.—Mr. BUTLER said that as General Shields had no valid title on Mar. 4, he had no title at all. A deed founded on a void consideration is no deed.—Mr. UNDERWOOD. The vacancy is produced, not by the individual lacking the qualifications, but by the judgment of the body which investigates the case; by the sentence. The constitution knows no difference between the acts of a *de facto* senator and one rightfully such. The title to the seat is valid till a vacancy is declared to exist. He wished the resignation to be allowed to take effect.—Mr. DAWSON said, that in case of a marriage in which there were causes pre-existing to render it unlawful, a divorce would be granted, the marriage would be declared void from the first, and the children illegitimate.

The General's letter was read, and Mr. HALE moved to accept his resignation, and inform Illinois of the vacancy, rather than be guilty of the act of discourtesy proposed, of withholding that notification.—Mr. BADGER did not believe that the resignation had produced the vacancy—the title proved to be no title at all: he had no right to sit and vote.—Mr. DOWNS. Why should the Senate continue to discuss the merits of a claim that is withdrawn? If we go on, it is to hold on to and make a victim

of General Shields. No one in Illinois had complained; the Senate had inquired from mere impulse, as it were. General S. had retired from his position, and his admission or continuance were no longer questions.

Mr. Hale's motion was tabled, 20 to 15. Mr. Mason said the committee's resolution was a copy of the one adopted in Gallatin's case. The election was void—it could not have been made good. General S. was incompetent to resign—he had no title to his seat. The Senate refused to table the resolution declaring the election void—18 to 32.

Mr. Douglass was checked by Mr. Mangum when affirming that they were persecuting his colleague, and refusing him those decent courtesies that had never been refused to another. He went on, however, to say that the object was to fix a brand upon a brave man, and to insult a sovereign State. Mr. Shields had poured out his blood for the honor and fame of his country, and was he to be the first to be refused the right to resign?—Mr. Foote said that General S., though born in Ireland, had never failed to sympathize with republican progress: he had been baptized with blood and fire into the American family on the battle-plain of Mexico, and his heroic deeds had become a part of the national history. Would they discredit a man before the world who had been faithful in peace and glorious in war, in the very Chamber where his deeds had been solemnly enrolled, and his claim to public gratitude stood confessed? If General S. resigns whatever title he had, be it good or bad, if he gives up all claim, what more can be desired? Shall he be declared an impostor and a usurper?—Mr. Butler did not say but that the general might have resigned at first [although Walker's resolution was before the Senate when he took his seat]; but not now when the matter had been brought up.—Mr. Dawson condemned Mr. Foote's remarks as offensive. The constitution had prohibited General S.'s election—the election could therefore not qualify him—the Senate must say that his election was void—he could not take the office—the legislature had failed to elect a qualified person. General Cass said that as Mr. Shields claimed no seat, the intended declaration that his seat was void was an illegal assumption of power.

The Senate refused to strike out the word "void" and simply declare Shields not entitled to a seat, 28 to 15—refused to allow him to resign, 32 to 12—and passed the committee's resolution, amended by Mr. Calhoun, a copy of which was then sent to Illinois. The governor, believing he had no power, made no appointment, but called together the legislature, which again appointed General Shields a senator of the U. S., the nine years of probation having expired.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The receipts, from customs, public lands, loans, issues of treasury notes, &c. [see ex. doc. 11], during the year ending June 30, 1843, amounted to \$90,071,755; the expenditures to \$60,655,143. Apparent balance in the treasury, \$29,416,612. The real balance, however, was but \$1,314,967, for \$28,101,645 of the above sum were the moneys lent to the 26 states twelve years since, which they have disposed of by loans or otherwise, and the money, therefore, is not in the treasury. In Mr. Walker's letter [ex. doc. 11, December 18, 1843], he states the balance in treasury at \$33,079,276; in his letter of the 11th [ex. doc. 7], he states it at \$1,701,251; and that the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year, 1843, was \$153,535. These statements are at variance. The expenses of the U. S. courts and judiciary were \$600,000, beside fees received by district-attorneys. The annual account of receipts, payments, and balances, forms an 8vo volume of 366 pages, but so complicated is state machinery that it would be a very laborious

task to test its correctness. The Treasurer's report is scientifically spread over 588 pages, and contains lists of warrants paid, and several reports of auditors. Congress printed a report of the contingencies of the House of Representatives, 332 pages—it would have been easily contained in 100. The wasteful expenditure in public printing—turning one page into four or five, to swell contract accounts—should be checked. The treasury contingencies, in detail, fill a volume of 116 pages, small type. The interest paid on public debt and temporary loans exceeds \$3,000,000 yearly. The expenditures in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1843, were \$17,566,105, and the receipts \$19,735,115, the greater part of the latter being money borrowed. In this return the postoffice revenue and expenditure are not included. The public disbursements during the year to July 1, 1849, were \$66,431,844, including the redemption of floating debt: the receipts were some \$31,000,000 from lands and customs, and the proceeds of a sixteen million loan.

The United States Register states the public debt negotiated or authorized Sept. 30, 1848, at \$65,778,450, to which was to be added other \$10,127,230 received from loans and treasury notes, and \$26,000 Mexican indemnity, &c.; total, \$75,931,680. The funded debt had increased \$43,436,151 between Mar. 4, 1845, and Oct. 1, 1848. Six per cent. is the rate of interest payable on nearly all of it: loans in London about the same time were effected at from 3 to 4. The U. S. debt, as a whole, has been contracted nearly at par.

The national debt of Britain is the nominal principal of a perpetual annuity. Considering the sum paid yearly to the public creditors, it is the equivalent of a debt of \$2,466,666,000, yielding 6 per cent. per annum, or nearly \$124,000,000 of dividends. It has been reduced only three millions of interest per annum during twenty years of peace, and is made the pretext for continuing heavy duties on tea, coffee, and many other articles chiefly consumed by the humbler classes. A public debt of \$450 per family, at 6 per cent., for every family in a nation, is certainly a very heavy one. There are also East India debts, Canada debts, Jamaica debts. We have our State debts, over \$200,000,000, and the interest on loans paid to persons abroad far exceeds the moneys brought by immigrants. The immense sums due by small proprietors in France, and secured by mortgage, added to the taxation caused by the large public debt, impoverishes them greatly. In 1792, the taxation of the United Kingdom was only \$216,000,000—now it is \$200,000,000. In 1792, Burke said, "nations are wading deeper and deeper into an ocean of boundless debt. Public debts, which at first were a security to governments, by interesting many in the public tranquillity, are likely in the end to be the means of their subversion. If governments provide for these debts by heavy impositions, they perish by becoming odious to the people. If they do not provide for them, they will be undone by an extensive discontented moneyed interest, injured and not destroyed."

Sixty years ago, France had a public debt of 42,000,000 livres, and 3,000,000 poor: in 1833, the debt was 4,590,526,111 francs: in 1843, it had increased to 5,640,000,000. Now it is still higher. But little has been done for the education of the millions, and therefore the eighth constitution may soon have to give place to a ninth.

BRITISH CABINET.—Lord John Russell, premier; Sir Charles Wood, chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Chancellor Cottenham; Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde; Sir George Grey, home sec.; Viscount Palmerston, for. sec.; Earl Grey, col. sec.; Sir Francis Baring; Sir John C. Hobhouse; Lord Campbell; Henry Labouchere, board of trade; Earls of Minto, Grenville, and Carlisle

KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW.

EVERY person is bound to know the law, whether life, liberty, or property, is involved. He is bound to understand the nice and subtle distinctions of the common law, as well as its plainest rules, and to conform his actions to the letter and spirit of the statutes, whether the language in which they are written is plain or doubtful.

On the 2d of May, 1823, that eminent and truly honest Whig lawyer, Sir James Mackintosh, asked Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, if he had never heard of "a system of law in which a jumble of obsolete usages was mixed up and confounded with modern subtleties, until the minds of the most acute men of the age, or of the nation—men who had passed, in a service of forty years, through every stage of its gradations, from the lowest to the highest—were compelled to declare that they felt totally unable to find their way thro' its mazy mazes, and were compelled, by their doubts of what was law and what was not, to add in a most ruinous degree to the expenses of the suitor? Did he never hear of a country where this system is called COMMON LAW, the wisdom of our unceasing, and various other venerable names?"

In most of the States, our fellow-citizens are required to obey the constitutions, the statutes passed by Congress, the state laws or statutes, the common law, and what is called equity, or the rules and orders of a court of chancery. In Ohio there are no common-law crimes; a man can only be held to answer in the courts for an offence defined and set forth in its statute-book. In New-York, in 1846, a convention, while amending the constitution, provided for the appointment of three commissioners as a board to codify or arrange in writing, in plain language, the whole body of the common law; and three other commissioners to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge, the rules and practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, of the courts of record. Both commissions were appointed in 1847, but by a legislature not friendly to law-reform. At length, the practice commission got into able and willing hands, and the reforms they have introduced, so far as successive legislatures permitted them to take effect, have had a salutary tendency.

Not so the commission appointed to arrange the body of the common law. Chancellor Walworth said he would not act; Alvah Worden had spoken and voted against codification in convention; John A. Collier was evidently indisposed to do anything; and Anthony L. Robertson, who succeeded Walworth, merely drew his salary. John C. Spencer, who had expressed himself unfriendly to the principle of codification, in his remarks on De Tocqueville, &c., was appointed in 1849, and declined to act after the legislature had adjourned. Seth C. Hawley became a commissioner in 1848. Mr. Worden resigned in 1849.

De Witt Clinton earnestly urged on the legislature of 1825 the great work of codification, so that the rules which men must abide by might be rendered more clear and distinct. Two reports have been made, we know not by whom, nor upon what parts of the law, nor whether the vacancies in the commission have been supplied. There are doubts whether our legislators have been friendly to the reduction of "a jumble of obsolete usages, mixed up with modern subtleties" into a systematic treatise, remarkable for its plainness and perspicuity; yet it is evident that a rule for human action, if it is to be obeyed, must be comprehended, and within the reach of those who are controlled by it.

Speaking of the statutes passed by Congress, Mr. Gillett, solicitor of the treasury, wrote Mr. Secretary Walker that the people had no opportunity to see them; that, if they did, they could not understand them; and that even a good lawyer would find it almost impossible to tell, by reference to the national statute-book, what is statute law.

In illustration, he quotes the law of 1813, which gives each district-attorney \$250 a year and the usual fees of office." What are they? Some of our district-attorneys have made \$28,000 a year by them. The act appointing a district-attorney in Oregon, gives him Wisconsin fees; the Wisconsin act refers to the fees in Michigan; the Michigan compensation-bill refers to Indiana Territory, and the act to create it bids us look for the fees to the ordinance of 1787, at the time of passing which no fees were provided, because the office of district-attorney had not been created! By the act of 1793, district-attorneys are to receive "such fees in each state, respectively, as are allowed in the supreme court thereof." Congress took no trouble to regulate the fees, nor is it known whether the law applies to States not then in existence. Worse still, there are several States which have neither supreme court nor fee-bill. We often see it provided, that a law referred to shall not be understood to mean what it says it means. Statutes frequently repeal all laws inconsistent with them, and the laws thus intended to be repealed often contain like clauses. What is it, then, that is repealed? In 1844, the revenue laws were collected in a volume of 1,000 pages; in 1849, scarce 200 pages remained in force: 20 years since, the land laws were published in over 1,000 pages, not over 100 of which were in operation in 1849: out of 290 acts relating to the judiciary, scarce 100 pages remain in force: what is law and what is not puzzles our best jurists: "the national laws are not, and can not now be understood by those who are bound to know and obey them at the hazard of life, liberty, and property." One really able lawyer, aided by clerks, &c., could arrange and reduce them into a small volume, easily understood, better than a board of fifty jurists: and a Congress, which costs millions for its expenses, might add a law fee-bill or provide a compensation, instead of leaving the public at the caprice of either attorneys or judges. For the New-York supreme court, it was supposed that the code of procedure had provided uniform rules, instead of which the old absurd system of the judges making the law is again resorted to, without a reference to the legislature. We trust that § 470, constituting the judges code-manufacturers, as it was under the old system, which the revisors justly condemned, is only a temporary one. If the judges are to make rules of proceeding, why was a commission appointed? The reformed practice-code of New-York will, we trust, return to one-term pleadings; in which, whatever a man's action or defense may be, he states it, in writing, in as few words as possible, and in language easily understood; its very simplicity oft-times calling for the exercise of more legal knowledge and discernment than was requisite under the old system. The legislature of 1848 possessed a fair share of the law-reform spirit, and we hope that their successors, in 1850, will excel them. Law-reform once carried in New-York will go over the whole Union. A complete code of procedure, without mystery, arranged in one volume, having a convenient mode of notation, and of reference from one part to another, and including all the "judge-made rules" necessary to the administration of the civil and criminal law, will be issued this year if the legislature set about it in earnest. The placing in the hands of one set of judges all the modes of granting legal relief, whether called equity, common law, or statute, and giving the practice a uniform operation, will be one of the greatest achievements of mind in this or any other age: 20-year lawsuits, for the benefit of bad men, will, when judges become prompt and methodical, fall into desuetude. Lord Brougham, we perceive, proposes to follow Napoleon's method in the arrangement of the criminal code of England—one section of his system relating to offences and their punishment, the other regulating the mode of criminal procedure.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

*Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.***MAINE.**—[Complete.]**GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.**

Counties.	Whig.	L. F.	&c.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Aroostook....	400	868	30....	431	868	106
Cumberland....	3679	4927	1250....	4797	5989	1745
Franklin.....	264	1584	698....	895	1460	813
Hancock.....	1662	2040	138....	2102	2321	247
Kennebec.....	3317	3050	1009....	5956	2634	1657
Lincoln.....	4306	3604	535....	5316	4670	967
Oxford.....	1428	3908	831....	1529	3605	1206
Penobscot.....	2596	4302	898....	3973	4646	1560
Piscataquis....	793	1124	389....	937	1163	432
Somerset.....	2548	2211	687....	2453	2086	1021
Waldo.....	1388	3570	671....	1816	3506	1124
Washington....	2024	2215	295....	2505	2466	456
York.....	2755	3931	632....	3466	4697	844

Total vote....28260 37534 8025...35276 40206 12178

Dr. Hubbard over Hamlin, 9,274; over all, 1249.
 Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 7,248. The aggregate vote of the State falls short of that of the Presidential election 13,341—the Whigs losing 7,916; Locos, 2,672; and Free-soilers, 4,153.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—[Official.]

Counties.	GOVERNOR.	1849.	CONGRESS.
	Chamberlain, W. Moor.	Berry, Tuck, G. W. Kit.	
Dist. I.	Rockingham, 3329	4358	1152....4440 4515 38
Strafford.....	2007	2126	589....2531 2123 9
II.			East-Peas-Ste-
Belknap.....	1032	1965	376....1038 1974 359
Carroll.....	811	2097	522....792 2036 476
Merrimack....	1833	4571	1114....1843 4580 1079
III.			Wilson. Vose. Scat.
Hillsborough	3660	5036	1041....4659 5062 4
Cheshire.....	2493	2828	654....3107 2316 8
IV.			J. Kit. Hib. White,
Sullivan.....	1254	1952	522....1256 1947 524
Grafton.....	2670	3897	981....2069 3896 968
Cocos.....	335	1527	211....333 1520 220

Total.....18764 30107 7162 29969 22068 3685

Dinsmoor over all, 4,181; Cass over all, 4,310;
 Polk over Clay and Birney, 5,095. Aggregate gain since the Presidential election, 4,817. Vote for Taylor, 14,781; Cass, 27,763; and Van Buren, 7,560.

VERMONT.—[Official.]**GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.**

Counties.	Whig.	F. D.	&c.	Taylor.	V. B.	Cass.
Bennington....	1832	1668	119....	1554	616	1150
Rutland.....	3152	1760	272....	2911	1377	744
Windham.....	2714	1507	619....	2648	1443	608
Orange.....	2207	3179	38....	1780	1808	1414
Windsor.....	4210	2389	54....	3656	1908	1103
Addison.....	2614	1501	112....	2558	1035	319
Chittenden....	2161	1785	495....	1763	1516	571
Franklin.....	1811	1451	733....	1456	1204	691
Grand Isle....	327	123	122....	311	104	130
Caledonia.....	1560	2203	67....	1397	888	1138
Essex.....	438	439	1....	370	42	331
Lamoille.....	436	955	528....	289	754	474
Olemons.....	1244	1163	131....	1056	536	562
Washington....	1667	2869	92....	1308	1106	1693

Total.....26,443 23,492 5383...23,122 13,837 10,948

Coolidge over Needham, 2,951. Needham, Clark, and scattering, over Coolidge, 432. Van Buren and Cass over Taylor, 1,663.

Vote for Congress in 11th District, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh—Meacham, W., 6,645; Peck, Coalition, 4,716; Harrington, and scattering, 835. James Meacham over all, 1,094. Marsh over all, 944.

MASSACHUSETTS.**1849—GOVERNOR—1848.**

Counties.	Briggs, Bout- Whig. well.	Phil- lips.	Briggs, Phil- Whig. lips.	Cush's & scat.
Barnstable.....	1274	653	289....1894	419 714
Berkshire.....	3318	2474	806....3587	1215 2196
Bristol.....	3644	1893	1535....5178	2418 1973
Dukes.....	186	78	40....248	58 154
Essex.....	7117	3837	3083....8457	5452 3458
Franklin.....	2323	1597	1164....2323	1329 1481
Hampshire.....	3205	1123	1268....3350	1472 923
Hampden.....	3121	3039	648....3402	994 2267
Middlesex.....	9079	6277	3863....9587	6129 4447
Nantucket.....	291	57	100....550	159 77
Norfolk.....	4299	1981	2160....4652	3265 1502
Plymouth.....	3426	1639	2135....3760	2597 1629
Suffolk.....	6535	1998	1245....8247	2596 1446
Worcester.....	6677	4825	6517....6445	7908 4132

Total.....54,495 32,266 24,853...61,640 36,011 28,404

Boutwell and Phillips over Briggs, 2,624; Phillips, Cushing, and scattering, over Briggs, 775. Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 12,269.

RHODE-ISLAND.—[Official.]**GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.**

Anthony, Sackett, Harris,					
Counties.	Whig.	L. F.	and scat.	Taylor.	Cass. V. B.
Bristol.	332	50	3.....	590	131 18
Kent.....	588	238	34.....	690	318 52
Newport ...	878	143	53.....	1207	205 109
Providence.	2582	2006	359.....	3542	2515 398
Washington	701	522	112.....	750	450 149

Total.....5081 2964 561 6779 3646 730

Anthony over all, 1,556. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,403.

Vote for Congress in 1st District—King, W., 2,005; Brown, L. F., 1,250; Borden, F. S., and scattering, 206. 1st District—First trial (April)—Shearman, W., 1,959; Thurston, L. F., 2,017; Hall, F. S., and scattering, 186. Second trial (August)—Dixon, W., 2,822; and Thurston, Coalition, 2,197.

CONNECTICUT.—[Official.]**GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.**

Dist. & Co.	Trumbull, Seymour, Niles,	Whig.	L. F.	F. S. Taylor, Cass, V. B.
I.				
Hartford.....	5374	5424	454....	6000 5345 810
Tolland.....	1819	1703	178....	1665 1612 191
II.				
New-Haven....	4674	3730	542....	5273 4516 806
Middlesex....	1461	2090	286....	2136 2152 361
III.				
New-London..	3623	3183	518....	4020 3421 776
Windham.....	2215	1945	780....	2266 2262 799
IV.				
Fairfield.....	4356	3512	201....	5096 4064 462
Litchfield....	3778	3519	561....	3918 3674 800

Total.....27,800 25,106 3,520 30,814 27,046 5,005

Trumbull over Seymour, 2,694; Seymour, Niles, and scattering (40), over Trumbull, 866; Cass, and Van Buren, over Taylor, 1,737.

Official Aggregate for State Officers.

Lt. Gov.—Thomas Backus, 28,036; Charles H. Pond, 25,355; J. Boyd, and scattering, 3,458. Backus, Whig, ahead, 2,301.

Sec'y—Rog. H. Mills, 28,059; Hiram Reed, 25,210. *Treasurer*—Stephen Taylor, 26,611; Hy. D. Smith, 25,319; Geo. Reed, 3,522; scattering, 381. Taylor, Whig, ahead, 742.

Controller—Abijah Catlin, 28,045; Rufus G. Pinney, 25,140; W. G. Alexander, and scattering, 3,510. Catlin, Whig, ahead, 2,905.

Aggregate Vote for Congress.

1 Chapman, W., 15,711; Waldo, L. F., 7,114. Scat., 23.
2 Babcock, " 6,532; Booth, " 6,872. " 139.
3 Rockwell, " 30,721; Cleveland, " 61,400. " 27.
4 Butler, " 81,721; Wildman, " 70,238. " 676.

PENNSYLVANIA.—[Official.]

1849—CANAL COMMISS'—43. GOVERNOR—1843.

Counties.	Fuller, W.	Gamble, L. F.	Middle- swarth, W.	Painter, L. F.	John- ston, W.	Long- streth, L. F.
Adams	1645	1236	2314	1785	2331	1816
Allegheny	6263	5113	8244	6180	8856	6151
Armstrong	1648	1937	1364	2013	2194	2153
Beaver	2549	2022	2591	2329	2760	2654
Bedford	2523	2579	2610	2736	2613	2739
Berks	2667	68.7	4113	6390	4217	8411
Blair	1730	1810	2285	1121	2203	1427
Bradford	2484	2587	2292	2700	3111	3541
Bucks	4152	4657	5003	5274	5184	5245
Butler	2106	1941	2363	2310	2410	2306
Cambria	1123	1375	1118	1440	1151	1421
Carbon	490	756	746	1040	763	956
Centre	1582	2093	1656	2510	1639	2514
Chester	5035	4238	4393	5101	5295	5140
Clarion	940	1351	1134	2409	1255	2338
Clearfield	526	891	668	1105	630	1111
Clinton	670	1061	792	997	808	1004
Columbia	1646	2443	1922	3134	1980	3157
Crawford	2204	2493	2398	2778	2530	2849
Cumbe'd	3538	2009	2063	3635	2382	3069
Dauphin	2788	2108	3263	2287	3249	2269
Delaware	1743	1311	1974	1480	1975	1500
Elk	131	258	116	277	145	283
Erie	2503	1860	3305	2096	3500	2087
Rayette	2113	2645	2710	3473	2776	3290
Franklin	3697	2685	3736	3. 64	3758	3988
Greene	1694	2047	1297	2350	1354	2062
Huntingdon	1787	1930	2277	1634	2259	1671
Indiana	1729	1230	2258	1563	2371	1568
Jefferson	463	870	642	926	788	992
Juniata	929	1699	1108	1190	1163	1201
Lancaster	7183	4224	9716	5519	9727	5514
Lebanon	2378	1783	2622	1807	2637	1800
Lehigh	2317	2504	2521	2166	2559	2496
Luzerne	2578	3149	2809	3603	2967	3785
Lycoming	1524	2130	1831	2267	425	1769
McKean	238	365	362	4. 66	376	429
Mercer	2424	2618	3162	3103	3613	3109
Mifflin	1631	1805	1492	1585	1443	1501
Monroe	551	1593	372	1635	425	1769
Mont'm'y	3638	5091	4522	5837	4645	5218
Norham'd	1215	2982	2460	3407	2551	3476
Norham'd	1111	1874	1436	2693	1546	2124
Perry	927	1419	1343	2086	1339	2061
Phila city	7596	3602	3355	4972	8963	4972
" co.	11714	14600	16394	16005	6998	16028
Pike	119	654	119	598	126	612
Potter	282	546	277	630	278	627
Schuylkill	3478	8651	4181	3534	4264	3538
Somerset	2141	961	2703	1077	2755	1100
Sullivan	149	330			182	360
Susqueh'a	1361	2773	1505	2375	1597	2416
York	1183	1631	1124	1980	1419	2077
York	2431	1820	2941	1580	2237	1636
York	517	1023	935	1253	915	1302
York	813	943	901	1136	947	1145

Counties.	Fuller, W.	Gamble, L. F.	Middle- swarth, W.	Painter, L. F.	John- ston, W.	Long- streth, L. F.
Washington	3376	3610	3966	3952	4065	3944
Wayne	624	1297	745	1402	835	1457
Westm'd	2367	4097	2639	4993	2856	4955
Wyoming	763	766	750	990	780	948
York	3359	4635	4122	4319	4162	4545

Total.....153151 144740 161294 166930 168523 163221

Kimber Cleaver, the Native American candidate, received the following vote:—Phila. city and county, 2,513; Montgomery, 82; Berks, 2; Dauphin 45; Allegheny, 533; Northumberland, 62; Wyoming, 1; Schuylkill, 215; Columbia, 16. Total, 3,439.

Gamble, L. F., over Fuller and Cleaver, 8,150; Painter, L. F., over Middlestworth, 2,636; Johnston's majority for Governor, 362. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,774; over Cass, 13,537. The vote for Taylor was 125,513; Cass, 171,976, and Van Buren, 114,263.

MARYLAND.—[Official.]

CONGRESS—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

District and Counties.	Rich. L. Borne, W.	No op- position.	Taylor, Lor.	Cass, V.B.
Anne Arundel (proper)	917		963	849
Calvert	414		491	535
Charles	339		769	398
Montgomery	1631		1037	771
Prince George's	835		1051	733
St. Mary's	736		788	422

Total.....42635659 3508 7

District and Counties.	T. J. McKaig, W.	W. T. Hamilton, L. F.	No op- position.	Cass, V.B.
Allegheny	1692	1720	1579	1620
Frederick	2233	2944	3158	2983
Washington	2536	2653	2688	2434

Total.....7191 7307 7425 7037 24

Wards 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Baltimore City	George W. Gray, W.	Edw'd Hammond, L. F.	No op- position.	Cass, V.B.
Baltimore City	1426	2432	2234	2932
Baltimore City	1092	2185	2527	2669
Carroll County	1399	1516	1763	1672
Howard District	539	720	130	637

Total.....4456 6903 7234 7910 30

Wards 1-15, Baltimore City	John R. McKenly, W.	R. M. McKenly, W.	L. F.	No op- position.	Cass, V.B.
Baltimore City	6336	7277	9240	8063	50
Caroline	396	597	492	580	
Cecil	1541	1297	1504	1444	4
Harford	1461	1443	1521	1253	3
Kent	639	499	645	447	8
Queen Anne's	749	651	725	612	

Total.....4986 4487 4387 4346 10

Wards 1-15, Baltimore City	John Bozman, W.	No op- position.	Cass, V.B.
Dorchester	719	1367	820
Somerset	1019	1413	1005
Talbot	712	706	719
Worcester	1007	1351	1130

Total.....34574837 3674 2

The vote for Taylor was 37,702; Cass, 34,528; Van Buren, 125. For Governor, 1847, Goldsborough, W., received 33,570 votes; Thomas, Loco, 34,363. Governor, 1844, Pratt, W., 35,440; Carroll, Loco, 34,492. J. D. Roman, W., had 218 maj. for Congress in the 1st District in 1847, although it gave Thos. Perry, Loco, 634 maj. in 1845. Albert Constable, Loco, had 169 maj. in the 7th District in 1845, and in 1843 the Whigs carried every district.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.—[Official.]

COUNTIES.	Control- ler.	Secretary of State.	Attorney- General.	Treasur- er.	Canal Com- missioner.	State Engin. and Surv.	Inspector St. Prisons.	Judge Court of Appeals.								
	W. Hunt, Whig.	Lott, Loco.	Morgan, Whig.	Randall, Loco.	Stevens, Whig.	Chatsfield, Loco.	A. Hunt, Whig.	Welch, Loco.	Beech, Whig.	Follett, Loco.	Seymour, Whig.	Campbell, Loco.	Squire, Whig.	Clark, Loco.	Spencer, Whig.	Jewett, Loco.
Albany.....	6934	5601.	6361	6729.	6246	6337.	6874	5713.	6446	6131.	6662	5917.	6391	6235.	5916	6223
Allegany.....	2980	2300.	2937	3248.	2986	3240.	2952	3247.	2991	3241.	2985	3250.	2931	3246.	2985	3209
Broome.....	2445	2300.	2441	2265.	2445	2299.	2444	2286.	2446	2304.	2446	2234.	2443	2304.	2371.	2229
Cattaraugus.....	3073	2864.	3074	2860.	3009	2756.	3072	2861.	3075	2857.	3073	2780.	3071	2859.	3036	2795
Cayuga.....	4593	4481.	4530	4528.	4595	4501.	4594	4501.	4595	4446.	4560	4525.	4596	4498.	4529	4467
Chautauque.....	4497	3517.	4492	3534.	4497	3512.	4493	3534.	4494	3525.	4493	3534.	4494	3527.	4431	3601
Chemung.....	1779	2240.	1771	2248.	1775	2251.	1768	2246.	1781	2237.	1789	2237.	1767	2247.	1691	2172
Chenango.....	3563	4079.	3564	4081.	3554	4083.	3510	4075.	3572	4077.	3567	4081.	3562	4082.	3562	4009
Clinton.....	1855	2095.	1846	2105.	1844	2110.	1846	2107.	1847	2106.	1843	2107.	1844	2109.	1837	2086
Columbia.....	3894	3499.	3577	3744.	3514	3809.	3812	3445.	3851	3471.	3871	3457.	3842	3461.	3453	3830
Cortland.....	2207	1984.	2133	1966.	2203	2014.	2207	2002.	2205	1988.	2205	1989.	2206	1995.	2144	1996
Delaware.....	3374	2611.	3393	2621.	3105	4800.	3393	2618.	3204	4802.	3358	2609.	3114	4833.	3195	4616
Dutchess.....	4935	4880.	4924	4887.	4893	4919.	4929	4872.	4919	4911.	4920	4901.	4911	4925.	4768	4943
Erie.....	6768	4576.	6749	4994.	6760	4991.	6734	4999.	6658	4945.	6760	4945.	6762	6000.	6537	4781
Essex.....	2323	1917.	2319	1925.	2320	1926.	2319	1926.	2319	1864.	2319	1926.	2318	1924.	2251	1929
Franklin.....	1438	1357.	1436	1350.	1435	1359.	1437	1332.	1437	1363.	1436	1337.	1437	1333.	1402	1311
Fulton & Hamilton.....	1901	1941.	1901	1921.	1902	1922.	1902	1921.	1903	1917.	1903	1930.	1901	1918.	1950	1879
Genesee.....	2687	1605.	2681	1610.	2684	1611.	2681	1618.	2622	1634.	2643	1612.	2683	1621.	2687	1601
Greene.....	2614	2795.	2595	2808.	2574	2830.	2601	2807.	2579	2797.	2631	2772.	2577	2820.	2648	2756
Herkimer.....	2373	3488.	2365	3579.	2370	3480.	2367	3576.	2354	3472.	2354	3508.	2368	3506.	2412	3455
Jefferson.....	4940	3693.	4830	3643.	4831	3648.	4832	3642.	4875	3649.	4832	3641.	4831	3613.	4859	5158
Kings.....	6005	4803.	6073	4928.	6085	4924.	6056	4926.	6016	4931.	6025	4932.	6002	4936.	5779	4798
Lewis.....	1656	1699.	1657	1699.	1654	1693.	1652	1643.	1646	1688.	1643	1647.	1642	1677.	1668	1808
Livingston.....	3603	2550.	3584	2566.	3588	2566.	3585	2568.	3591	2558.	3585	2571.	3588	2569.	3549	2527
Madison.....	3258	3411.	3251	3569.	3251	3558.	3252	3564.	3258	3448.	3254	3556.	3253	3561.	3311	3282
Monroe.....	6124	4953.	6135	5073.	6137	5055.	6134	5070.	6058	5056.	6131	5056.	6134	5068.	6342	6039
Montgomery.....	2875	2975.	2870	2970.	2820	3026.	2865	2981.	2794	2927.	2855	2915.	2859	2902.	2792	3040
New York.....	20774	18203.	20616	18811.	20523	18728.	20634	18689.	20643	18811.	20520	18781.	20524	18943.	19875	18250
Niagara.....	2782	2823.	2721	2524.	2717	2425.	2719	2527.	2755	2620.	2716	2532.	2730	2619.	2689	2540
Oneida.....	6856	6937.	6780	6745.	6720	7045.	6778	7007.	7075	6725.	6814	7010.	6701	7080.	6783	6804
Onondaga.....	5655	5610.	5693	5747.	5683	5735.	5676	5751.	5676	5740.	5680	5650.	5692	5647.	5680	5719
Ontario.....	3897	3163.	3893	3175.	3893	3159.	3893	3172.	3892	3165.	3891	3177.	3890	3177.	3816	3146
Orange.....	3639	4094.	3627	4197.	3635	4021.	3629	4120.	3643	4022.	3632	3990.	3631	4092.	3658	4016
Orleans.....	2349	2302.	2345	2311.	2344	2312.	2344	2307.	2346	2315.	2344	2298.	2344	2313.	2288	2298
Oswego.....	4036	4717.	4034	4746.	4032	4742.	4033	4741.	4031	4697.	4035	4745.	4031	4728.	4077	4641
Otsego.....	3643	4710.	3632	4715.	3634	4814.	3636	4715.	3633	4917.	3630	4726.	3647	4717.	3639	4607
Putnam.....	609	1213.	609	1216.	609	1218.	609	1218.	609	1217.	609	1217.	609	1217.	601	1126
Queens.....	1758	2002.	1749	2024.	1752	2028.	1753	2022.	1753	2026.	1752	2024.	1751	2022.	1758	1972
Rensselaer.....	5251	4903.	5237	4958.	4915	5274.	5229	4956.	4937	5173.	5233	4959.	4935	5196.	4627	5300
Richmond.....	826	892.	822	904.	823	901.	824	902.	824	901.	824	902.	824	902.	793	872
Rockland.....	696	1135.	696	1130.	693	1133.	695	1129.	696	1133.	748	1020.	695	1150.	620	1032
St. Lawrence.....	3552	4495.	3552	4472.	3552	4465.	3553	4474.	3552	4455.	3552	4474.	3540	4417.	3487	4388
Saratoga.....	4252	3513.	4237	3624.	4234	3566.	4246	3630.	4261	3604.	4255	3609.	4240	3697.	4162	3671
Schoenectady.....	1708	1477.	1709	1473.	1708	1470.	1712	1474.	1747	1431.	1705	1475.	1713	1417.	1678	1431
Schenectady.....	2613	3312.	2608	3320.	2618	3342.	2605	3332.	2603	3318.	2602	3325.	2578	3349.	2284	2477
Seneca.....	1783	2261.	1778	2244.	1784	2254.	1782	2250.	1779	2268.	1783	2252.	1783	2262.	1783	2218
Suffolk.....	1347	2055.	1346	2046.	1347	2051.	1346	2046.	1343	2051.	1349	2051.	1352	2048.	1319	2003
Steuben.....	4045	4767.	4045	4773.	4080	4775.	4087	4774.	4094	4775.	4091	4781.	4089	4777.	4077	4670
Sullivan.....	1847	1815.	1847	1814.	1823	1827.	1844	1815.	1822	1840.	1845	1813.	1823	1840.	1390	2237
Tioga.....	1814	1912.	1806	1915.	1813	1909.	1812	1915.	1890	1915.	1890	1915.	1813	1916.	1817	1773
Tompkins.....	2948	3114.	2952	3132.	2951	3120.	2960	3131.	2947	3125.	2947	3129.	2944	3130.	3001	2994
Ulster.....	4167	4210.	4092	4334.	4063	4360.	4094	4325.	4088	4339.	4107	4317.	4064	4367.	3976	4275
Warren.....	1052	1631.	1051	1630.	1046	1630.	1049	1628.	1053	1632.	1050	1631.	1056	1626.	1032	1570
Washington.....	4502	2794.	4497	2795.	4497	2831.	4495	2837.	4504	2775.	4493	2841.	4497	2799.	4397	2668
Wayne.....	3799	3777.	3781	3797.	3796	3791.	3794	3796.	3801	3782.	3791	3800.	3797	3786.	3748	3793
Westchester.....	3328	3748.	3324	3760.	3326	3750.	3326	3758.	3324	3757.	3328	3759.	3321	3760.	3307	3619
Wyoming.....	2677	2397.	2666	2452.	2670	2430.	2668	2449.	2673	2392.	2672	2451.	2670	2453.	2613	2384
Yates.....	1851	2102.	1850	2112.	1851	2103.	1850	2105.	1853	2103.	1848	2105.	1849	2103.	1813	2006

WHIG.

RECAPITULATION—Aggregates.

LOCO.

MAJORITIES.

Controller—Washington Hunt*	205,034	John A. Lott	199,134	5,900
Secretary of State—Christopher Morgan*	203,875	Henry S. Randall	201,189	2,686
Attorney-General—Samuel Stevens	199,779	Levi S. Chatsfield*	204,795	5,016
Treasurer—Alvah Hunt*	204,317	Benjamin Welch, Jr.	199,134	5,183
Canal Commissioner—Nelson J. Beach	201,633	Frederick Follett*	202,959	1,326
State Eng. and Surv.—Hezekiah C. Seym'r*	204,175	Alexander Campbell	201,027	3,148
Prison Inspector—Benjamin Spence	200,726	Darius Clark*	204,635	3,909
Judge of Appeals—Joshua A. Spencer	196,680	Freeborn G. Jewett*	200,988	4,308

Average Whig vote on entire ticket, 202,027; average Loco do., 201,732. Whig majority, 295; average abolition vote, 1,311; do. Workingmen's, 650. This shows a falling off in the aggregate vote since 1848 of 50,053, as follows:—Whig vote now less than Taylor's, 16,576; Loco vote now less than Cass and Van Buren's, 32,893; Abolition and Workingmen less than Smith's, 584.

The aggregate vote of the State for Senators stands—Whig, 203,919; Loco, 198,784. Whig majority, 5,135.—THE LEGISLATURE stands—Senate, Whig, 17; Loco, 15—Assembly, Whig, 63; Loco, 65. Tie on Joint Ballot.

* Also on the Anti-Rent Ticket.

Of the eight Supreme Court Judges chosen at this election, five are Whigs and three Locofocos.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Co.	Clingman, W.	Scat- tering.	Cling- man.	Bynum, W.	Tay- lor, C.
I.					
Buncombe	1134	183	775	236..	996 434
Cherokee	574	36	435	124..	549 175
Cleveland	384	134	158	581..	314 421
Caldwell	542	12	362	905..	503 96
Burke	541	94	336	270..	1210 266
McDowell	724	23	345	233..	559 161
Haywood	599	64	395	121..	418 213
Henderson	625	63	447	144..	541 116
Macon	475	144	374	226..	427 207
Rutherford	903	332	570	787..	938 126
Yancey	730	111	293	269..	31 m.

Total 7231 1146 4550 3426 6506 2235

	J. P. Cald- well, W.	Stokes, L.	Boyden, W.	Bogle, W. ^a		
Ashle	981	8	365	278..	660	358
Catawba	232	47	235	443..		
Davie	463	10	381	229..	448	251
Iredell and } Alexander	1553	969	896	337..	1137	211
Rowan	737	74	656	198..	859	560
Surry	886	747	946	477..	1132	852
Wilkes	1549	14	405	745..	1060	121

Total 6351 1869 3882 3025 5296 2353

III.	Deberry,	G.W.Cald-	Barrin- Leake,			
	W.	well, L.F.	ger, W. L.F.			
Anson	1020	538	586	16..	1034	350
Cabarrus	690	511	514	34..	756	377
Gaston and	160	671	321	308..	828	1593
Lincoln }	272	494 }				
Mecklenburg and Union }	617	1139	519	148..	775	945
Montgomery .	418	176	345	15..	583	82
Moore	525	545	389	243..	588	406
Richmond	492	134	410	33..	699	71
Stanly	695	99	528	..	725	14

Total 4899 4299 3412 702.. 6038 3847

	Shepperd, Keene, Shepperd, Clem's,			
IV.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Davidson	692	528	718	536..1087 520
Guilford	1326	332	1354	321..1714 373
Randolph	1145	339	953	228..1196 225
Rockingham... 293	623		284	646.. 380 756
Stokes and } 604	805	} 713	873..1014 912	
Forsyth } 345	511			

Total 4405 3133 4022 2634.. 5391 2196

V.	Nash, Whig.	Venable, Loco.	Kerr, Whig.	Venable, Loco.
Crawwell	262	1016	298	1081.. 293 1087
Chatham	1200	824	1194	620.. 1033 519
Granville	904	960	986	881.. 959 831
Orange & Alamance }	1635	1592	1621	1437.. 1667 1585
Person	314	633	336	569.. 346 518
Total	4315	5025	4435	4583 4298 4540

Total 4315 5025 4435 4588 4298 4540

Edgecombe ..	792	467	632	787..	143	1335
Franklin.....	624	210	560	395..	341	658
Halifax.....	512	48	452	303..	582	446
Johnston.....	644	404	443	398..	646	746
Nash.....	450	375	272	723..	113	798
Wake.....	823	896	927	670..	1028	1247
Warren.....	568	30	610	134..	156	667

Total 4413 2430 3896 3410 3009 5897

* Vogler, Loco, in 1847, got 606 votes, of which 303 were given in Ashe and 175 in Rowan.

† At the late election in the Vith District, H. W. Miller (Whig) polled 189 votes in Johnston Co. In Wake there were 286 scattering votes, and in Franklin, 56. Mr. Toole's vote in this district, in 1847, was 214.

VII.	Ashe, Loco.	Reid, Loco.	McKay, Loco.	Hall, Loco.	Tay- lor, C.
Bladen	360	240	249	186..	280 341
Brunswick	185	13	123	196..	319 237
Columbus	436	76	228	73..	169 274
Cumberland	839	521	608	411..	812 1191
Duplin	686	493	672	148..	318 939
N. Hanover	1029	46	729	114..	464 1255
Onslow	568	182	436	61..	211 686
Robeson	486	501	235	343..	633 545
Sampson	539	741	524	295..	612 741

Total 5128 2813 3894 1627 3818 6209

VIII.	Stanly, Whig.	Lane, Loco.	Donnell, Whig.	Lane, Loco.	
Beaufort	883	618	846	466..	923 463
Craven	673	686	503	528..	696 616
Carteret	484	405	368	318..	474 317
Greene	296	518	253	314..	318 237
Hyde	476	333	416	267..	495 236
Jones	210	182	167	143..	242 136
Lenoir	270	437	253	361..	282 354
Pitt	702	606	547	414..	636 479
Tyrrell	361	89	332	101..	300 96
Wayne	291	1078	268	866..	256 903
Washington	536	188	330	146..	373 149

Total 4987 4940 4293 3924 4997 3866

	IX.	Outlaw, Whig.	Person, Loco.	Outlaw, Whig.	Biggs, Loco.	
Bertie.....	517	348	504	363..	524	302
Camden.....	530	101	500	92..	493	70
Cumtuck.....	227	545	160	509..	193	466
Chowan.....	252	202	272	178..	295	171
Gates.....	417	382	354	328..	379	289
Hertford.....	278	223	330	222..	318	144
Martin.....	345	564	301	543..	361	545
Northampton.....	469	531	435	389..	493	488
Perquimans.....	450	314	421	203..	434	253
Pasquotank.....	568	267	518	244..	570	244

Total 4053 3477 3795 3071 4058 2972

Taylor's majority, 8,650. The vote for Governor, 1848, was—Manly, 42,360; Reid, 41,486. President, 1844—Clay, 43,232; Polk, 39,287.

‡ Bryan had 193 votes, in the Vllth District, in 1847.

GEORGIA.

1849—GOVERNOR—1848.

PRES'T—1848.

Counties.	Hill, W.	Towns.	Clinch.	Towns.	Taylor, C.	Caaz.
Appling	133	191	106	160...	144	108
Baker	273	568	216	425...	341	634
Baldwin	337	309	317	315...	332	322
Bibb	634	734	602	665...	705	803
Bryan	117	76	112	69...	124	60
Bulloch	25	408	34	382...	43	377
Burke	464	343	590	370...	598	215
Butts	264	411	243	354...	269	420
Camden	62	176	39	181...	106	220
Campbell	311	653	251	569...	281	582
Carroll	428	891	362	705...	475	834
Cass	905	1461	731	1341...	988	1513
Chatham	666	786	776	582...	843	741
Chattooga	396	462	350	426...	402	398
Cherokee	681	1101	594	977...	660	983
Clark	584	454	616	437...	624	495
Cobb	888	1089	718	975...	862	1261
Columbia	361	220	489	282...	519	260
Coweta	770	724	732	645...	822	662
Crawford	377	461	364	454...	402	434
Dade	67	309	68	286...	102	258
Decatur	469	302	391	385...	493	350
DeKalb	832	1014	759	990...	799	1097
Dooley	311	505	317	517...	349	571
Early	144	457	152	303...	200	506
Effingham	202	124	175	110...	183	99
Elbert	995	195	986	174...	991	161
Emanuel	176	307	195	269...	155	207
Fayette	449	697	417	644...	521	717
Floyd	733	780	569	600...	680	673

Counties.	Hill.	W. Towns.	Clinch.	Towns.	Taylor.	Casa.
Forayth	496	753	453	657	629	747
Franklin	389	974	354	1032	363	965
Glimmer	283	839	297	786	402	855
Glyn	94	38	121	33	132	22
Greene	761	128	796	131	827	139
Gwinnett	730	689	736	711	745	635
Hall	542	695	527	683	521	664
Habersham	322	771	446	784	425	778
Hancock	412	344	456	321	473	283
Harris	748	441	785	409	870	403
Heard	355	486	355	452	415	473
Henry	910	895	888	878	939	824
Houston	568	681	627	637	697	674
Irwin	41	337	66	313	86	555
Jackson	553	732	513	664	561	688
Jasper	410	540	429	471	409	512
Jefferson	430	107	519	93	607	111
Jones	396	434	406	443	404	415
Laurens	537	58	455	22	567	25
Lee	330	249	320	206	323	181
Liberty	153	146	185	142	171	132
Lincoln	232	172	267	175	238	120
Lowndes	419	430	422	355	507	397
Lumpkin	537	959	530	973	652	1097
Macon	339	340	383	321	391	271
Madison	324	375	386	365	396	326
Marion	517	581	450	470	510	477
McIntosh	79	133	125	117	117	98
Meriwether	743	834	739	792	717	768
Monroe	732	650	688	670	791	664
Montgomery	231	53	224	27	231	24
Morgan	376	272	593	281	467	300
Muscogee	1059	837	1039	853	1330	856
Murray	793	1177	502	949	799	1072
Newton	910	510	913	442	1045	502
Oglethorpe	600	206	470	152	636	193
Paulding	359	508	277	391	352	420
Pike	719	895	737	835	828	892
Pulaski	246	399	219	307	320	423
Putnam	374	320	388	312	399	204
Rabun	21	330	59	299	55	207
Randolph	777	769	673	683	780	724
Richmond	739	542	679	488	908	595
Scriven	226	251	195	222	265	236
Stewart	824	648	907	786	926	686
Sumter	662	577	571	466	738	537
Talbot	796	766	741	813	819	738
Taliaferro	328	69	363	68	388	55
Tattnall	307	96	291	76	361	44
Telfair	173	219	183	162	160	150
Thomas	416	311	441	330	526	250
Troup	1096	466	1023	493	1122	384
Twiggs	350	392	267	414	331	414
Union	285	673	300	743	412	641
Upson	620	423	611	356	657	344
Walton	536	741	526	721	544	741
Walker	731	918	635	779	784	965
Ware	268	217	205	205	193	161
Warren	595	417	575	325	614	360
Washington	572	592	612	558	692	626
Wayne	62	112	62	81	58	69
Wilkes	441	324	421	345	452	293
Wilkinson	381	512	368	513	473	498

Total.....43322 46514 41931 43220.....47544 44802
 Towns over Hill, 3,192; Towns over Clinch,
 1,289. Taylor's majority, 2,742. The vote for Clay
 was 42,100, to 44,177 for Polk—Polk's maj., 2,077.

ALABAMA.

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Cos.	Alston.	Sellers.	Gayle.	Taylor.	Taylor.
I.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	lor. Casa.
Baldwin	198	192	156	196	100 133
Butler	692	342	673	302	772 277
Clarke	216	610	358	586	120 327
Conecuh	416	343	358	383	426 221
Marengo	681	608	774	585	739 553
Mobile	1343	1195	1280	1117	1319 1073

Dist. & Cos.	Alston.	Sellers.	Gayle.	Taylor.	Taylor.
I.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	lor. Casa.
Monroe	504	843	871	351	479 216
Washington	308	379	238	393	72 85
Wilcox	564	680	592	597	639 479

Total.....4922 4691.. 5050 4490.....4666 3364

II.	Hilliard.	Pugh.	Hilliard.	No oppo.
Whig.	Whig.	Whig.	sition.	
Barbour	992	984		1205 614
Coffee	302	441		192 174
Covington	231	202		248 92
Dale	400	647		368 555
Henry	407	637		504 496
Macon	1393	672		1464 532
Montgomery	1068	867	1151	1176 669
Pike	1014	870		935 663
Russell	963	658	1234	970 577

Total.....6770 5975.. 7062 4572

III.	Hunter.	Harris.	No reg.	Har.
Whig.	L. F.	opp.	ris.	
Autauga	486	622		553 471
Bibb	477	589		474 416
Coosa	620	1020		626 883
Dallas	735	644		860 618
Jefferson	577	594		288 385
Lowndes	801	655		761 434
Perry	826	855		826 631
Shelby	587	532		557 368

Total.....4969 5511.....4944 4206

IV.	Baldwin.	Inge.	Murphy.	Inge.
Whig.	L. F.	Whig.	L. F.	
Fayette	300	1005	255	920
Greene	1047	783	1069	679
Pickens	952	1020	1019	1072
Sumter	932	988	1001	1011
Tuscaloosa	1014	869	1036	858

Total.....4245 4665.. 4330 4540.....4200 3949

V.	Wood.	Hub'd.	Hub'd.	Hous'n.
Whig.	L. F.	L. F.	L. F.	
Franklin	531	999	913	662
Lauderdale	800	599	1125	332
Lawrence	552	872	397	971
Limestone	587	605	795	319
Marion	140	548	270	maj.
Morgan	442	557	696	400
Walker	232	395	550	294

Total.....3085 4575.. 4746 2928.....3027 4488

VI.	Cobb.	Clem's.	Cobb.	Acklen.
L.	L.	L.	L.	
Blount	851	487	347	334
DeKalb	915	262	526	465
Jackson	1201	752	1072	625
Madison	649	1448	552	762
Marshall	851	494	449	431
St. Clair	915	262	575	180

Total.....4551 3895.. 3330 2747.....1388 5314

VII.	Bradford.	Bow.	Bow.	Rice.
Whig.	don.	L.	don.	+
Benton	555	1370		1279
Chambers	1218	781		551
Cherokee	747	1067		900
Randolph	537	938		838
Talladega	899	844		878
Tallapoosa	938	1032		973

Total.....4895 6038.. 5419 4624 4821 5302

Judge Collier, Loco, for Governor, had no opposition, and received 37,221 votes. Scattering, 543.

* O'Neal, Loco, had 1,638 votes.

† In Madison, Pope polled 870, and in St. Clair 502, beside 519 in the other counties.

‡ Phillips received 793 votes and Garrett 125; Bowdon's maj. over all, 477. Phillips polled 549 votes in Chambers.

TEXAS.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS. PRES'T—'48.

Dist. & Cos.	Bell.	Wood.	Kauf.	Fitzpat.	Tay.	man.	rick.	&c.	lor.	Cass.
I.										
Anderson.....	18	130..	320	3...	83	229				
Angelina.....	7	61..	71	1....	29	52				
Bowie.....	7	58..	122	9....						
Cass.....	92	185..	272	21....	107	228				
Cherokee.....	118	339..			110	302				
Co'tin.....	112	32..	178		43	99				
Cooke.....			30							
Dallas.....	126	133..	305	8....	57	299				
Denton.....	39	33..	53		7	46				
Fannin.....	184	76..	313		83	245				
Grayson.....					47	131				
Harrison.....	118	464..	506	154...	361	331				
Henderson.....	24	123..	121		42	69				
Hopkins.....	84	181..	323		70	227				
Houston.....	106	207..	287		24	161				
Hunt.....	53	53..	154		11	66				
Jasper.....	70	65..	132		53	113				
Jefferson.....										
Kaufman.....	19	121..	134							
Lamar.....	264	117..	480		186	338				
Liberty.....	40	249..	254		63	141				
Nacogdoches.....	58	480..	501	4....	97	313				
Newton.....	21	150..	171		20	56				
Panola.....	79	173..	256	6....	43	194				
Polk.....	27	214..	222		56	107				
Red River.....	121	142..	440	11....	177	344				
Rusk.....	310	301..	653	86....	202	455				
Sabine.....	2	246..	251	4....	39	181				
San Augustine.....	41	259..	304	12....	70	234				
Shelby.....	89	435..	520	7....	99	336				
Smith.....	76	255..	317	19....	57	144				
Titus.....	136	242..	293	10....	123	206				
Tyler.....	35	152..	168	1....						
Upshur.....	2	83..	143	5....						
Van Zandt.....					26	68				
Total.....	2493	5795..	8324	363..	2397	5790				

How-William-ard.

II.	How-William-ard.	son.	son.	son.	son.	son.	son.	son.	son.	son.
Austin.....	195	7..	6	72...	45	175				
Bastrop.....	241	43..	50	135...	42	191				
Bexar.....	690	19..	621	70....	189	332				
Brazoria.....	301	18..	96	70....	83	172				
Brazos.....	54	9..	2	50....		33				
Burleson.....			43	85....	9	64				
Caldwell.....	166	35..	86	81....	27	99				
Calhoun.....	102	20..	18	4....	71	76				
Cameron.....	581	262..	725							
Colorado.....	111	7..	32	46....	20	68				
Comal.....	137	54..	181	1....	14	105				
De Witt.....	100	25..	92	28....	16	81				
Fayette.....	362	28..	105	196...	92	175				
Fort Bend.....	201	2..	29	97....	39	135				
Galveston.....	316	165..	214	18....	217	235				
Gillespie.....	203	2..	136	2....						
Goliad.....	72	9..	31		27	34				
Gonzales.....	170	17..	90	28....	58	92				
Grimes.....	75	258..	94	178...	53	186				
Guadalupe.....	142	9..	69	57....	31	72				
Harris.....	316	286..	185	308...	289	413				
Hays.....	44	10..	43	10....	12	43				
Jackson.....	96	6..	10	61....	13	61				
Javaca.....	54	2..	2	5....	13	34				
Leon.....	49	47..	13	65....	26	142				
Limestone.....	181	47..	24	137...	40	154				
Matagorda.....	73	50..	35	3....	69	79				
Medina.....	45		42	8....		45				
Milam.....	205	61..	37	149...	58	119				
Montgomery.....	27	209..	93	126...	59	163				
Navarro.....	230	111..	33	126...	44	124				
Nueces.....	135	128..	134		66	56				
Refugio.....	51	5..	36	4....						
Robertson.....	94	19..		41....	5	57				
San Patricio.....	44		48	1....	5	26				
Starr.....	166	61..	110							
Travis.....	324	93..	97	177...	29	249				

II.	Bell.	Wood.	How-William-ard.	Tay-son.	lor.	Cass.
Victoria.....	164	46..	75	34....	87	86
Walker.....	78	335..	240	66....	119	207
Washington.....	548	69..	126	434...	123	373
Webb.....	410	27..				
Wharton.....	76	6..	17	3....	26	51
Williamson.....	75	10..			16	41

Total.....7122 2635.. 4120 2976...2112 4878

The declared result for Governor is as follows—Bell, 10,319; Wood, 2,635; Mills, 2,632. The vote for Lieut. Gov. stands—Greer (present incumbent), 10,399; Henderson, 6,213; Johnson, 1,281. For Commissioner of the General Land Office, the present incumbent received 11,346 and Ward 5,614 votes. In the 11d Congressional District, Polk-bury (the late member, and the Calhoun candidate) received 2,135 and McLeod 721 votes. Vote of the Republic, 1844—Jones, 7,457; Burleson, 5,078; scattering, 47.

ARKANSAS.

GOVERNOR—1849. 1848—PRES'T—1844.

Counties	Wilson.	Roane.	Tay-son.	Whig.	Loco.	lor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Arkansas.....						80	74..	80	93
Benton.....	44	116..	90	290..	96	351			
Bradley.....	63	39..	227	124..	144	154			
Carroll.....	47	100..	139	261..	no returns				
Chicot.....	34	16..	146	110..	210	158			
Clark.....	53	45..	193	223..	174	217			
Conway.....	57	105..	149	171..	167	288			
Crawford.....	195	170..	345	457..	385	565			
Crittenden.....	19	4..	104	68..	109	129			
Dallas.....	31	74..	203	265..	new co.				
Desha.....	23	28..	208	149..	127	55			
Drew.....	96	63..	198	249..	new co.				
Franklin.....	45	59..	returns	rej.	146	261			
Fulton.....	4	23..	52	93..	no returns				
Greene.....			13	46..	37	206			
Hempstead.....	186	66..	375	330..	314	359			
Hot Spring.....	54	26..	141	178..	120	237			
Independence.....	181	207..	422	408..	278	335			
Izard.....					no returns				
Jackson.....	46	74..	194	235..	124	184			
Jefferson.....	125	64..	195	177..	130	147			
Johnson.....	93	82..	194	350..	141	431			
Lafayette.....	30	13..	85	98..	31	70			
Lawrence.....	126	141..	239	291..	112	267			
Madison.....	62	130..	87	214..	63	966			
Marion.....	18	18..	49	49..	no returns				
Mississippi.....			118	110..	no returns				
Monroe.....	40	39..	113	98..	92	73			
Montgomery.....	26	27 ret.	rej.	with H.Spring					
Newton.....	9	60..	2	54..	16	140			
Ouachita.....	249	137..	571	428..	220	184			
Perry.....	11	23..	29	30..	33	65			
Phillips.....	113	56..	no returns	280	276				
Pike.....	15	61..	67	133..	no returns				
Poinsett.....			44	116..	29	171			
Polk.....	21	62..	17	59..	no returns				
Pope.....	146	103..	240	292..	241	308			
Prairie.....	31	10..	41	111..	new co.				
Pulaski.....	229	139..	438	455..	438	523			
Randolph.....	8	85..	50	129..	59	341			
Saline.....	64	85..	147	244..	130	219			
Scott.....	26	55..	61	180..	35	167			
Searcy.....	21	32..			no returns				
Sevier.....	18	2..	103	195..	114	301			
St. Francis.....	37	89..	208	260..	99	269			
Union.....	199	233..	553	635..	214	479			
Van Buren.....	43	42..	95	136..	46	121			
Washington.....	167	146..	377	430..	378	729			
White.....	19	37..	48	60..	95	123			
Yell.....	54	94..	137	186..	80	249			
Total.....	3228	3290..	7388	9300..	5504	9546			

Roane's majority, 62. Cass's majority, 1,712; Polk's do., 4,042. Vote in 1840 for Harrison, 5,160; Van Buren, 6,766—1836, Harrison, 1,238; Van Buren, 2,400.

KENTUCKY.—[Official.]

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Co.	No op.	Boyd,	Delany,	Boyd,	
I.	position.	L.	W.	L.	Taylor. Cass.
Ballard	413	241	374	277	281
Calloway		135	732	227	664
Caldwell	695	662	981	826	841
Crittenden		243	441	342	399
Graves	817	364	999	468	772
Hickman and }	422	75	581		
Fulton	302	117	387		169 353
Hopkins	897	682	877	796	706
Livingston		323	329	403	265
Marshall	498	65	499	120	496
McCracken		300	256	407	308
Trigg	589	498	63	588	632
Union	575	489	526	501	458
Total	5208	4194	7421	5125	6235

II.	Johnson,	Fr. Pey.	Wad-	S. O. Pey.	
	Whig.	ton, W. dil.	ton, L.		
Breckenridge	697	788	861	587	1006 422
Butler	458	207	299	415	349 264
Christian	1002	501	924	800	1132 786
Daviess	1625	232	772	919	986 605
Edmonson	313	170	183	308	249 209
Grayson	542	367	391	532	507 345
Hancock	332	113	263	209	304 166
Henderson	661	429	551	528	731 559
Meade	659	339	636	265	713 225
Muhlenberg	905	332	570	700	746 487
Ohio	837	400	508	805	718 542
Total	8055	3878	5958	6068	7441 4500

III.	McLean,	Nooppo-	Todd,	Clarke,	
	Whig.	sition.	Whig.	Loco.	
Allen	375		304	604	423 553
Barren	1200		941	1185	1462 1048
Hart	471		484	744	586 528
Logan	1295		1190	451	1402 358
Monroe	537		414	589	586 379
Simpson	308		300	491	448 428
Todd	701		547	448	808 419
Warren	794		885	589	1226 603
Total	5681		5065	5291	6941 4306

IV.	Buckner, Cald-	Buckner, James,	
	Whig.	well, L.	Loco.
Adair	448	884	577 805
Boyle	577	473	674 433
Casey	585	429	539 338
Clinton	220	444	247 395
Cumberland	448	371	577 274
Greene	563	644	954 1069
Lincoln	621	557	749 465
Pulaski	841	1190	803 1174
Russell	468	339	482 283
Taylor	506	660	
Wayne	497	728	575 555
Total	5579	6719	6177 5791

V.	Thomp-	No op. Thomp-	Wick-	
	son, W.	position.	son.	liffe, L.
Anderson	463		352	614
Bullitt	489		552	530
Hardin	1283		1279	861
Laroe	453		463	437
Marion	820		824	687
Mercer	879		855	939
Nelson	1146		1184	650
Spencer	406		479	508
Washington	642		791	784
Total	6586		6779	6019

VI.	Breck,	Martin,	Adams,	Price,	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Whig.	
Clay	351	321	356	282	377 125
Esdl	377	391	422	427	485 238
Floyd	145	690	365	331	280 225
Garrard	942	348	382	1005	1187 191
Total	6353	5271	6363	5307	6850 246

VI.	Breck,	Martin,	Adams,	Price,	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Whig.	
Harlan	396	153	511	74	350 1
Johnson	87	410	104	355	106 2
Knox	510	475	784	210	643 1
Laurel	457	308	421	228	488 1
Leitcher	94	222	110	163	No return
Madison	1185	555	913	1145	1313 5
Owaley	204	256	265	245	350 2
Perry	140	236	204	164	No return
Pike	392	291	360	312	225 1
Rockcastle	495	187	351	30	497 9
Whitley	488	388	745	66	584 9

Total	6353	5271	6363	5307	6850 246
-------------	------	------	------	------	----------

VII.	Marshall,	Lane,	Duncan,	Meriweth-	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	er, Loco.	
Carroll	395	446	368	444	493 42
Henry	840	1024	756	1037	827 102
Jefferson	922	962	1098	1166	1161 97
Louisville cy. 2172	1863	2355		1381	2236 263
Oldham	438	552	464	550	476 48
Shelby	1221	792	1393	831	1434 71
Trimble	273	558	324	568	961 48

Total	6261	6197	6763	6487	7528 613
-------------	------	------	------	------	----------

VIII.	More-	Trabue,	More-	Trabue,	
	head, W.	N. A.	head.	N. A.*	
Bourbon	634	484	763	346	1172 49
Fayette	1009	907	948	676	1541 78
Franklin	967	445	937	182	926 66
Jessamine	496	587	419	321	682 43
Owen	556	977	353	416	533 81
Scott	781	889	291	922	797 73
Woodford	752	376	553	282	717 33

Total	5195	4685	4348	3143	6429 425
-------------	------	------	------	------	----------

IX.	Houston,	Mason,	Cox,	French,	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	
Bath	783	1004	771	937	724 78
Breathitt	156	401	158	382	143 151
Carter	262	715	227	643	243 510
Clark	1024	478	1043	432	1046 310
Fleming	1136	928	1246	963	1159 707
Greenup	605	778	588	594	610 510
Lawrence	474	390	414	400	414 310
Lewis	483	693	566	630	521 761
Morgan	500	825	587	757	413 430
Montgomery	771	680	766	678	668 540

Total	6164	6882	6168	6471	5991 496
-------------	------	------	------	------	----------

X.	Gaines,	Stanton,	Gaines,	Desha,	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	
Boone	963	808	984	818	935 765
Bracken	766	565	790	495	795 472
Campbell	584	794	478	722	511 314
Gallatin	371	415	372	398	360 369
Grant	458	560	434	564	435 550
Harrison	822	940	870	1075	891 586
Kenton	941	1195	912	1055	985 1220
Mason	1350	1001	1534	847	1631 950
Nicholas	767	789	771	782	673 704
Pendleton	373	697	351	616	575 599

Total	7400	7764	7496	7382	7611 7392
-------------	------	------	------	------	-----------

Taylor's maj. 17,431. Crittenden's do. for Gov. in '48, 3521.
* Marshall, Loco, 3,037 votes, in 1847, for Congress.

NEW-JERSEY.

1849—LEGISLATURE—1848.

Senate.	Assembly.	Senate.	Assembly.	
Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.
10	9	33	25	12
7	9	39	10	9

The aggregate vote in all the counties is greatly reduced, and the contest in a great portion of the State was to a large extent involved in the question of Railroad Monopoly or Anti-Monopoly, and the new Legislature probably contains a majority in favor of the Anti-Monopoly party.

INDIANA.

CONGRESS—1849—GOVERNOR.

Counties and Districts.	Em- bre, W. L.	Albert- son, L. F.S.	Mat. Wri- son, ght, vena, W. L. F.S.
Crawford	600	467	551 497
Dubois	230	597	191 604
Gibson	90	907	875 930
Harrison	1220	1047	1209 1059
Orange	804	1041	758 1053
Perry	619	371	547 381
Pike	512	568	476 591
Posey	877	1268	727 1341
Spencer	655	491	591 534
Vanderburgh	668	509	507 660
Warrick	513	915	463 952
Total	7598	8271	6985 8602

Counties and Districts.	Dunn, W. L.	Rob- inson, W. L.	J. L. Rob- inson, L. F.S.
Clark	1047	1338	1032 1357
Floyd	1052	1195	1056 1194
Jackson	536	1691	542 1169
Jefferson	2130	1371	1958 1499
Jennings	970	723	875 739
Scott	528	588	525 509
Washington	1055	1502	1018 1646
Total	7338	7823	7006 8053

Counties and Districts.	Dearborn, W. L.	Herod, W. L.	Brown, L. F.S.
Decatur	1147	1241	1286 1170
Franklin	1209	1299	1217 1239
Ohio	414	459	414 458
Ripley	923	897	983 791
Rush	1534	1469	1545 1464
Switzerland	1001	1173	988 1184
Total	7348	8120	7558 7920

Counties and Districts.	Fayette, W. L.	Parker, W. L.	Julian, F.S.
Fayette	930	892	1002 889
Henry	1441	1373	1437 1287
Union	506	738	520 650
Wayne	1698	1734	1741 1282
Total	4383	4737	4700 4108

Counties and Districts.	Bartholomew, W. L.	Herod, W. L.	Brown, L. F.S.
Bartholomew	997	1075	942 1121
Brown	118	513	88 545
Hamilton	894	834	810 833
Hancock	666	805	644 800
Johnson	681	1181	643 1243
Madison	882	997	821 1018
Marion	1920	1776	1848 1917
Shelby	934	1356	916 1397
Tipton	173	835	170 227
Total	7265	8762	7082 9106

Counties and Districts.	Davies, W. L.	Watts, W. L.	Gorman, L. F.S.
Davies	762	799	678 826
Greene	885	1070	819 1142
Knox	925	654	928 675
Lawrence	998	907	935 1076
Martin	373	523	295 575
Monroe	775	1047	723 1136
Morgan	1142	1234	1109 1262
Owen	853	897	798 988
Sullivan	483	1235	455 1279
Total	7196	8466	6640 8959

Counties and Districts.	Clay, W. L.	McGaughey, W. L.	Cookery, L. F.S.
Clay	410	739	399 838
Hendricks	1084	697	1006 774
Parke	1435	855	1298 1322
Putnam	1683	1109	1509 1558
Vermillion	800	714	740 792
Vigo	1390	795	1354 970
Total	6732	4909	6286 6254

Counties and Districts.	Lane, McDon- Whig, ald, L.	Mat. Wri- son, ght, vena, W. L. F.S.
Boone	808	910
Carroll	719	861
Clinton	764	951
Fountain	876	1167
Montgomery	1410	1525
Howard	493	397
Tippacanoe	1328	1171
Warren	700	450

Total	7098	7432
-------	------	------

Counties and Districts.	Wright, W. L.	Fitch, L. F.S.
Benton	75	88
Cass	957	911
Elkhart	883	1269
Fulton	442	458
Jasper	219	235
Kosciusko	890	707
Lake	184	270
Laporte	1127	957
Marshall	340	459
Miami	786	852
Porter	376	429
Pulaski	155	246
St. Joseph	924	816
Wabash	886	790
White	275	313

Total	8519	8900
-------	------	------

Counties and Districts.	Adams, W. L.	Kilgore, W. L.	Harlan, L. F.S.
Adams	332	445	325 455
Allen	709	964	725 967
Blackford	103	308	91 321
De Kalb	302	565	298 568
Delaware	1105	484	797 754
Grant	584	751	631 716
Huntington	346	360	351 367
Jay	304	346	273 376
Lagrange	645	574	622 578
Noble	529	656	515 667
Randolph	797	752	528 753
Steuben	444	424	355 427
Wells	269	393	244 403
Whitley	378	344	307 348

Total	6777	7366
-------	------	------

The Whig vote on Congress is 70,504; Loco vote (including that cast for Julian, a Free-soiler), 74,636—Loco majority, 4,132. Wright, the Loco candidate for Governor, has 76,996 votes, to 67,218 for Matson, Whig, and 3,018 for Cravens, Free-soiler. Majority for Joseph A. Wright over John A. Matson and James H. Cravens, 8,760. In 1846, Whitcomb, the Loco candidate for Governor, had 64,104 votes; Marshall, Whig, 60,167; Stevens, Ab., 2,278. In 1849, Thos. S. Stanfield, Whig, had 66,385 votes for Lieut.-Gov., to 77,002 for Jas. H. Lane, Loco; John A. Wright, Free-soil, 2,795. In 1846, Dunning, Loco, 62,965; Stevenson, Whig, 59,266, and Harding, Ab., 2,281. In 1849, for a Convention, 74,895; against, 53,639. In 1846, for a Convention, 32,521; against, 27,185.

IOWA.

The election, August, 1849, was only for a Board of Public Works and local officers; we can not find room for details. The Whigs carried the 1st Congressional District by 638 maj. Thomas McKean, Whig, for President of the Board of Public Works, received 6,143; Wm. Patterson, Loco, 5,464; John H. Dayton, F. S., 409. The full vote for Congress in the District, August, 1848, was for Miller, Whig, 6,591; Thompson, Loco, 6,507—but as the vote in the Mormon precinct of Kanawha, which now constitutes a part of Pottawatomie Co. (then attached to Monroe), was destroyed by the Loco Inspectors, Thompson obtained the certificate. The vote for Taylor was 6,384; Cass, 6,464; Van Buren, 555. In the 11th District, the vote for McKean is 4,618; Patterson, 6,188; Dayton, 156. President—Taylor, 4,817; Cass, 5,669; Van Buren, 541. The Loco State canvassers of course return the usual large number of scattering votes, taken mostly from the Whig candidates.

MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS.

Whig. Loco. Whig. Loco.

Districts.	Lea.	Quit.	Brad.	Thomp-
I.		man.	ford.	son.
Tippah.....	1001	1674..	1051	1630
Tishomingo..	734	1432..	762	1288
Marshall....	1261	1477..	1300	1450
De Soto.....	918	956..	929	944
Panola.....	583	535..	580	527
Tunica.....	23	35..	26	30
Lafayette....	622	840..	651	799
Pontotoc....	785	1235..	826	1195
Itawamba....	593	1318..	676	1246

Total6520 9502 6801 9190

Districts.	Lea.	Quit.	Brad.	Thomp-
II.		man.	ford.	son.
Monroe.....	756	1224..	816	1174
Chickasaw....	824	1134..	826	1186
Yalobusha....	749	1008..	789	962
Tallahatchie.	223	255..	229	251
Coahoma.....	184	149..	185	114
Bolivar.....	52	73..	54	57
Sunflower....	791	949..	810	859
Carroll.....	713	937..	743	896
Choctaw.....	370	472..	383	450
Oktoberbeha.	681	773..	736	722
Lowndes.....	518	589..	532	569

Total5761 7563 6103 7190

Districts.	Lea.	Quit.	Brad.	Thomp-
III.		man.	ford.	son.
Attala.....	268	616..	451	448
Winston.....	578	583..	591	577
Holmes.....	92	80..	97	71
Washington..	102	99..	108	79
Issaquena....	508	531..	529	514
Yazoo.....	557	509..	554	498
Madison.....	294	396..	318	364
Leake.....	257	317..	246	310
Neshoba.....	371	778..	414	732
Lauderdale..	415	739..	458	701
Kemper.....	206	311..	206	311
Newton.....	128	324..	147	322
Scott.....	311	461..	334	414
Rankin.....	1014	875..	1033	843
Hinds.....	721	523..	765	477

Total5596 6836.. 6829 7406

Districts.	Lea.	Quit.	Brad.	Thomp-
IV.		man.	ford.	son.
Clarke.....	160	439..	187	435
Jasper.....	247	510..	264	490
Smith.....	123	452..	117	430
Simpson.....	195	295..	176	292
Copiah.....	413	753..	354	806
Adams.....	453	448..	472	412
Claiborne....	385	398..	302	389
Jefferson....	342	320..	327	320
Franklin....	215	290..	211	290
Lawrence....	99	632..	78	632
Covington....	53	345..	52	327
Jones.....	72	207..	55	197
Wayne.....	68	68..	68	68
Green.....	65	65..	65	170
Perry.....	131	121..	14	136
Marion.....	64	64..	64	272
Pike.....	179	529..	97	561
Amite.....	343	350..	244	396
Wilkinson..	414	352..	375	363
Hancock....	93	93..	93	282
Harrison....	142	142..	142	358
Jackson.....	20	347..	23	347

Total3829 7078 3820 7980

Grand total 21706 30979 23553 31766

TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR—1849.

Whig. Loco.

Counties. Brown. Trousdale.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Anderson.....	661	354
Bledsoe.....	517	230
Bradley.....	732	991
Blount.....	1106	758
Clatsborne..	670	926
Cocke.....	871	204
Campbell....	426	512
Carter.....	697	265
Grainger....	1101	620
Greene.....	1027	1672
Hawkins....	1113	1349
Hamilton....	750	601
Jefferson....	1571	309
Johnson....	404	112
Knox.....	2196	672
Meigs.....	142	577
McMinn....	904	1037
Monroe.....	915	1040
Morgan.....	215	203
Marion.....	547	370
Polk.....	237	640
Rhea.....	936	909
Rhea.....	232	355
Sevier.....	895	93
Sullivan....	362	1480
Washington.	843	1203

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bellford.....	1340	1474
Coffee.....	319	1009
Cannon.....	431	872
Dickson....	342	716
DeKalb.....	690	592
Davidson....	2217	1919
Fentress....	135	457
Franklin....	362	1200
Giles.....	1331	1484
Hickman....	255	931
Hardin.....	577	783
Humphreys..	275	611
Jackson....	1080	960
Lincoln....	665	2475
Lawrence..	640	662
Marshall....	683	1406
Maury.....	1375	1942
Montgomery.	1069	465
Overton....	371	1252
Rutherford..	1416	1331
Robertson..	1165	920
Sumner.....	777	2100
Smith.....	2065	782
Stewart....	554	736
Van Buren..	138	208
White.....	970	670
Warren.....	393	1262
Wilson.....	2160	935
Wayne.....	665	429
Williamson..	1688	792

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton.....	318	454
Carroll.....	1423	646
Decatur....	391	287
Dyer.....	414	321
Fayette....	1064	1046
Gibson.....	1417	758
Henry.....	769	1243
Hardeman..	637	1035
Hendersson.	1113	601
Haywood....	757	659
Lauderdale..	294	288
Madison....	1316	721
McNairy....	958	925
Obion.....	405	586
Perry.....	410	283
Shelby.....	1453	1405
Tipton.....	323	611
Weakley....	647	1081

Total60350 61710

Majority for Trousdale, 1,390.

CONGRESS—1849.

Whig. Loco.

1 Taylor.....	8060	Johnson.....	6065
2 Watkins....	8035	Campbell....	490
3 Cocke.....	4963		
3 Anderson..	7256	Lyon.....	5073
4 Rogers.....	1239	Savage.....	4573
5 No reg. oppos.		Tukey.....	17
6 Buchanan..	4802	Thomas.....	6123
7 Gentry.....	5766	No reg. oppos.	17
8 Cullom....	4316	Ewing.....	4291
9 Morris....	4302	J. G. Harris	522
10 J. W. Harris	5799	Stanton.....	5752
11 Williams..	9144	No opposition	

* We count in the Trousdale vote of Bedford Co. for Jones, as we had no Congress votes from there. The returns from the other Districts are perfectly complete.

† Bailey, Loco, had 255 votes in Cannon Co. to 467 for Gentry.

WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR—1844.

Collins, Dewey, Chas.

Counties.	Whig.	L. F.	F. S.
Brown.....	115	216	
Crawford, &c.	32	155	
Calumet.....	117	135	1
Columbia....	432	410	
Dane.....	759	661	86
Dodge.....	714	1255	112
Fond-du-Lac.	389	639	220
Grant.....	1103	1030	16
Green.....	324	443	26
Iowa, &c....	655	638	6
Jefferson....	649	897	152
Lafayette....	416	1094	
Milwaukee cy.	528	1377	112
" co. 190	389	28	
Manitowoc..	52	226	
Marquette..	247	230	181
Portage.....	m. 47		
Racine.....	1716	761	591
Rock.....	1163	694	511
Sauk.....	226	355	
Sheboygan..	322	635	7
St. Croix, &c.	m. 75		
Walworth....	667	648	806
Waukesha..	659	1319	371
Washington.	208	1610	86
Winnebago..	333	318	129

Total11131 16804 3711

Dewey over all, 1,932.

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS—1849.

Whig. Loco.

1 Watts.....	2759	Millson.....	2730
5 Goggin.....	3629	Powell.....	3955
6 Botta.....	2453	Seddon.....	2311
Lee.....	517		
8 Forbes.....	2078	Holladay..	2167
13.....		McMullin..	3129
".....		George.....	215
14 McCo.....	4094	Beale.....	4310
15 Haymond,	2373	Thomp-son,	2807

Our returns are incomplete in the remaining Districts. The election in the XVth District was to fill the vacancy created by the decease of A. Newman Loco, who was elected in April by a small majority over C. W. Russell, Esq., Whig.

LOUISIANA.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS.

Declou, Walk-Jack, La-			
Dist. & Parishes, et, er, son, Sere,			
I. Whig. L.F. Whig. I. F.			
First Munic'y* 1957	1763.	1677	2011
Third Munic'y* 733	889.	637	881
Faquetmies... 199	401.	195	403
St. Bernard.... 127	117.	m. 10	

Total 3056 3156.. 2569 3295

II.

Second Muni-			
city* 2284	2491..	2232	2408
Algers* 66	189..	63	189
Ascension 302	302..	302	295
Assumption 514	401..	436	416
Jefferson 739	834..	744	820
Lafourche } .. 634	135..	605	159
Interior } .. 130	50..	m. 80	
St. Charles..... 320	157..	316	143
St. James..... 271	182..	m. 87	
St. John the } .. 271	182..	m. 87	
Baptist 339	200..	344	192
Terrebonne..... 5659	4941..	5259	4622

III.

Avoyelles..... 294	439..		
Carroll 246	294..	262	279
Catahoula 301	439..	288	426
Concordia 142	97..	133	99
E. Baton Rouge 361	438..	352	424
E. Feliciana 328	398..	327	387
Franklin 114	181..	m. 43	
Iberville 396	331..	m. 65	
Livingston 148	293..	m. 76	
Madison 227	223..	m. 6	
Poinde Coupée. 265	380..	m. 104	
St. Helena..... 150	240..	184	199
St. Tammany .. 271	288..	293	268
Tensas 133	135..	136	131
Washington .. 95	301..	147	251
W. Baton Rouge 79	m..	m. 78	
W. Feliciana... 177	244..	m. 53	

Total 3648 4657.. 5266 2740

IV.

Bienville 112	273..	122	278
Bossier 116	243..	m. 90	
Caddo 287	349..	298	341
Caldwell 72	147..	m. 65	
Calcasieu 84	234..	74	235
Calaiborne 204	413..	234	393
DeSoto 183	313..	m. 50	
Jackson 134	263..	m. 40	
Lafayette 200	281..	137	326
Morehouse 196	132..	194	135
Natchitoches... 337	521..	347	575
Natchitoches... 161	218..	172	110
Rapides 325	534..	388	521
Sabine 245	272..	254	263
St. Landry..... 999	517..	928	545
St. Martin 569	219..	456	338
St. Mary 468	201..	492	180
Union 243	355..	285	343
Vermillion 164	170..	140	170

Total 5104 5735.. 4521 4996

Governor, 1845—DeBuys, Whig, 11,01; Johnson, 13,360. At the Presidential election, the vote stood for Taylor, in the 1st Municipality, 1,779; Cass, 1,401—d do, Taylor, 2,806; Cass, 2,217—3d do, Taylor, 886; Cass, 761—Algiers, Taylor, 1; Cass, 200.

* In the Parish of Orleans.

MICHIGAN.

GOVERNOR—1849.

Counties. Littlejohn, Barry, F.S. & W. Hunker.			
Allegan..... 100			
Barry 311	458		
Berrien 608	335		
Branch 636	1075		
Calhoun 1430	1957		
Cass..... m. 250			
Chippewa..... 58	40		
Clinton m. 28			
Eaton 464	452		
Genesee..... 937	755		
Hillsdale 1075	1260		
Ingham..... m. 29			
Ionia 649	590		
Jackson 1464	1427		
Kalamazoo 819	843		
Kent 646	744		
Lapeer m. 100			
Lenawee 1794	1928		
Livingston..... m. 400			
Mackinaw.....	Vote rep. close.		

Counties. Littlejohn. Barry.			
Macomb..... 748	1176		
Monroe..... 611	888		
Oakland 1976	2481		
Ontonagon m. 10			
Ottawa 105	287		
Saginaw..... m. 75			
St. Clair 521	734		
St. Joseph 859	1044		
Shiawassee..... m. 100			
Van Buren..... 394	478		
Washtenaw..... 2006	1874		
Wayne proper... 981	1270		
Detroit City 713	1079		

Total..... 19865... 24777

OHIO.—Election for a Legislature, and also to fill a vacancy in the 11th (Seneca) Congressional District. Amos E. Wood, Loco, met with no opposition from the Whigs. The vote for a Convention is 145,698, against 51,161. Number of votes cast for Representatives, 235,370. Majority for a Convention, 56,026.

NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

OREGON.—The election in this Territory took place on the 4th of June, but the result cannot be regarded as a test of parties, the Whigs permitting the election to go by default, without bringing out a candidate—Samuel R. Thurston (f. do) receiving almost a majority over all the candidates in the field for Delegate to Congress.

J. W. Nesmith, Whig 106
Total Loco vote, 837; do. maj., C. Lancaster, " 331
731; or all others over Thurston, 3. Meek & Griffin, " 46

The Legislature of the Territory assembled at Oregon City on the 16th of July, and organized by the election of Samuel Parker, President of the Council, and A. L. Lovejoy, Speaker of the House; and on the 28th of the same month it adjourned over to the 20th of August, after the adoption of a memorial to Congress upon various subjects connected with the interests of the Territory, such as the granting of land to immigrants, &c. John P. Gaines, of Kentucky, succeeds Gen. Lane as Governor; Gen. E. Hammond, of Ohio, is his Secretary; and William Strong, U. S. Judge.

MINNESOTA.—Henry H. Sibley (Loco) was elected on the 1st of August a Delegate to Congress (without opposition) along with the first Territorial Legislature, but, as party lines were not drawn at this election, no estimate as to the political affinities of the Territorial legislators can be made. It was in session two months and transacted much important business. David Olmsted was President of the Council, and Jos. W. Furber, Speaker of the House. The Territorial Government is composed of Alexander Ramsey, Governor; Charles K. Smith, Secretary; Aaron Goodrich, Chief Justice; David Cooper, B. B. Meeker, Associate Judges; Joshua L. Taylor, U. S. Marshal; Henry L. Moss, U. S. Attorney. Beside these officers (appointees of the President), the Governor has appointed the following:—Lorenzo A. Babcock, of Benton Co., Attorney-General; Jonathan E. McKusick, of Washington Co., to be Auditor of Public Accounts; Calvin A. Tuttle, of Ramsey Co., Territorial Treasurer. On the 11th of June a census was taken of the Territory, when it was found there was a white population of 4,680, exclusive of soldiers at the military posts, and the immigration since that time has been at least equal to this estimate. The Indians have a population of 25,000. The Legislature have memorialized Congress for the purchase of the Sioux lands west of the Mississippi. The Territory covers a vast extent of land (166,000 square miles), sufficient to make four or five States when sufficiently populated.

STATE OF DESERET.—This new applicant for admission into the Union—situated in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, embracing what is called the Great Basin of North America—adopted quite a liberal Constitution on the 10th of March. Brigham Young was elected Governor; Heber C. Kimball, Lieut. Governor; Wm. Richards, Secretary of State; Jos. S. Heywood, Treasurer. On the 5th of July the Legislature met in joint session, and elected Almon W. Babbitt as a Delegate and Representative to Congress. The population is mostly composed of Mormons; they prefer a State Government, and thus relieve the nation of great expense. If Congress ratifies the Constitution of Deseret, two Senators and a Representative will soon be chosen from there.

NEW MEXICO.—Incipient steps have been taken by the inhabitants of this Territory for the formation of a civil government. At a Convention of Delegates from the various counties, on the 28th of September, Hugh N. Smith (formerly a lawyer in Missouri) was chosen a Delegate to Congress. Major Weightman received four votes in the Convention. There are plenty of inhabitants there to form a State, being over 106,000, but they prefer for a while a Territorial to a State Government.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—We have no returns yet of the election here, which was to be held on the 13th of November, for State officers and two members of Congress.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THIS paper is published in the City of New York, and is circulated extensively in the Eastern, Western, and Middle States, and partially in the Southern and Southwestern States, of the Union.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

Is neatly printed on a royal sheet, whereof three editions are issued every day but the Sabbath in order to supply each subscriber with the latest news possible. It is afforded to subscribers by Mail at \$5 per annum. It is intended to equal in amount and value of matter any Daily issue on this continent.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is issued every Tuesday and Friday, on a sheet of the same size with the Daily Tribune, at \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each, and contains the choicest matter of the Daily issue (the correspondence alone costing several thousands of dollars per annum), and can hardly be exceeded as a Newspaper by any Weekly in the country. It is afforded to those who subscribe singly at \$2 per annum;  three copies \$5, eight for \$10, twenty copies to one address \$20—payment in all cases being required in advance. When the term paid for has expired, the paper is stopped; so that no man need fear being annoyed with bills for papers he never read and did not want. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

 Clergymen, of all denominations, furnished with the Weekly Tribune at \$1 per annum Address.

GREELEY & McELRATH, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK.

 Notes of all specie-paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper, par. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Postoffice in the United States may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be left with the Postmaster.

New York, August 1, 1849.

G. & M.

 The Publishers, in their Prospectus, say, that they are—

"Resolved that no American journal shall exceed the Tribune in the variety, extent, or accuracy of its intelligence, while to Literature, Poetry, and Art, they devote all the space that can be spared from the topics of the day."

The following extracts from notices of this Paper, published in various parts of the United States, will show how far the Publishers were justified in the foregoing announcement:—

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—This powerful journal, which is a perpetual fountain of thought and opinion upon all moral and political subjects, seems full of its original vigor and freshness. The Tribune is everywhere along the whole line in the thickest of the fight. At one moment its broad shoulder lends conservative support to some crackling arch in our political frame, at another time it is found dealing ponderous blows upon some venerable fortress of human wrongs. Sometimes The Tribune may be wrong, and, in its impulsive zeal, it may sometimes "run things into the ground," but it is always straightforward, honest, fearless—and generally comes out about right.—*Wisconsin Herald.*

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—Without disparaging the merits of any one of the excellent political journals throughout the country, we think we can safely say, that no better periodical of the newspaper kind is issued from any press in the Union, than The Tribune. The greatness and variety of the leading matter which it weekly lays before its readers, can not fail to interest all, however much they may differ in their notions of what a newspaper ought to be.—*Greenville Banner.*

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—Although we differ from this print in several very important matters of political economy, we are none the less willing to a knowledge its unequalled merit as an American press; generally dignified, always talented, and ever marked by a heart-felt desire for the true elevation of the people.

We are content, even democrat as we are, to recommend The Tribune—for we believe that what of Truth it inculcates will be apt to "rise again in the minds of its readers; while its errors may eventually "die amid their worshippers."—*Brooklyn Freeman.*

No American journal exceeds The Tribune in its variety, extent, or accuracy of its general intelligence, both foreign and domestic.—*Ohio Republican (Dem.)*

Perhaps no paper in the country is more widely circulated, and certainly none is conducted with more ability.—*Old Colony Reporter.*

 As an advocate of Whig measures, it is perhaps the most efficient journal in the country, which is unsurpassed as a news medium.—*Nat. (N. Y.) Standard.*

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

☞ The New York Tribune is decidedly one of the very ablest political journals in the Union. * * We are aware that Horace Greeley is a Northern man with Northern principles, an open and undisguised Free Soil advocate, and so far as these peculiar sentiments extend we dissent from him; but as a Whig—on all the great national issues which have long been before the country—as a man of vast political knowledge—we admire him. Few men in the nation have a larger stock of practical good sense; he is excelled by none as a political writer. Upon the Tariff question especially he is transcendently able, and has long been known as the champion of American Manufactures.—*Tennessee Packet*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—This paper is so well established in the public confidence as to need no word from us in commendation of its merits. We do not hesitate to say that the *New York Tribune* is the best newspaper in the United States. It contains daily more domestic news than any other that now occurs to us, and beside giving as much foreign intelligence as any of its neighbors, the letters of its numerous foreign correspondents enable it to present a better view of general European affairs than can be obtained elsewhere. But what gives *The Tribune* a peculiar value, in our estimation, is its high moral tone, its deep sympathy with the struggles of mankind everywhere, its clear apprehension of the great law of Progress, and its abounding hope of a better day for the world, built upon a rational view of human nature and a just appreciation of the omnipotent causes now at work to elevate our Race.—*Gen's of the Prairie*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—*The Tribune* is deservedly one of the most popular newspapers published in the country—enjoying a patronage more extended, perhaps, than that of any of its contemporaries. Almost every man who is a politician has read *The Tribune*. Its reputation and influence are confined to no particular locality. The Tribune has attained an influence throughout the country more extensive and commanding than has ever been exercised by any other paper in the Union—we make no exception. It furnishes its patrons an amount of matter fully equal to that of any other journal; and its means enable it to compete, successfully, with its contemporaries in the variety and freshness of its contents.—*Greenville (O.) Patriot*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—All of our readers are doubtless familiar with the long and well-established character of this able Whig journal, and need not to be told that for energy, and enterprise, and ability in its conduct, it is equaled by but few, if any, papers in the country. Although devoted to the advocacy of Whig principles, and decidedly Political in its character, yet Literature Poetry, Art, and General Intelligence, all receive their due share of attention. If any one desires to take a first-rate city newspaper, we recommend them to try *The Tribune*, with the assurance that they will more than realize their expectations.—*Gettysburg (Pa.) Star and Banner*.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The Tribune has the most comprehensive news department of any paper in the Union, and is the most candid political paper known.—*The Free Mountaineer (Vt.)*

If the Whigs of this county want an unadulterated, never-tiring, interesting, ultra-Whig, scientific, able, fearless, rough-and-ready newspaper from any of our cities, we think they can do better than to subscribe for the *New York Tribune*. It is all we have described it to be above, and double as much more, and is certainly one of the ablest Whig papers in the Union.—*Clinton (Pa.) Democrat*.

☞ The New York Tribune, if we may be allowed to express our honest opinion, is the best newspaper in the country, and, in many respects, without a superior in the civilized world. In its means of obtaining the most accurate and extensive information from all quarters of the Globe, it is perhaps unsurpassed; and it is, therefore, a perfect Daguerreotype of the living age.

Every number of the Tribune is a book, the perusal of which will enable a person to keep up with the age upon almost every subject of great general interest.

Among the evidences, of the enterprise of this journal, we would mention that one of the editors, BAYARD TAYLOR, already favorably known to the public as a European traveler and writer, has gone to California to travel the country, and supply the paper with the most recent and authentic intelligence.—*Wisconsin Advocate*.

☞ THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE we look upon as the most valuable paper issued from the city of New York. The reader of the DAILY can depend upon not only the latest intelligence, but all the news of importance, foreign or domestic, that industry or observation, express or telegraph, can communicate—beside a rich store of valuable literature—verbatim reports of lectures, speeches, and sermons, and an array of editorial talent acknowledged to be of the first class.—*New England Religious Herald*.

☞ To say that The Tribune ranks among the foremost papers in the Union in every particular, is no exaggeration. All who are familiar with it and the productions of its able editors, will concur with us in this opinion.—*Versailles (Ind.) Intelligencer*.

At once the best and cheapest weekly paper in the Union. In politics it is thoroughly Whig, and the acknowledged ability of Horace Greeley, Esq., its accomplished Editor, has secured for it a circulation unequalled by any of our political weeklies.—*Mifflintown (Pa.) Sentinel*.

This paper has a wide circle of friends, and enjoys an extensive and well-deserved patronage. *The Tribune* is known as a champion of popular rights; its Editor, although not aspiring to the title of Philanthropist or Philosopher, is, nevertheless, considerable of both. The influence of *The Tribune* is eminently moral; in this respect it aims to be unexceptionable. For News it is unsurpassed. We commend *The Tribune* to our readers.—*Political Investigator*.

For enterprise, liberality of expenditure in procuring the latest news, and amount of talent, it combines more, probably, than any paper in the country, and is second to none in influence, being quoted and read by all shades of politics and religion, though in its principles decidedly Whig, but we would not recommend it on that account. Its foreign news is always full and complete, and its Congressional better than any other paper out of Washington. To those who want a business and general newspaper, we recommend this before any other.—*Portland (Me.) Transcript*.

As a political, literary, and a newspaper of general intelligence, the *New York Tribune* excels all others. Its foreign and domestic correspondents—the attention bestowed upon its columns by its able editors—have given it a high interest, and established an exalted reputation for accuracy in all things. It is the paper of the east, and should receive an extensive patronage.—*Kentucky Whig*.

This is one of the most ably conducted of the New York press, and is, no doubt, deservedly the most popular journal of the whig party.—*TenM (Va.) Lays*.

THE WHITE ALMANAC

Price.

SINGLE COPIES, 12½ cts....\$1 per DOZEN....\$7 per 100.

CONTENTS.

Astronomical Calculations for the year 1851.....	1
Morning and Evening Stars—the Seasons—Cycles—Movable Feasts— Jewish and Mohammedan Calendars, &c.....	
Eclipses for 1851—the Planets, &c.....	2
Tide and Star Tables—Astronomical Characters, &c.....	3
Calendars for the several Months of 1851.....	4 to 15
Government of the United States, Executive and Judicial.....	16
Senate of the United States. Members of, and Duration of Office.....	16
House of Representatives, Members of.....	17
Mileage of XXXIst Congress, 1st Session.....	18, 19
Members elected to H. of Representatives, XXXIId Congress.....	20
Millard Fillmore, a Biographical Sketch.....	21
Governments of Europe and America.....	22
Forms of Government—Capitals—Population—Square Miles—Names of Rulers, &c.....	
Congress in 1850: a sketch of its doings.....	23, 24
Important Acts of the XXXIst Congress, 1st Session.....	25 to 39
Admission of California—The Texas Boundary—Organization of New Mexico and Utah—Extending U. S. Laws and Judicial System to Cal- ifornia—Fugitive Slave Laws—Abolishing Slave Trade in the District— Bounty Land Bill, with Instructions and Forms, &c., &c.....	
Appropriations for the fiscal Year 1850-'51.....	38, 39
Finances of the United States.....	40
Public Debt—Domestic Imports and Exports.....	
Population of Cities by Census of 1850 and 1840.....	40
The Dead of 1850.....	41, 42
Zachary Taylor—John C. Calhoun—R. M. Johnson—Robert Peel, &c.....	
Europe in 1850.....	43 to 46
Expenses of the Mexican War.....	46
California in 1850.....	47, 48
Central America, Nicaragua, and the Ocean Ship-Canal.....	49 to 51
Railroads in the United States.....	52
The Length of each Road, Fare and Rate per Mile.....	
Election Returns of the several States for 1850.....	53 to 64
State Governments for 1850, Receipts, Expenses, &c...cover.	
Importations under the Tariffs of '42 and 46.....	do.
Exports, Imports, and Tonnage of the United States.....	do.

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREENE'S
NEW

1851

WELLS
YORK

PHILADELPHIA

STATE GOVERNMENTS—1851.

States.	Governor.	Term expires.	Salary.	Revenue.	Expendit'es.	State Debt.
MAINE.....	John Hubbard	Jan. 1852..	\$1,500..	\$525,688..	\$478,802..	\$979,000
N. HAMPSHIRE.....	Samuel Dinsmoor	June, '51..	1,100..	172,056..	167,011..	—
VERMONT.....	Chas. K. Williams	Oct. '51..	750..	119,386..	111,056..	—
MASSACHUSETTS.....	George S. Boutwell	Jan. '52..	2,500..	1,934,117..	1,057,407..	6,134,556
RHODE ISLAND.....	Henry B. Anthony	May, '51..	400..	1,618..	161..	—
CONNECTICUT.....	Thos. H. Seymour	May, '51..	1,100..	122,347..	118,392..	—
NEW YORK.....	Washington Hunt	Jan. '53..	4,000..	992,688..	842,311..	24,128,945
NEW JERSEY.....	George F. Fort	Jan. '55..	1,600..	125,691..	126,552..	—
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Wm. F. Johnston	Jan. '52..	3,000..	4,433,688..	4,084,722..	40,574,413
DELAWARE.....	William H. Ross	Jan. '55..	1,333½	32,503..	40,242..	—
MARYLAND.....	Enoch L. Lowe	Jan. '54..	3,600..	1,315,440..	1,631,385..	16,164,813
VIRGINIA.....	John B. Floyd	Jan. '52..	3,333½	—	—	14,400,507
N'TH CAROLINA.....	David S. Reid	Jan. '53..	2,000..	251,717..	175,402..	—
S'TH CAROLINA.....	John H. Means	Jan. '53..	3,500..	481,613..	418,724..	2,310,996
GEORGIA.....	Geo. W. Towns	Nov. '51..	3,000..	300,000..	290,000..	2,023,472
FLORIDA.....	Thomas S. Brown	Oct. '53..	1,500..	56,834..	59,260..	—
ALABAMA.....	Henry W. Collier	Dec. '51..	2,500..	*568,132..	*172,189..	11,765,856
MISSISSIPPI.....	John A. Quitman	Jan. '52..	3,000..	379,402..	284,999..	7,271,707
LOUISIANA.....	Joseph Walker	Jan. '54..	6,000..	—	—	12,547,000
OHIO.....	Reuben Wood	Dec. '52..	1,200..	2,511,119..	2,338,136..	19,173,223
INDIANA.....	Joseph A. Wright	Dec. '52..	1,300..	872,243..	1,137,398..	8,892,937
ILLINOIS.....	August's C. French	Jan. '53..	1,500..	—	—	16,661,795
MICHIGAN.....	John S. Barry	Jan. '52..	1,500..	494,165..	490,399..	2,374,733
WISCONSIN.....	Nelson Dewey	Dec. '51..	1,250..	—	—	—
IOWA.....	Steph. Hempstead	Dec. '54..	1,000..	37,884..	32,514..	55,000
KENTUCKY.....	J. L. Helm (Act'g)	Aug. '51..	2,500..	468,630..	447,620..	4,497,152
TENNESSEE.....	William Trousdale	Oct. '51..	2,000..	*790,693..	*802,436..	3,337,856
ARKANSAS.....	John S. Roane	Nov. '52..	1,800..	47,657..	34,974..	3,862,172
TEXAS.....	Peter H. Bell	Dec. '51..	2,000..	97,211..	116,161..	7,213,477
MISSOURI.....	Austin A. King	Dec. '52..	2,000..	—	—	956,261
CALIFORNIA.....	Peter H. Burnett	Dec. '51..	10,000..	1,525,000..	700,000..	—

The Governors in *italics* above are Whigs; the residue Opposition.

* For two years.

IMPORTATIONS UNDER THE TARIFFS OF '42 AND '46.

THE following statement exhibits the value of certain articles imported during the years ending on the 30th June, 1844, '45, '49, and '50, (after deducting the re-exportations), and the amount of duty which accrued in each during the same periods respectively.

ARTICLES.	1844.		1845.		1849.		1850.	
	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.
Woolens	9,408,279	3,313,495	10,504,423	3,731,014	13,505,720	3,726,989	16,900,916	4,682,457
Cottons	13,236,830	4,850,731	13,960,729	4,908,272	15,182,518	3,769,294	19,685,996	4,898,475
Hempen Goods	865,427	213,361	801,661	198,642	460,355	92,067	520,232	104,046
Iron and manuf. of	2,395,860	1,607,113	4,075,142	2,415,003	9,189,743	2,656,923	16,252,013	4,896,604
Sugar	6,897,245	4,597,093	4,049,708	2,555,075	7,576,303	2,272,891	6,332,068	1,899,620
Hemp unmanuf.	261,913	101,338	140,372	55,122	478,232	143,470	574,783	172,435
Salt	892,112	654,881	883,359	678,069	1,424,529	284,906	1,287,518	245,504
Coal	203,681	133,845	187,962	130,221	387,370	116,211	361,855	108,557
Total dollars.....	34,161,247	15,472,358	34,003,356	14,671,418	43,204,750	13,162,751	61,835,321	16,980,698

EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND TONNAGE OF THE U. S.

THE following statement exhibits the total value of Imports, and the Imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of Specie, during each fiscal year, from 1841 to 1850, both inclusive; and shows also the value of the Domestic and Foreign Exports, exclusive of Specie, and the Tonnage employed during the same period. [1843 is for 9 months ending June 30.]

Years.	Total Imports.	Imports consumed, exclusive of specie.	Domest. produce exp'ted exclus. specie.	For'gn Merchandise exp'd exclus. specie.	Total Exports.	Tonnage.
1841	\$127,146,177	\$114,776,309	\$103,696,236	\$8,181,235	\$121,851,503	\$2,130,744
1842	100,162,087	87,996,318	91,799,242	8,078,753	104,691,534	2,092,391
1843	64,753,799	37,294,129	77,686,354	5,139,335	84,346,480	2,158,603
1844	108,435,035	96,390,548	99,531,774	6,214,058	111,200,446	2,390,695
1845	117,254,564	105,399,541	98,455,330	7,534,781	114,646,606	2,417,002
1846	121,691,797	110,048,359	101,718,042	7,865,206	113,488,516	2,562,085
1847	146,545,638	116,257,595	150,574,844	9,160,754	152,648,622	2,839,046
1848	154,998,928	140,651,902	130,203,709	7,986,802	154,032,131	3,154,042
1849	147,877,439	132,565,108	131,710,081	8,641,091	145,755,820	3,334,015
1850	178,136,318	164,032,033	134,900,232	9,475,493	151,893,720	3,535,454

The Mohammedan era began with the day after the flight of Mohammed to Medina: which event occurred in the night of Thursday, July 12 (N.S.), 622 A. D. The year consists of 12 months, embracing 12 lunations, or 354 days. The intercalary, or leap-years, consist of 456 days. In a cycle of 30 years there are 19 common and 1 leap year. Since the Mohammedan year is 11 days less than the tropical year "it is obvious that in about 63 years the above months will correspond with every season, and every part of the Gregorian year." The 9th month is the month of fasting, at the close of which the feast of Baran begins.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1851.

In the year 1851, there will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, as follows:—

I. A partial eclipse of the Moon, January 17, at a time of Full Moon. Invisible on this continent.

II. An annular eclipse of the Sun, February 1, at a time of New Moon. Invisible in the United States. This beautiful eclipse will be visible in the great Indian and Southern oceans, and a partial eclipse will be seen in New Holland, New Zealand,

and the Cape of Good Hope. The central and annular eclipse will begin in long. 7d. 44m. east of Greenwich, and lat. 47d. 41m. south, and end in long. 171d. 49m. east, and lat. 28d. 27m. south.

III. A partial eclipse of the Moon, July 12-13, at the Full Moon. Visible. Duration at all places, 3 hours and 2 minutes. Magnitude, 8.47 digits on the southern limb. Visible as follows. Places differing less than 1 minute in longitude are included in a brace. The whole arranged in the order of longitude:—

PLACES.	Begin. mo.13.	Mid'l'e mo.13.	End mo.13.	PLACES.	Begin. mo.13.	Mid'l'e mo.13.	End mo.13.	PLACES.	Begin. mo.13.	Mid'l'e mo.13.	End mo.13.
Augusta, Me.	1 11	2 42	4 13	Annapolis, Md.	0 44	2 15	3 46	Frankfort, Ky.	0 12	1 43	3 14
runswick Col.	1 9	2 40	4 11	Harrisburg, Pa.	0 43	2 14	3 45	Louisville, Ky.	0 8	1 39	3 10
oston, Ms.	1 6	2 37	4 8	Kingston, U. C.	0 42	2 13	3 44	Nashville, Ten.	0 3	1 34	3 5
ambridge Col.				Washington, D. C.							
uebec, L. C.				Canandaigua, N. Y.				Chicago, Ill.	ev. 12.		
rovid'nce, R. I.	2 5	2 36	4 7	Federick, Md.	0 41	2 12	3 43	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	12 0	1 31	3 2
owell, Ma.				Peterburg, Va.				Mobile, Ala.	11 59	1 30	3 1
ewport, R. I.	1 4	2 35	4 6	Richmond, Va.	0 40	2 11	3 42	Madison, Wis.	11 57	1 28	2 59
oncord, N. H.				Rochester, N. Y.	0 39	2 10	3 41	Springfield, Ill.	11 52	1 23	2 54
fontpelier, Vt.	1 0	2 31	4 3	Buffalo, N. Y.	0 38	2 6	3 37	New Orleans, La.	11 50	1 21	2 52
artford, Ct.				Raleigh, N. C.				Jackson, Miss.	11 49	1 20	2 51
pringfield, Ms.				Toronto, U. C.				St. Louis, Mo.	11 43	1 14	2 45
ontreal, L. C.	0 56	2 27	3 58	Georgetown, S. C.	0 33	2 4	3 35	Iowa City, Io.			
roy, N. Y.				Panama, N. G.				Natchez, Miss.	11 46	1 16	2 44
lbany, N. Y.	0 55	2 26	3 57	Pittsburg, Pa.				Baton Rouge, La.			
udson, N. Y.				Charleston, S. C.	0 30	2 1	3 33	Jefferson City, Mo.	11 42	1 13	2 47
ew York, N. Y.				Chargres, N. G.				Little Rock, Ark.	11 26	0 57	2 28
chenectady, "	0 54	2 25	3 56	Columbia, S. C.	0 26	1 57	2 28	Vera Cruz, Mex.	11 19	0 50	2 21
ewburgh, "				Savannah, Ga.				Austin, Tex.	11 14	0 46	2 16
'okeepsie, "	0 53	2 23	3 54	Detroit, Mich.	0 18	1 49	2 20	Metamoras, Mex.	10 45	0 17	1 48
'renton, N. J.				Columbus, O.				Mexico, Mex.			
'hiladelphia	0 50	2 21	3 52	Lansing, Mich.	0 13	1 44	2 15	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	ev. 13.		
'tica, N. Y.				Cincinnati, O.				Oregon City, Or.	9 46	11 17	0 48
'altimore, Md.	0 44	2 15	3 46	Lexington, Ky.	0 12	1 43	2 14	Monterey, Cal.	9 43	11 14	0 45
'uburn, N. Y.				Tallahassee, Fla.				San Francisco, Ca.	9 41	11 12	0 43

IV. A total eclipse of the Sun, July 23, in the morning, at the time of New Moon. Visible as a partial eclipse only, throughout the United States, except the lower part of Florida. This eclipse first appears on the earth at Santa Fe, in New Mexico, at 5h. 3m. in the morning at that place. It leaves the earth entirely in long. 26d. 7m. east, lat. 20d. 28m. north, which point is in the great desert of Sahara. The line of central or total eclipse begins in the Pacific ocean, off Queen Charlotte's island, long. 137d. 48m. west, lat. 53d. 45m. north, and travels a N. E. direction to the Arctic circle, which it crosses in long. 90d. west. It then takes about an easterly course, and passes through the middle of Greenland; after which it takes a S. E. course, and enters Europe at Bergen, in Norway, and finally ends in

the Caspian sea, long. 52d. 50m. east, lat. 39d. 6m. north.

In the United States, this eclipse will be from a mere contact of limbs to 4 digits in size. In the middle of the northern states, it will be about 3½ digits in size; and in the middle of the southern states, about 2 digits. Size at New York, about 3 digits; at New Orleans, about 1 digit. Middle of eclipse at Boston, 8h. 40m. morn.; New York, 8h. 24m. morn.; Washington, 8h. 9m. morn.; Charleston, 7h. 46m. morn.; New Orleans, 6h. 58m. morn. At San Francisco, and all places in California, the sun will rise eclipsed, the eclipse at that time being on the decrease. In Oregon, the sun will rise eclipsed, the eclipse being on the increase. At the city of Mexico, this eclipse will be invisible.

Mean Diameter, Distance from the Sun, Revolutions, &c., of the Planets.

PLANETS.	Mean diameter.	Mean dist'ce from Sun.	Revolution round the Sun	Revolut'n on axis.	Synodical revolut'n.	Volume, or size.	Weight at surface.	Density.	Light heat.
	Miles.	Miles.	Days. Decim.	Days.	Days.				
The Sun	883,546	36,814,000	87.9692500	25.3816	116	1 412,921-101	2819	0.256	—
Mercury	3,224	68,787,000	87.9692500	1 0038	116	0.054	1.32	3.244	0.000
Venus	7,687	95,103,000	224.7007861	0.9730	584	0.890	0.96	0.994	1.011
Earth	7,912	144,508,000	365.2563635	1.0000	790	1.000	1.00	1.000	1.080
Mars	4,189	95,103,000	687.9736453	1.0273	780	0.136	0.60	0.973	0.31
Moon	2,180	234,584,000	1.325125000	27.32	2 14	0.020	0.18	0.665	1.000
Vesta	238	320,000,000	1.3279741000		504				0.80
Iris		320,000,000	1.376 nearly		503				0.8
Hebe		340,000,000	1.477779000		486				0.79
Flora		346,000,000	1.512 nearly		484				0.78
Astræa	1,425	353,574,000	1.5847350000		474				0.76
Juno	1,190	363,525,000	1.6847350000		466				0.74
Ceres	110	363,525,000	1.6847350000		467				0.73
Pallas	89,170	404,792,000	4.3235848212	0.4075	389	1,455,984	370	0.222	0.397
'epter.	79,042	907,162,000	10.7502106174	0.4570	378	770,650	125	0.132	0.31
'urn	35,112	1,824,200,000	30.5664930296		370	80,300	1.06	0.248	0.03
'os	33,000	2,560,000,000	60.1391389100		367½	80,000			0.01

Tide Table.—To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water, morning or evening, at New York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. In using the quantities in this

and the Star table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from midnight, or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day: and that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from noon, is morning of the next day.

Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.
Annapolis, Md. S. Add	6 34	Cape Spit. Add	3 0	Machias. Add	1 54	Norfolk. Sub.	0 41	Richmond. Sub.	2 26
Do. N.S. Add	1 54	Kastport. Add	2 9	Mobile Point Add	1 54	Plymouth. Add	2 19	Salem. Add	2 19
Anby. Sub.	0 39	Halifax, N.S. Sub.	2 16	N. Bedford. Sub.	1 40	Portland. Add	1 39	Sandy Hook. Sub.	2 46
Baltimore. Add	5 7	Holmes' Hole. A.	1 4	New Haven. Add	2 41	Portsmouth. Add	2 9	St John, N.B. Add	2 49
Bridgeport. Add	3 0	Kennebec. A.	1 39	N. London. Sub.	0 2	Providence. Sub.	0 41	Sunbury. Add	0 19
		Marblehead. Add	1 49	Newport. Sub.	1 55	Quebec. Add	8 49	Windsor. Add	2 49

Star Table.—To ascertain when any star or constellation found in this table will be on the Meridian, apply the numbers in the first column of figures to the Meridian passage of the 7 Stars found in the calendar pages. For the rising of a Star,

subtract the number in the second column of figures from its Meridian passage. For its setting, add the same number to its Meridian passage. Those marked (—) do not rise or set in the United States, being for ever above the horizon.

Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. & S.	Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. & S.
Algenib. Sub.	The Horse. Sub.	3 32	6 49	Castor. Add	The Twins. Add	3 46	8 9
Algol. Sub.	Perseus. Sub.	0 40	9 8	Capella. Add	Auriga. Add	1 27	10 11
Aldebaran. Add	The Bull. Add	0 49	6 56	Deneb. Sub.	The Swan. Sub.	7 1	9 34
Algethi. Sub.	Hercules. Sub.	10 28	6 52	Mirach. Sub.	Andromeda. Sub.	2 37	8 26
Alphard. Add	Hydra. Add	5 41	5 32	Menkar. Sub.	The Whale. Sub.	0 44	6 12
Algorab. Add	The Crow. Add	8 43	4 36	Procyon. Add	Canis Minor. Add	8 52	6 19
Alloth. Add	The Dipper. Add	9 7		Pollux. Add	The Twins. Add	3 57	7 50
Arcturus. Add	Bootes. Add	10 39	7 13	Regulus. Add	The Lion. Add	6 21	6 45
Altair. Sub.	The Eagle. Sub.	7 50	6 30	Rigel. Add	Orion. Add	1 29	5 30
Alcyon. Add	The 7 Stars. Add	0 00	7 38	Sirius. Add	Canis Minor. Add	3 40	5 0
Antares. Sub.	Scorpion. Sub.	11 16	4 49	Spica. Add	The Virgin. Add	9 37	5 23
Belatrix. Add	Orion. Add	1 38	6 31	Vega. Sub.	The Lyre. Sub.	9 6	8 54
Betelgeuse. Add	Orion. Add	3 8	6 35	Fomalhaut. Sub.	Southern Fish. Sub.	4 48	4 0
Betelgeuse. Add	The Dipper. Add	10 1		North Star. Sub.	Ursa Minor. Sub.	2 33	

Characters. — Zodiacal Signs. — ♈

Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricornus; ♒ Aquarius; ♒ Pisces. Planetary. — ☉ Sun; ☾ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♃ Herschel, or Uranus. Aspects. — ☿ Conjunction, or near together; ☐ Quadrature, or 90° apart; ☊ Opposition, or 180° apart. Nodes. — ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c., are here, as usual, considered the 1st, 2d, and 3d signs, respectively, from the Vernal Equinox; but in maps, and in reality, they are the 2d, 3d, and 4th, and Pisces is the 1st.

Local or Relative Time.—Local time is that which is shown by our common clocks. It indicates the time at any given place, the meridian of that place being the standard from which it is reckoned; therefore, the time or the clocks at any two places will differ by the difference of their meridians. Thus, when it is noon at New York, or when the Sun is on its meridian, the Sun at that instant at Washington is east of the meridian of that place; because the meridian of New York is east of Washington. Therefore, the clocks at Washington will be earlier or slower than those in New York, by the time the Sun takes to go from the meridian of New York to the meridian of Washington—namely, 12 minutes 2 seconds. Hence, when it is 12 o'clock M. at New Orleans and St. Louis, it is 1 o'clock P. M. at Philadelphia, which is a difference of one hour for every 15 degrees of longitude. By this regulation, the Sun is made to come to the meridian of every place about 12 o'clock. It is incomprehensible to many how it can be true that the Sun rises and sets at the same time at all places on the same latitude around the world. The difference of local time will account for this. It is not to be understood, that when the Sun rises at Boston at 6 o'clock, that it is then—at that instant of absolute time—rising at every place on the same latitude; but, that wherever the Sun rises on that latitude, it will be 6 o'clock by the timepieces at those places. The Sun will go from the horizon of Philadelphia, west to the horizon of St. Louis, in an hour.

Explanatory Notes.

The tables of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon are adapted to eight parallels of latitude, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and hence are suited to all the United States and Territories. The column of "Sun on Meridian" is for general use through the whole United States.

The table of the 7 Stars, or Pleiades, showing the time when they are on the Meridian, is designed to facilitate the computation of the rising, setting, and meridian passage, of the brightest fixed stars, by using the numbers opposite the same, in the Star table. This part of the Almanac, it is hoped, will be interesting, particularly to children, who, with no further knowledge of Arithmetic than Addition and Subtraction, may readily foretell the rising and setting of a star.

The Sun's Declination, though inserted, is of little use. Navigators look for it in the Nautical Almanac, in which it is given for mean and apparent noon, with the hourly variations.

Directions for keeping true Time.—The column of Sun on Meridian shows the minutes and seconds, before or after 12 o'clock, that the Sun is on the Meridian. The Sun is seldom on the Meridian at 12 o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days during the year, namely: April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. Consequently, when the Sun is on the Meridian, or when its shadow strikes the well-made noon-mark, the clock must be set as many minutes and seconds, before or after 12, as the Almanac shows.

The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon, is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time, is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian-line.

To make a Meridian-Line.—Ascertain when the North Star will be on the Meridian, by reference to the Star table; and at that time range two cords (suspended four or five feet apart), with weights attached to the ends with said star, and a meridian-line is made.

To make a Noon-Mark.—About noon, when the Sun (the centre) crosses the meridian-line, let another person make the mark in some firm place, where the shadow of the Sun is cast by a perpendicular object. Then set the clock as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

SATURN'S RING will be visible the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.		Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles's	N. Or.'s.	Island for
		D	D	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Portland, Me., N. H., Ver-
		New Moon.	2 6 3 mo	1 37 mo	1 38 mo	1 43 mo	1 43 mo	1 35 mo	1 29 mo	1 24 mo	1 43 mo	mont, Roches'ter,
		First Quar.	10 41 40 mo	11 37 mo	11 45 mo	11 41 mo	11 35 mo	11 6 mo	11 2 mo	10 41 mo	10 42 mo	W. C., New Eng-
		Full Moon.	17 0 1 ev.	11 58 mo	12 46 mo	12 41 mo	12 34 mo	11 27 mo	11 22 mo	10 42 mo	2 16 mo	land, Toronto, U. C. & Oregon.
		Last Quar.	24 3 35 mo	1 32 mo	2 21 mo	3 16 mo	3 9 mo	2 1 mo	2 57 mo	2 16 mo		
		High water at N. York.	Bost.	Phil.	Ch'n.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	7 81's meri.				
		morn even.	morn	morn	morn	after.	dusk.	morn	even.			
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W	8 11 8	10 34	10 31	1 31	6 31	3 50	23	2 11	26	8 54	7 36
2	Th	8 54	9 26	11 6	1 26	7 16	4 18	22	57	ev.	8 50	7 36
3	F	9 57	9 57	11 57	2 27	7 57	4 46	23	52	1	8 40	7 36
4	Sa	10 13	10 33	11 53	3 33	8 33	5 14	22	46	1	8 31	7 36
5	Su	10 49	11 5	1 9	4 9	9 9	5 44	23	33	2	8 23	7 36
6	Mo	11 41	11 40	1 40	5 40	9 40	6 34	23	33	3	8 15	7 36
7	Tu	11 56	1 2	2 16	6 16	10 16	6 34	25	33	4	8 8	7 36
8	W	0 16	1 23	2 56	6 56	10 56	6 59	23	17	4	8 27	7 36
9	Th	0 51	1 9	3 29	6 29	11 29	7 25	23	9	5	8 18	7 36
10	F	1 29	1 49	4 9	7 9	ev.	9 74	22	0	6	8 15	7 36
11	Sa	2 21	1 36	4 56	7 56	0 56	8 13	21	51	7	8 19	7 36
12	Su	3 1	2 36	5 56	8 56	1 56	8 36	21	42	7	8 11	7 36
13	Mo	4 11	4 4	6 4	10 4	3 4	8 59	21	32	8	8 7	7 36
14	Tu	5 19	5 54	8 14	11 14	4 14	9 21	21	22	9	8 7	7 36
15	W	6 30	7 3	9 23	morn	5 23	9 43	21	11	10	8 7	7 36
16	Th	7 30	7 55	10 15	0 23	6 15	10 41	21	0	11	8 7	7 36
17	Fr	8 22	8 48	11 8	1 15	7 8	10 34	20	48	morn	7 65	7 36
18	Sa	9 12	9 36	11 56	2 8	7 56	10 34	20	36	0	7 47	7 36
19	Su	10 1	10 25	morn	2 56	8 45	11 1	20	24	1	7 43	7 36
20	Mo	10 49	11 12	0 45	3 45	9 32	11 19	20	11	2	7 40	7 36
21	Tu	11 36	11 59	1 32	4 32	10 19	11 39	19	58	3	7 36	7 36
22	W	.....	0 23	2 19	5 19	11 8	11 53	19	45	4	7 32	7 36
23	Th	0 48	1 1	3 8	6 8	11 54	12 8	19	31	5	7 18	7 36
24	Fr	1 34	1 59	3 54	6 54	morn	12 23	19	17	6	7 24	7 36
25	Sa	2 24	2 52	4 44	7 44	0 44	12 37	19	6	7	7 20	7 36
26	Su	3 21	3 57	5 41	8 41	1 41	12 50	18	47	7	7 16	7 36
27	Mo	4 33	5 6	6 53	9 53	2 53	13 5	18	32	8	7 12	7 36
28	Tu	5 45	6 23	8 5	11 5	4 5	13 15	18	16	9	7 8	7 36
29	W	6 59	7 30	9 19	ev.	19	5 19	13	26	10	7 4	7 36
30	Th	7 57	8 23	10 17	1 17	6 17	6 13	17	41	11	7 0	7 36
31	Fr	8 45	9 6	11 5	2 5	7 5	6 13	16	28	11	6 56	7 36

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.			Sun's ris.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
[Spica. Umon Gt. Brit. & Ireland, 1801.			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mars lowest; conj. moon. Jupiter conj. M on low. Jupiter dec. 7 deg. 3 m. south.			7 36	4 32	3 36
Mercury conj. moon. High tides.			7 36	4 34	3 55
Uranus stationary. Venus N. E. Antares.			7 36	4 35	6 56
Saturn conj. sun. Venus stationary.			7 36	3 36	7 50
Mercury rising; 9 m. E. sun. Epiphany.			7 36	3 37	8 48
Saturn in merid. 5 46. Brd. N. Oricans.			7 35	3 37	9 46
Saturn conj. moon. Moon on equator.			7 35	4 39	10 46
Uranus conj. m'd. Venus dec. 17d. 30 m. S.			7 35	4 41	morn
Mars in Sagitta. Low tides. Dr. Unghis.			7 34	4 42	0 21
Jupi. quad. sun. Mer's stationary. [d'17.			7 34	4 43	1 52
Venus in perigee. Jupiter in Aph.			7 34	4 45	2 57
Mercury in perigee. Moon in Tau. horn.			7 33	4 46	4 4
Jupiter in Virgo. Venus in Scorpio.			7 33	4 47	5 14
Uranus quad. sun. Moon high. (1706.			7 32	4 48	6 20
Moon eclipsed invis. Dr. Franklin born.			7 31	4 50	7 25
Moon in Perigee. High tides.			7 31	4 51	6 5
Mercury invisible. Saturn in Pisces.			7 30	4 52	7 24
Venus brightest; in meri. 9 23 ev.			7 29	4 53	8 49
Sun ent. Capricorn. Jupi. meri 5 25 mo.			7 29	4 55	10 4
Mercury inf. conj. sun. Moon on equator			7 28	4 56	11 13
Jupiter conj. moon. Venus in Virgo.			7 27	5 57	morn
Saturn in Pisces. Jupiter in Virgo.			7 26	4 59	0 21
Low tides. Conversion of St. Paul.			7 25	5 0	1 22
Moon N. E. Antares. Sunsp. ev. Elba.			7 24	5 1	2 33
Mars 22 deg. in Sagitta. [Great & 1725.			7 23	5 3	3 35
Venus conj. moon. Moon low. Peter the			7 22	4	4 33
Mercury conj. Mars; 4 3 deg. apart.			7 21	5 6	5 26
Mercury and Mars conj. moon. Charles I.			7 20	5 7	6 13
Venus in meri. 9 h. 9 m. [beh'd. 1643.			7 19	5 8	7 13

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, C., Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, North part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., so pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON Dist., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, Mo., pt. Ind'a & Ill- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisi- ana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun- day's sets	Sun- day's rises	Moon rises.	Sun- day's sets	Sun- day's rises	Moon rises.	Sun- day's sets	Sun- day's rises	Moon rises.	Sun- day's sets	Sun- day's rises	Moon rises.	Sun- day's sets	Sun- day's rises	Moon rises.	Sun- day's sets	Sun- day's rises	Moon rises.	Sun- day's sets	Sun- day's rises	Moon rises.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 30	4 38	6 24	7 26	4 44	6 29	7 22	4 46	6 27	7 19	4 49	6 25	7 10	4 58	6 17	7 3	4 6	6 10	6 59	11 6	3 30
3	7 30	4 39	sets	7 26	4 44	sets	7 22	4 46	sets	7 19	4 50	sets	7 10	4 59	sets	7 3	4 6	sets	6 59	11 12	sets
4	7 30	4 40	56 0	7 26	4 45	6	7 22	4 47	6	7 19	4 51	6	7 10	5 0	6 16	7 3	4 6	6 10	6 59	13 6	2 30
5	7 30	4 41	6 56	7 26	4 45	7	7 22	4 48	7	7 19	4 52	6 9	7 10	5 0	6 17	7 3	4 6	6 10	6 58	13 13	2 20
6	7 30	4 41	7 53	7 26	4 46	7 56	7 22	4 49	7 58	7 19	4 53	8	7 10	5 1	6 18	7 3	4 6	6 10	6 58	14 8	1 56
7	7 30	4 42	8 50	7 26	4 47	8 53	7 22	4 50	8 54	7 19	4 54	8 56	7 10	5 2	6 19	7 3	4 6	6 10	6 58	15 16	1 46
8	7 30	4 43	9 49	7 26	4 48	9 50	7 22	4 51	9 51	7 19	4 55	9 52	7 10	5 3	6 20	7 3	4 6	6 10	6 58	16 10	1 36
9	7 30	4 44	10 47	7 26	4 49	10 48	7 22	4 52	10 49	7 19	4 56	10 49	7 10	5 4	6 21	7 3	4 6	6 10	6 58	17 10	1 26
10	7 29	4 45	11 45	7 26	4 50	11 45	7 22	4 53	11 45	7 19	4 56	11 45	7 10	5 5	6 22	7 3	4 6	6 10	6 58	17 11	1 16
11	7 29	4 46	morn	7 24	4 51	morn	7 22	4 54	morn	7 19	4 57	morn	7 10	5 6	morn	7 3	4 6	morn	6 58	18	morn
12	7 29	4 47	0 47	7 24	4 52	0 46	7 21	4 55	0 45	7 18	4 58	0 45	7 10	5 7	0 43	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 58	19	0 36
13	7 29	4 48	1 50	7 24	4 53	1 48	7 21	4 56	1 47	7 18	4 59	1 46	7 10	5 8	1 42	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 58	19	1 30
14	7 28	4 49	2 54	7 23	4 54	2 51	7 20	4 57	2 50	7 18	5 0	2 48	7 10	5 9	2 44	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 58	20	2 24
15	7 27	4 50	4 5	7 23	4 55	3 59	7 20	4 58	3 58	7 18	5 1	3 56	7 10	5 10	3 49	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 58	21	3 18
16	7 27	4 51	6 15	7 22	4 56	5 19	7 20	4 59	5 4	7 17	5 2	5 1	7 10	5 11	4 54	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 57	22	4 40
17	7 26	4 52	7 15	7 22	4 58	6 11	7 20	5 0	6 9	7 16	5 3	6	7 10	5 12	5 58	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 57	22	5 46
18	7 25	4 53	8 19	7 21	4 59	7 15	7 19	5 1	7 12	7 16	5 4	7 15	7 10	5 13	6 58	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 57	23	6 40
19	7 24	4 56	9 21	7 20	5 1	8 25	7 19	5 2	8 26	7 16	5 5	8 28	7 10	5 14	8 15	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 57	23	7 34
20	7 24	4 57	10 26	7 20	5 2	9 30	7 18	5 3	9 31	7 16	6 6	9 32	7 10	5 15	9 22	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 57	24	8 28
21	7 23	4 58	11 31	7 19	5 3	10 35	7 18	5 4	10 36	7 16	6 7	10 37	7 10	5 16	10 27	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 57	24	9 22
22	7 23	4 59	10 3	7 19	5 4	10 3	7 18	5 5	10 4	7 16	6 8	10 4	7 10	5 17	11 7	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 56	25	10 16
23	7 23	5	11 13	7 18	5 5	11 12	7 17	5 6	11 13	7 16	6 9	11 14	7 10	5 18	11 11	7 2	4 5	0 41	6 56	25	11 10
24	7 21	5	morn	7 17	5 6	morn	7 16	5 7	morn	7 15	6	morn	7 10	5 19	morn	7 2	4 5	morn	6 56	26	morn
25	7 20	5	0 20	7 16	5 7	0 19	7 15	5 8	0 18	7 14	6 1	0 17	7 10	5 20	0 15	7 2	4 5	0 13	6 56	26	0 10
26	7 19	5	1 21	7 16	5 8	1 17	7 15	5 11	1 16	7 13	6 2	1 15	7 10	5 21	1 11	7 2	4 5	0 23	6 54	27	1 3
27	7 19	5	2 30	7 15	5 9	2 27	7 14	5 12	2 26	7 10	5 3	2 24	7 10	5 22	2 18	6 59	5	2 13	6 53	28	2 3
28	7 18	5	3 31	7 14	5 11	3 27	7 13	5 13	3 26	7 9	5 16	3 23	7 10	5 23	3 17	6 59	5	3 11	6 53	28	3 11
29	7 18	5	4 30	7 13	5 12	4 25	7 12	5 14	4 23	7 9	5 17	4 20	7 10	5 24	4 15	6 58	5	4 6	6 53	29	4 6
30	7 17	5	5 23	7 13	5 13	5 17	7 11	5 15	5 15	7 8	5 16	5 12	7 10	5 25	5 4	6 58	4	5 6	6 52	30	5 6
31	7 16	5	11 6	7 12	5 15	6 5	7 10	5 17	6 3	7 7	5 19	6 0	7 10	5 26	6 52	6 57	30	5 46	6 52	31	6 5
32	7 15	5	12 59	7 11	5 16	6 43	7 10	5 18	6 46	7 6	5 20	6 43	7 10	5 27	6 52	6 57	31	6 30	6 51	32	6 5

[illegible]

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for NEW YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- phia, n. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del's, Virginia, Kentucky, as pt. Ind's & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S N., S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., n. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lon- giana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun.	Sun.	Mon.	Sun.	Sun.	Mon.	Sun.	Sun.	Mon.	Sun.	Sun.	Mon.	Sun.	Sun.	Mon.	Sun.	Sun.	Mon.	Sun.	Sun.	Mon.
	ris's	sets	times.	ris's	sets	times.	ris's	sets	times.	ris's	sets	times.	ris's	sets	times.	ris's	sets	times.	ris's	sets	times.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	6 37	5 50	6 6	6 35	5 50	6 6	6 34	5 51	6 1	6 34	5 52	5 59	6 30	5 50	5 53	6 28	5 57	5 48	6 26	5 49	5 43
3	6 35	5 51	sets	6 32	5 51	sets	6 32	5 52	sets	6 31	5 53	sets	6 29	5 50	5 55	6 27	5 58	sets	6 25	5 49	sets
4	6 32	5 51	6 35	6 32	5 53	6 36	6 31	5 54	6 35	6 30	5 54	6 36	6 28	5 57	6 38	6 26	5 59	6 40	6 24	5 49	6 43
5	6 29	5 51	7 32	6 28	5 53	7 32	6 29	5 55	7 33	6 27	5 56	7 33	6 26	5 58	7 34	6 25	5 59	7 34	6 23	5 49	7 35
6	6 29	5 53	8 31	6 29	5 54	8 30	6 28	5 56	8 30	6 27	5 56	8 30	6 26	5 59	8 29	6 24	5 58	8 28	6 22	5 49	8 27
7	6 27	5 55	9 31	6 27	5 56	9 29	6 26	5 57	9 29	6 25	5 57	9 28	6 24	5 59	9 28	6 23	5 58	9 27	6 21	5 49	9 27
8	6 26	5 58	10 32	6 26	5 58	10 29	6 25	5 58	10 28	6 24	5 58	10 28	6 23	5 59	10 27	6 22	5 58	10 26	6 20	5 49	10 26
9	6 24	5 58	11 34	6 24	5 59	11 31	6 23	5 59	11 30	6 24	5 59	11 29	6 23	5 59	11 28	6 21	5 58	11 27	6 19	5 49	11 27
10	6 23	5 59	12 35	6 23	5 59	12 32	6 22	5 59	12 31	6 22	5 59	12 30	6 21	5 59	12 29	6 20	5 58	12 28	6 18	5 49	12 28
11	6 21	5 6	1 38	6 21	5 6	1 34	6 20	5 6	1 34	6 20	5 6	1 34	6 19	5 6	1 33	6 18	5 6	1 32	6 16	5 49	1 31
12	6 19	5 6	2 42	6 19	5 6	2 40	6 18	5 6	2 40	6 18	5 6	2 40	6 17	5 6	2 39	6 16	5 6	2 38	6 15	5 49	2 37
13	6 17	5 6	3 46	6 17	5 6	3 44	6 16	5 6	3 44	6 16	5 6	3 44	6 15	5 6	3 43	6 14	5 6	3 42	6 13	5 49	3 41
14	6 16	5 6	4 50	6 16	5 6	4 48	6 15	5 6	4 48	6 15	5 6	4 48	6 14	5 6	4 47	6 13	5 6	4 46	6 12	5 49	4 45
15	6 14	5 6	5 54	6 14	5 6	5 52	6 13	5 6	5 52	6 13	5 6	5 52	6 12	5 6	5 51	6 11	5 6	5 50	6 10	5 49	5 49
16	6 13	5 6	6 58	6 13	5 6	6 56	6 12	5 6	6 56	6 12	5 6	6 56	6 11	5 6	6 55	6 10	5 6	6 54	6 9	5 49	6 53
17	6 11	5 6	8 02	6 11	5 6	8 00	6 10	5 6	8 00	6 10	5 6	8 00	6 9	5 6	7 59	6 9	5 6	7 58	6 8	5 49	7 57
18	6 10	5 6	9 06	6 10	5 6	9 04	6 9	5 6	9 04	6 9	5 6	9 04	6 8	5 6	7 59	6 8	5 6	7 58	6 7	5 49	7 57
19	6 8	5 6	11 8	6 8	5 6	11 8	6 7	5 6	11 8	6 7	5 6	11 8	6 6	5 6	7 59	6 7	5 6	7 58	6 6	5 49	7 57
20	6 6	5 6	13 10	6 6	5 6	13 10	6 5	5 6	13 10	6 5	5 6	13 10	6 4	5 6	7 59	6 5	5 6	7 58	6 5	5 49	7 57
21	6 2	5 6	14 11	6 2	5 6	14 11	6 1	5 6	14 11	6 1	5 6	14 11	6 0	5 6	7 59	6 3	5 6	7 58	6 2	5 49	7 57
22	6 2	5 6	15	6 2	5 6	15	6 1	5 6	15	6 1	5 6	15	6 0	5 6	7 59	6 2	5 6	7 58	6 1	5 49	7 57
23	5 59	5 6	17 0	5 58	5 6	17 0	5 57	5 6	16 59	5 57	5 6	16 59	5 56	5 6	16 59	5 55	5 6	16 58	5 54	5 49	16 57
24	5 57	5 6	17 13	5 56	5 6	17 1	5 55	5 6	16 58	5 54	5 6	16 58	5 53	5 6	16 58	5 52	5 6	16 57	5 51	5 49	16 56
25	5 53	5 6	2 5	5 52	5 6	2 1	5 51	5 6	16 57	5 50	5 6	16 57	5 49	5 6	16 56	5 48	5 6	16 55	5 47	5 49	16 54
26	5 53	5 6	2 51	5 52	5 6	2 0	5 51	5 6	16 57	5 48	5 6	16 57	5 47	5 6	16 56	5 46	5 6	16 55	5 45	5 49	16 54
27	5 52	5 6	3 32	5 51	5 6	3 2	5 50	5 6	16 56	5 47	5 6	16 56	5 46	5 6	16 55	5 45	5 6	16 54	5 44	5 49	16 53
28	5 52	5 6	4 8	5 51	5 6	3 27	5 50	5 6	16 56	5 46	5 6	16 56	5 45	5 6	16 55	5 44	5 6	16 54	5 43	5 49	16 52
29	5 49	5 6	32 4	5 48	5 6	32 4	5 47	5 6	16 55	5 43	5 6	16 55	5 42	5 6	16 54	5 41	5 6	16 53	5 40	5 49	16 51
30	5 47	5 6	23 5	5 46	5 6	23 5	5 45	5 6	16 54	5 42	5 6	16 54	5 41	5 6	16 53	5 40	5 6	16 52	5 39	5 49	16 50

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.		Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n N. Or'l'n.	
		D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.
		New Moon	1	1 51 ev.	1 48 ev.	1 37 ev.	1 32 ev.	1 25 ev.	1 18 ev.	1 13 ev.	0 32 ev.
		First Quar.	9	2 21 mo.	2 18 mo.	2 6 mo.	2 1 mo.	1 54 mo.	1 47 mo.	1 42 mo.	1 2 mo.
		Full Moon	15	5 54 ev.	5 51 ev.	5 39 ev.	5 35 ev.	5 27 ev.	5 20 ev.	5 15 ev.	4 35 ev.
		Last Quar.	23	2 17 mo.	2 14 mo.	2 2 mo.	1 57 mo.	1 50 mo.	1 43 mo.	1 38 mo.	0 57 mo.
		High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Sun meri	Sun meri	Sun meri	Sun meri	Sun meri	Sun meri
		Bost.	Bost.	Phil.	Ch'n.	after north	after north	after north	after north	after north	after north
		even.	even.	even.	even.	even.	even.	even.	even.	even.	even.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Tu		9 11	9 25	11 31	2 31	7 31	4 1	4 25	0 9	3 0	
2 W		9 42	9 56	ev.	3 2	8 2	3 43	4 48	0 52	2 57	
3 Th		10 11	10 26	0 31	3 24	8 31	3 25	5 12	1 37	2 53	
4 Fr		10 42	10 57	1 2	4 2	9 2	3 7	5 34	2 23	2 49	
5 Sa		11 13	11 29	1 33	4 33	9 33	3 49	5 57	3 12	2 45	
6 Su		11 48	.....	2 6	5 6	10 6	3 32	6 20	4	2 41	
7 M		0 3	0 26	2 40	5 40	10 40	3 14	6 43	4 58	2 37	
8 Tu		0 41	1 2	3 22	6 22	11 22	1 57	7 5	5 54	2 33	
9 W		1 23	1 49	4 9	7 9	ev.	9	7 28	6 52	2 29	
10 Th		2 20	2 53	5 13	8 13	1 13	1 24	7 50	7 49	2 25	
11 Fr		3 36	4 21	6 14	9 14	2 14	1 7	8 12	8 46	2 21	
12 Sa		5 6	5 51	8 11	11 11	4 11	0 51	8 34	9 41	2 17	
13 Su		6 30	7 3	9 22	10 22	5 22	0 33	8 56	10 25	2 13	
14 M		7 34	8 6	10 20	11 20	6 20	0 19	9 18	11 29	2 9	
15 Tu		8 25	8 46	11 6	1 2	7 6	0 4	9 40	12 2	2 5	
16 W		9 7	9 29	11 49	2 6	7 49	before	10 1	0 21	2 1	
17 Th		9 51	10 12	12 2	2 49	8 32	0 25	10 22	1 14	1 58	
18 Fr		10 33	10 52	0 32	3 32	9 12	0 29	10 42	2 7	1 54	
19 Sa		11 12	11 32	1 12	4 12	9 52	0 53	11 4	3 0	1 50	
20 Su		11 51	.....	1 53	4 53	10 30	1 6	11 24	3 53	1 46	
21 M		0 10	0 32	2 30	5 30	11 11	1 19	11 45	4 45	1 42	
22 Tu		0 51	1 14	3 16	6 11	11 58	1 31	12 5	5 35	1 38	
23 W		1 38	2 2	3 58	6 58	12 58	1 43	12 25	6 25	1 34	
24 Th		2 32	3 7	4 52	7 52	1 52	1 55	12 45	7 12	1 30	
25 Fr		3 49	4 29	6 9	9 9	2 9	2 6	1 3	7 57	1 26	
26 Sa		5 8	5 45	7 28	10 28	3 28	2 16	13 25	8 40	1 22	
27 Su		6 24	6 54	8 11	11 44	4 44	2 26	13 44	9 23	1 18	
28 M		7 18	7 40	9 38	10 38	5 38	2 36	14 3	10 5	1 14	
29 Tu		7 59	8 18	10 19	1 19	6 19	2 45	14 22	10 49	1 10	
30 W		8 35	8 53	10 55	1 55	6 55	2 53	14 40	11 23	1 6	

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.	
[Intro. U. S. and Winnebagoes, &c., 1832	
Venus in Node. Moon on equator. Har	
Sat at mean distance from the earth.	
Venus dec. 11 dg. 43 m south. [and 1841]	
Venus in Aqua. — in meri. 9 23 m. Harri	
Moon west of Aldebaran. Walpole exped	
Venus near Neptune. [Ho. of Com. 1712	
Mercury conj. Saturn, and in ascend. Node	
Jupiter opp. sun. Moon high. [S. 1777.	
Jupiter in Virgo; brightest. Joseph Hum	
Mercury conj. Uranus. Low tides.	
Mars in Aquarius; in merid. 10 4 morn.	
Mercury in perihelion. H'y Clay b. 1777.	
Moon perigee. Palm Sunday. [on equat	
Saturn conj. sun. Jupi. conj. moon. Moon	
Mercury conj. Ceres. Venus in Aquarius.	
High tides. Jupiter in merid. 11 27 even.	
Venus runs north. Dr. Franklin d. 1790	
Juno stationary. Good Friday. [1775	
Venus in merid. 9 30 mo. Bro. Lexington	
Sun ent. Aries. Uranus conj. sun. Easter	
Moon low. Saturn in Pisces. Rat. St. Jo	
Mars perihelion. Fielding b. 707. [einto. 26	
Mars in Aquarius. St. George. [disc. 1600	
Low tides. Mars in meri. 9 40 mo. Brazil	
Moon apogee. Venus in Aquarius.	
Jupiter in Virgo. Mars in Pisces.	
Mercury 20 dg. E. of sun. Lone Sunday.	
Vesta stationary. Moon on equator.	
Saturn conj. moon. Mars on equator.	
Uranus conj. sun. Venus dec. 1 dg. 3 m. S.	

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[betw. U. S. and Winnebagoes, Apr. 1851]

Venus in Node. Moon on equator. *Har*
Sun at mean distance from the earth.
Venus dec. 11 deg. 43 m. south. [con'd 1841.]
Venus in Aqua. — in meri. 9 23 mo. *Harri*
Moon west of Aldebaran. *Wulpole expel'd*
Venus near Neptune. [Ho. of Com. 1712.]
Mercury conj. Saturn, and in ascend. Node.
Jupiter opp. sun. Moon high. [b. 1777.]
Jupiter in Virgo; brightest. *Joseph Hume*
Mercury conj. Uranus. Low tides.
Mars in Aquarius; in meri. 10 4 morn.
Mercury in perihelion. *Hy Clay b. 1777.*
Moon perigee. *Palm Sunday.* [on equat.]
Saturn conj. sun. Jup. conj. moon. Moon
Mercury conj. Ceres. Venus in Aquarius.
High tides. Jupiter in meri. 11 27 ev.
Venus runs north. *Dr. Franklin d. 1790.*
Juno stationary. *Good Friday.* [1775.]
Venus in meri. 9 30 mo. *Bo. Lexington*
Sun ent. Aries. Uranus conj. sun. *Kozee*
Moon low. Saturn in Pisces. *Int. St. Jo.*
Mars perihelion. *Friedrich b. 1707.* [inte. 26.]
Mars in Aquarius. *St. George.* [date. 1500.]
Low tides. Mars in meri. 9 40 mo. *Brazil*
Moon apogee. Venus in Aquarius.
Jupiter in Virgo. Mars in Pisces.
Mercury 20 deg. E. of sun. *Low Sunday.*
Vesta stationary. Moon on equator.
Saturn conj. moon. Mars on equator.
Uranus conj. sun. Venus dec. 1 deg. 3 m. S.

2d Spring Month.]

APRIL, 1851.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for NEW YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn. Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del'a, Virginia, Kentucky, so pt. Ind'a & Ill'o; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.		
	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon
	ris's sets	sets	sets.	ris's sets	sets	sets.	ris's sets	sets	sets.	ris's sets	sets	sets.	ris's sets	sets	sets.	ris's sets	sets	sets.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 43	6 26	6 25	5 43	6 24	6 24	5 44	6 24	6 24	5 45	6 24	6 24	5 46	6 24	6 24	5 46	6 24	6 24
3	5 41	6 27	7 20	5 42	6 25	7 19	5 43	6 25	7 18	5 44	6 27	7 18	5 45	6 27	7 18	5 46	6 27	7 18
4	5 40	6 28	8 26	5 41	6 26	8 24	5 41	6 26	8 23	5 41	6 26	8 23	5 41	6 26	8 22	5 41	6 26	8 22
5	5 38	6 29	9 23	5 39	6 27	9 25	5 40	6 27	9 24	5 40	6 27	9 24	5 40	6 27	9 22	5 40	6 27	9 22
6	5 36	6 30	10 32	5 37	6 28	10 29	5 38	6 28	10 27	5 39	6 28	10 27	5 39	6 28	10 25	5 39	6 28	10 25
7	5 34	6 31	11 36	5 35	6 29	11 31	5 37	6 29	11 29	5 38	6 29	11 29	5 38	6 29	11 27	5 38	6 29	11 27
8	5 32	6 32	12 30	5 33	6 30	12 30	5 35	6 30	12 29	5 37	6 30	12 29	5 37	6 30	12 27	5 37	6 30	12 27
9	5 30	6 33	1 30	5 31	6 31	0 32	5 33	6 31	0 30	5 35	6 31	0 30	5 35	6 31	0 28	5 35	6 31	0 28
10	5 28	6 34	1 33	5 30	6 32	1 29	5 32	6 32	1 27	5 33	6 32	1 27	5 33	6 32	1 25	5 33	6 32	1 25
11	5 26	6 35	2 25	5 28	6 33	2 20	5 30	6 33	2 19	5 31	6 33	2 19	5 31	6 33	2 17	5 31	6 33	2 17
12	5 24	6 36	3 19	5 26	6 34	3 7	5 28	6 34	3 5	5 29	6 34	3 5	5 29	6 34	3 3	5 29	6 34	3 3
13	5 22	6 37	4 17	5 24	6 35	3 48	5 26	6 35	3 47	5 27	6 35	3 47	5 27	6 35	3 45	5 27	6 35	3 45
14	5 20	6 38	5 1	5 22	6 36	4 26	5 24	6 36	4 25	5 25	6 36	4 25	5 25	6 36	4 23	5 25	6 36	4 23
15	5 18	6 39	5 58	5 20	6 37	5 1	5 22	6 37	5 0	5 23	6 37	5 0	5 23	6 37	4 59	5 23	6 37	4 59
16	5 16	6 40	6 50	5 18	6 38	5 58	5 20	6 38	5 57	5 21	6 38	5 57	5 21	6 38	5 55	5 21	6 38	5 55
17	5 14	6 41	7 39	5 16	6 39	7 37	5 18	6 39	7 36	5 19	6 39	7 36	5 19	6 39	7 34	5 19	6 39	7 34
18	5 12	6 42	8 25	5 14	6 40	8 46	5 16	6 40	8 45	5 17	6 40	8 45	5 17	6 40	8 43	5 17	6 40	8 43
19	5 10	6 43	9 10	5 12	6 41	9 53	5 14	6 41	9 51	5 15	6 41	9 51	5 15	6 41	9 49	5 15	6 41	9 49
20	5 08	6 44	10 00	5 10	6 42	10 44	5 12	6 42	10 42	5 13	6 42	10 42	5 13	6 42	10 40	5 13	6 42	10 40
21	5 06	6 45	10 57	5 08	6 43	11 32	5 10	6 43	11 30	5 11	6 43	11 30	5 11	6 43	11 28	5 11	6 43	11 28
22	5 04	6 46	11 40	5 06	6 44	12 20	5 08	6 44	12 18	5 09	6 44	12 18	5 09	6 44	12 16	5 09	6 44	12 16
23	5 02	6 47	1 22	5 04	6 45	1 10	5 06	6 45	1 08	5 07	6 45	1 08	5 07	6 45	1 06	5 07	6 45	1 06
24	5 00	6 48	2 10	5 02	6 46	2 00	5 04	6 46	2 00	5 05	6 46	2 00	5 05	6 46	2 00	5 05	6 46	2 00
25	4 58	6 49	2 58	5 00	6 47	2 50	5 02	6 47	2 50	5 03	6 47	2 50	5 03	6 47	2 50	5 03	6 47	2 50
26	4 56	6 50	3 46	4 58	6 48	3 40	4 56	6 48	3 40	4 57	6 48	3 40	4 57	6 48	3 40	4 57	6 48	3 40
27	4 54	6 51	4 34	4 56	6 49	4 30	4 55	6 49	4 30	4 56	6 49	4 30	4 56	6 49	4 30	4 56	6 49	4 30
28	4 52	6 52	5 22	4 54	6 50	5 18	4 53	6 50	5 18	4 54	6 50	5 18	4 54	6 50	5 18	4 54	6 50	5 18
29	4 50	6 53	6 10	4 52	6 51	6 6	4 51	6 51	6 6	4 52	6 51	6 6	4 52	6 51	6 6	4 52	6 51	6 6
30	4 48	6 54	6 58	4 50	6 52	6 54	4 49	6 52	6 54	4 50	6 52	6 54	4 50	6 52	6 54	4 50	6 52	6 54
31	4 46	6 55	7 46	4 48	6 53	7 42	4 47	6 53	7 42	4 48	6 53	7 42	4 48	6 53	7 42	4 48	6 53	7 42

April 1, All-Faith; 1st Federal Congress met, 1789. April 2, Tho. Jefferson b. 1743; Marshman d. 1791.
 April 3, 1774. April 10, U. S. Bank incorporated, 1811 April 11, Bonaparte abdicated, 1814. April 12,
 ered, 1492. April 15, Shakspeare born, 1564. April 20, Byron d. 1824; Louis Napoleon born, 1808. April
 Struss and Gl. Western arr. at N. Y. 1838. Apr. 25, St. Mark; Cramwell b. 1549. Apr. 27, Monroe b. 1758.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'a.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charle's N. Orl'ns.			Calendar for		
		D	h	m	D	h	m	D	h	m	D	h	m	D	h	m	D	h	m	D	h	m	Portland, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Roches't N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wia., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.		
		New Moon	1	4 26 mo	4	17 mo	4	5 mo	4	1 mo	3	54 mo	3	47 mo	3	42 mo	3	1 mo							
		First Quar.	8	8 52 mo	8	49 mo	8	38 mo	8	33 mo	8	25 mo	8	19 mo	8	14 mo	7	33 mo							
		Full Moon	15	5 24 mo	3	21 mo	3	9 mo	3	4 mo	2	57 mo	2	50 mo	2	45 mo	2	6 mo							
		Last Quar.	22	8 24 ev.	8	21 ev.	8	4 ev.	8	4 ev.	7	57 ev.	7	50 ev.	7	45 ev.	7	4 ev.							
		New Moon	30	4 5 ev.	4	5 ev.	4	5 ev.	3	51 ev.	3	46 ev.	3	39 ev.	3	32 ev.	3	27 ev.	2	46 ev.					
		High water at N. York.	Bost.	Phil.	Ch'n	Sun	Sun's	Moon	7 St's																
		morn even.	morn morn	morn morn	morn morn	morn morn	morn morn	morn morn	morn morn																
		h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.																
1	Th	9 8	9 24	11 28	2 28	7 28	3	14	69	1 2															
2	Fr	9 41	9 59	ev.	1 3	1 8	1	3	15	37	1 8	0 59													
3	Sa	10 15	10 31	0 35	3 35	8 25	3	15	15	2	0 65														
4	Su	10 48	11 6	1 8	4 8	9 8	3	21	15	52	2 54	0 51													
5	Mo	11 24	11 43	1 44	4 44	9 44	3	27	16	10	3 50	0 47													
6	Tu	0 25	0 47	3 7	6 7	11 7	3	32	16	27	4 47	0 43													
7	W	0 25	0 47	3 7	6 7	11 7	3	32	16	27	4 47	0 43													
8	Th	1 13	1 42	4 2	7 2	12 2	3	41	17	0	6 40	0 35													
9	Fr	2 12	2 48	5 8	8 8	1 8	3	47	17	16	7 34	0 31													
10	Sa	3 28	4 11	6 31	9 31	2 31	3	47	17	38	8 27	0 27													
11	Su	4 51	5 31	7 51	10 51	3 51	3	50	17	49	9 19	0 23													
12	Mo	6 8	6 39	8 59	11 59	4 59	3	52	18	3	10	0 19													
13	Tu	7 8	7 33	9 53	morn	5 53	3	53	18	11	2	0 15													
14	W	7 58	8 25	10 45	0 45	6 45	3	54	18	33	11 54	0 11													
15	Th	8 45	9 6	11 26	0 53	7 26	3	54	18	47	morn	0													
16	Fr	9 30	9 51	morn	2 26	8 1	3	54	19	2	0 47	0 4													
17	Sa	10 10	10 31	0 11	3 1	8 51	3	53	19	15	1 41	0 4													
18	Su	10 50	11 9	0 51	3 51	9 29	3	51	19	29	2 34	morn													
19	Mo	11 30	11 49	1 29	4 29	10 9	3	49	19	42	3 26	11 52													
20	Tu	0 10	0 10	2 9	5 9	10 60	3	46	19	55	4 17	11 45													
21	W	0 30	0 50	2 50	5 50	11 33	3	43	20	7	5 11	11 44													
22	Th	1 13	1 39	3 39	6 39	morn	3	39	20	19	5 51	11 40													
23	Fr	2 2	2 30	4 22	7 22	0 22	3	35	20	1	6 35	11 36													
24	Sa	3 0	3 27	5 20	8 20	1 20	3	30	20	43	7 18	11 32													
25	Su	4 16	4 49	6 36	9 36	2 36	3	24	20	54	8 1	11 28													
26	Mo	5 19	5 52	7 39	10 39	3 39	3	18	21	4	8 43	11 24													
27	Tu	6 21	6 50	8 41	11 41	4 41	3	12	21	15	9 27	11 20													
28	W	7 13	7 39	9 33	ev.	5 33	3	5	21	25	10 12	11 16													
29	Th	7 54	8 14	10 14	1 14	6 14	3	5	21	34	11 0	11 12													
30	Fr	8 35	8 52	10 55	1 55	6 55	2	50	21	44	11 51	11 8													
31	Sa	9 12	9 32	11 32	2 32	7 32	2	41	21	52	ev.	11 5													

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[and Scotland, 1707. Dryden d. 1701.

Mercury visible in the W. Union of Eng.

Mercury conj. moon. High tides.

Venus on equator. Battle of Lausen, 1813.

Venus in Pisces. Jupiter in meri. 10 3 ev.

Venus conj. Mars. Moon high.

Mars in Pisces. Battle of Prague, 1757.

Ceres conj. sun. Columbia river d. 1792.

Venus in meri. 9 38 mo. Gibben b. 1737.

Mercury stationary. Low tides. Bank.

Mars in meri. 9 33 mo. [Invasion, 1837.

Moon in perigee, and on the equator.

Jupiter conj. moon. Jupi. in Virgo. [1607.

Venus in Pisces. Landing of Jameson.

Saturn in Pisces. Saturna in meri. 10 30 mo.

Jupiter in meri. 9 22 ev. O'Connell d. 17.

High tides. [Legend died, 1838.

Venus conj. Pallas. Jay died, 1823. Tai.

Moon low. Mars in meri. 9 33 morn.

Ve-tain perigee. [1506; La Fayette d. 174.

Mercury int. conj. sun. Columbus died.

Sun ent. Taurus. Venus in meri 9 44 mo.

Venus in Pisces. Jupiter in Virgo.

Moon apogee. Low tides. [Victoria b. 19.

Venus conj. Saturn. Mars in Pisces. Queen.

Rogation Sunday. [Mitchell con. 1842.

Venus conj. Uranus. Moon on equa. John.

Mars, Saturn, Uranus, Venus, conj. moon.

Mercury conj. Ceres. Venus in Aries.

Mars conj. Pallas. Ascension day.

Jupi. in meri. 8 19 ev. Alex. Pope d. 1744.

High tides. Venus 12 deg. 20 m. north.

Last Spring Month.]

MAY, 1851.

[31 Days.

Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, &c.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- phia, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Mary'nd Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, &c. pt. Ind'a & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, T. Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for N. O. LEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
ris's	sets	h. m.	ris's	sets	h. m.	ris's	sets	h. m.	ris's	sets	h. m.	ris's	sets	h. m.	ris's	sets	h. m.	ris's	sets	h. m.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 54	6 59	7 20	4 59	6 55	7 18	5 0	6 54	7 16	5 2	6 52	7 15	5 8	6 48	7 10	5 13	6 41	7 6	5 17	6 37	7 2
4 53	7 0	8 24	4 58	6 56	8 20	4 59	6 55	8 19	5 1	6 53	8 17	5 7	6 47	8 11	5 12	6 42	8 6	5 16	6 38	8 0
4 51	7 1	9 30	4 57	6 57	9 26	4 58	6 56	9 24	5 0	6 54	9 21	5 6	6 48	9 14	5 11	6 43	9 8	5 15	6 39	9 1
4 50	7 2	10 32	4 56	6 58	10 28	4 57	6 57	10 26	4 59	6 55	10 24	5 4	6 49	10 18	5 10	6 44	10 8	5 14	6 40	10 0
4 49	7 3	11 30	4 55	6 59	11 25	4 56	6 58	11 23	4 58	6 56	11 20	5 4	6 50	11 12	5 10	6 45	11 6	5 13	6 40	10 57
4 48	7 4	morn	4 54	7 0	morn	4 54	6 59	morn	4 57	6 55	morn	5 3	6 51	morn	5 9	6 43	12 0	5 12	6 41	11 52
4 47	7 4	0 23	4 53	7 1	0 19	4 53	7 0	0 17	4 56	6 57	0 14	5 2	6 52	0 6	5 8	6 46	morn	5 12	6 42	morn
4 46	7 5	1 11	4 52	7 2	1 7	4 52	7 1	1 5	4 55	6 58	1 3	5 1	6 53	0 56	5 7	6 45	0 50	5 12	6 42	0 43
4 45	7 6	1 51	4 51	7 3	1 48	4 51	7 2	1 47	4 54	6 59	1 45	5 0	6 53	1 49	5 6	6 47	1 35	5 11	6 43	1 30
4 44	7 7	2 27	4 50	7 4	2 23	4 50	7 3	2 24	4 53	7 0	2 23	4 50	6 54	2 19	5 5	6 48	2 16	5 10	6 44	2 12
4 43	7 8	3 1	4 49	7 5	3 0	4 49	7 4	2 59	4 52	7 1	2 58	4 50	6 55	2 55	5 5	6 48	2 55	5 10	6 44	2 53
4 42	7 9	3 33	4 48	7 6	3 33	4 48	7 5	3 33	4 51	7 2	3 33	4 50	6 56	3 33	5 4	6 49	3 33	5 9	6 45	3 33
4 41	7 10	4 3	4 47	7 7	4 4	4 47	7 6	4 4	4 50	7 3	4 4	4 50	6 57	4 4	5 3	6 50	4 9	5 8	6 45	4 11
4 40	7 11	rises	4 46	7 8	rises	4 46	7 7	rises	4 49	7 4	rises	4 55	6 58	rises	5 2	6 50	rises	5 8	6 46	rises
4 39	7 12	5 37	4 45	7 9	5 33	4 45	7 7	5 32	4 48	7 5	5 29	4 54	6 58	5 23	5 2	6 51	5 18	5 7	6 47	5 12
4 38	7 13	6 47	4 44	7 10	6 43	4 44	7 8	6 38	4 47	7 6	6 39	4 54	6 59	6 23	5 1	6 52	6 28	5 6	6 48	6 12
4 37	7 14	7 45	4 43	7 11	7 40	4 43	7 9	7 38	4 46	7 7	7 35	4 53	7 0	7 27	5 0	6 53	7 20	5 5	6 45	7 13
4 36	7 15	8 53	4 42	7 12	8 34	4 42	7 10	8 31	4 45	7 7	8 28	4 52	7 10	8 20	5 0	6 50	8 10	5 4	6 46	8 10
4 35	7 16	10 2	4 41	7 13	10 22	4 41	7 11	10 21	4 44	7 8	10 17	4 52	7 11	9 9	4 59	6 54	10 1	5 3	6 49	10 55
4 34	7 17	morn	4 39	7 14	morn	4 40	7 12	morn	4 44	7 9	11 53	4 51	7 11	11 51	4 58	6 54	11 45	5 5	6 50	11 38
4 33	7 18	0 8	4 38	7 15	0 3	4 40	7 13	0 1	4 43	7 10	morn	4 51	7 12	morn	4 58	6 55	morn	5 4	6 50	morn
4 32	7 19	0 50	4 37	7 16	0 49	4 39	7 14	0 47	4 42	7 10	0 45	4 50	7 13	0 29	4 57	6 55	0 34	5 4	6 51	0 53
4 31	7 20	1 13	4 36	7 17	1 10	4 38	7 15	1 9	4 42	7 11	1 7	4 50	7 14	1 2	4 57	6 56	0 59	5 3	6 51	1 24
4 30	7 21	1 40	4 35	7 18	1 38	4 37	7 16	1 37	4 41	7 12	1 36	4 49	7 15	1 33	4 56	6 56	1 30	5 3	6 52	1 37
4 29	7 22	2 8	4 34	7 19	2 7	4 37	7 17	2 6	4 40	7 13	2 6	4 48	7 16	2 4	4 55	6 57	2 3	5 2	6 52	2 1
4 28	7 23	2 33	4 34	7 20	2 31	4 37	7 17	2 33	4 41	7 14	2 32	4 47	7 16	2 32	4 55	6 57	2 23	5 2	6 53	2 23
4 27	7 24	3 0	4 33	7 21	3 1	4 36	7 18	3 1	4 39	7 14	3 2	4 47	7 17	3 2	4 55	6 58	3 5	5 1	6 53	3 0
4 26	7 25	3 26	4 33	7 22	3 28	4 36	7 19	3 29	4 38	7 15	3 30	4 47	7 18	3 33	4 54	6 58	3 25	5 1	6 53	3 39
4 27	7 26	3 57	4 32	7 23	4 0	4 34	7 20	4 1	4 38	7 16	4 3	4 47	7 19	4 7	4 51	6 59	4 11	5 0	6 54	4 16
4 26	7 27	sets	4 31	7 23	sets	4 33	7 20	sets	4 37	7 16	sets	4 46	7 19	sets	4 53	6 59	sets	5 0	6 54	sets
4 25	7 28	4 29	4 31	7 26	4 18	4 33	7 21	4 16	4 37	7 17	4 13	4 46	7 19	4 8	4 53	7 0	4 59	5 0	6 54	7 0

[illegible]

1st Summer Month. 1

JUNE, 1851.

[30 Days]

[illegible]

June 1, Engagement between the Chesapeake and Shannon, 1813; Boston port shut, 1774. June 5, Earthquake in New England, 1744. June 7, English Reform Bill passed, 1832; Robt. Bruce d. 1329. June 8, Paine d. 1809; Jackson d. 1845. June 13, Martin Luther excommunicated, 1520; Gen. Win. Scott b. 1756. June 18, War declared against Gr. Britain by the U. States, 1812; Cobbe't d. 1836; Hot. Waterloo, 1815. June 20, Win. IV. died, 1838; Victoria proclaimed queen, 1838.

7th Month.]

JULY, 1851.

[Begins on Tuesday.]

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland.			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'a.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charles'n.			N. Or'ns.			Calendar for PORTLAND.		
		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	Sun ris's.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
1	Tu	First Quar.	13	6 27 ev.	6 24 ev.	6 12 ev.	6 8 ev.	6 0 ev.	5 53 ev.	5 48 ev.	5 8 ev.	5 14 mo.	4 39 mo.	U.S. & Oregon														h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	W	Full Moon.	14	2 53 mo.	2 30 mo.	2 18 mo.	2 13 mo.	2 6 mo.	1 59 mo.	1 54 mo.	1 14 mo.	4 39 mo.	U.S. & Oregon															h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
3	Th	Last Quar.	21	9 58 mo.	9 55 mo.	9 43 mo.	9 38 mo.	9 31 mo.	9 24 mo.	9 19 mo.	9 14 mo.	9 40 mo.	U.S. & Oregon															h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
4	Fr	New Moon.	28	9 58 mo.	9 55 mo.	9 44 mo.	9 40 mo.	9 32 mo.	9 25 mo.	9 21 mo.	8 40 mo.	U.S. & Oregon																h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
5	Sa	High water at N. York.																													
6	Su	Low water at N. York.																													
7	Mo	High water at N. York.																													
8	Tu	Low water at N. York.																													
9	W	High water at N. York.																													
10	Th	Low water at N. York.																													
11	Fr	High water at N. York.																													
12	Sa	Low water at N. York.																													
13	Su	High water at N. York.																													
14	Mo	Low water at N. York.																													
15	Tu	High water at N. York.																													
16	W	Low water at N. York.																													
17	Th	High water at N. York.																													
18	Fr	Low water at N. York.																													
19	Sa	High water at N. York.																													
20	Su	Low water at N. York.																													
21	Mo	High water at N. York.																													
22	Tu	Low water at N. York.																													
23	W	High water at N. York.																													
24	Th	Low water at N. York.																													
25	Fr	High water at N. York.																													
26	Sa	Low water at N. York.																													
27	Su	High water at N. York.																													
28	Mo	Low water at N. York.																													
29	Tu	High water at N. York.																													
30	W	Low water at N. York.																													
31	Th	High water at N. York.																													

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[taken, 1798. *Battle of the Boyne*, 1690.
Earth farthest from the sun. *Alexandra*
Venus in Taurus. Mars in meri. 8 33 mo.
Jupiter in Virgo. *Fort Erie* taken, 1814.
Venus in meri. 10 22 mo. *Independ.* 1776.
Jupiter conj. moon. Moon on equator.
Jupiter quad. sun. Low tides. [1816.
Jupiter in meri. 5 53 ev. *Sheridan* died.
Saturn in meri. 7 3 mo. *Ed. Burke* d. 1797.
Zachary Taylor died, 1850, aged 66 yrs.
Jupiter west of the meridian. [1806.
Mars conj. 7 Stars. Mars 4 deg. 47 m. south.
Moon low, and eclipsed—visible.
Venus in Taurus. Saturn in Aries.
High tides. *Battle* detest. ev. 1793.
Mercury sup. conj. sun. *G. Clinton* b. 1739.
Saturn conj. Uranus. Venus in Gemini.
Moon apog. Venus highest. *J. Hottel* b. 1674.
Venus dec. 23 deg. 7 m. *Hamden* d. 1843.
Moon on equator. *Od. Barret* b. 1790. [1643.
Mars in Taurus. Jupiter in meri. 8 14 mo.
Uranus conj. moon and Saturn. [1707.
Low tides. *Union* England and Scotland.
Venus in Node. Mars conj. moon.
Moon conj. Ald. *Simon Bolivar* b. 1783.
Venus in meridian 10 50 mo.
Moon high. Saturn in meri. 5 56 mo.
Venus conj. m'n. Sat. and Uran. conj. sun.
Sun eclipsed—visible. Mars conj. Ald.
High tides. Moon pet. and conj. Mercury.
Mars in meri. 8 3 mo. *Wm. Penn* d. 1718.
Venus in Gemini. Jupiter in Virgo.

2d Summer Month.]

JULY, 1851.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma.			Calendar for N. YORK City.			Calendar for PHILADEL.			Calendar for WASHINGTON.			Calendar for RALEIGH.			Calendar for CHARLES'N.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	4 36	7 40	9 51	4 31	7 35	9 40	4 34	7 33	9 46	4 37	7 29	9 43	4 46	7 20	9 37	4 55	7 11	9 31	5 17	5 9	9 25
3	4 36	7 40	10 33	4 32	7 35	10 33	4 35	7 32	10 49	4 37	7 29	10 23	4 46	7 20	10 23	4 55	7 11	10 18	5 17	5 10	10 18
4	4 37	7 41	11 6	4 32	7 35	11 6	4 35	7 32	11 6	4 38	7 29	11 4	4 47	7 20	11 4	4 56	7 11	10 58	5 27	5 10	10 58
5	4 37	7 41	11 39	4 34	7 34	11 38	4 36	7 32	11 38	4 38	7 28	11 38	4 47	7 19	11 36	4 56	7 11	11 35	5 27	5 11	11 35
6	4 38	7 39	morn	4 37	7 34	morn	4 36	7 32	morn	4 39	7 28	morn	4 48	7 19	morn	4 57	7 11	morn	5 37	5 7	morn
7	4 38	7 39	0 10	4 34	7 34	0 10	4 37	7 32	0 10	4 40	7 28	0 10	4 49	7 19	0 11	4 57	7 11	0 11	5 37	5 7	0 12
8	4 39	7 38	0 40	4 35	7 34	0 42	4 38	7 31	0 42	4 49	7 28	0 42	4 57	7 19	0 46	4 58	7 11	0 49	5 47	5 7	0 50
9	4 39	7 38	1 11	4 36	7 33	1 14	4 38	7 31	1 15	4 41	7 27	1 16	4 50	7 18	1 20	4 58	7 10	1 24	5 47	5 7	1 25
10	4 39	7 38	1 46	4 36	7 33	1 49	4 39	7 31	1 51	4 42	7 27	1 53	4 51	7 18	1 58	4 59	7 10	2 3	5 47	5 7	2 9
11	4 39	7 38	2 24	4 37	7 33	2 32	4 39	7 30	2 32	4 42	7 27	2 32	4 52	7 18	2 39	5 07	7 10	2 45	5 47	5 7	2 52
12	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 38	7 32	3 12	4 40	7 29	3 14	4 43	7 26	3 17	4 52	7 18	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
13	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
14	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
15	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
16	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
17	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
18	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
19	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
20	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
21	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
22	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
23	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
24	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
25	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
26	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
27	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
28	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17	3 25	5 07	7 10	3 31	5 47	5 7	3 38
29	4 39	7 37	3 7	4 39	7 32	3 12	4 41	7 29	3 15	4 44	7 26	3 17	4 53	7 17							

8th Month.]

AUGUST, 1851.

[Begins on Friday.

		Moon's Phases.			Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Phila'da.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n.		N. Ori'n.		Calendar for PORTLAND.			
		D.	M.	Y.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	
First Quar.		4	0	26	mo		0	23	mo	0	11	mo	0	7	mo	11	59	ev*	11	52	ev*	11	47	ev†
Full Moon		11	5	1	ev.		4	58	ev.	4	47	ev.	4	43	ev.	4	38	ev.	4	23	ev.	3	43	ev.
Last Quar.		19	8	17	ev.		8	14	ev.	8	2	ev.	7	58	ev.	7	43	ev.	7	39	ev.	6	58	ev.
New Moon		26	5	39	ev.		5	36	ev.	5	24	ev.	5	19	ev.	5	5	ev.	5	0	ev.	4	19	ev.
		* First Quarter, at Washington, &c., Aug. 3. PHEENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																						
		[of Cahul, 1770. J. Edwards died, 1801.																						
		Jupiter conj. moon. Moon on equat. <i>But.</i>																						
		Jupiter in Virgo. <i>Arkwright died, 1792.</i>																						
		Venus in meridi. 11 2 mo. <i>Burr's trial, 1807.</i>																						
		Venus in Gemini. Mars in Taurus.																						
		Neap tides. <i>Wm. S. O'Brien arrested, 1848.</i>																						
		Mars in meridi. 7 56 mo. <i>Transfiguration.</i>																						
		Mallus quad. sun. [<i>John O'Connell b. 76.</i>																						
		Moon low. <i>Marshall Ney shot, 1815.</i>																						
		Mars and Uran. stationary. Venus in Can.																						
		Saturn in meridi. 4 54 mo. <i>S. Lawrence.</i>																						
		Venus conj. Cancer's nebula.																						
		Mercury in descend. Node. Spring tides.																						
		Saturn in meridi. 4 47 mo. <i>But. Queenstown.</i>																						
		Moon apogee. <i>Printing invented, 1437.</i>																						
		Saturn in Aries. <i>Donoparte born, 1765.</i>																						
		Moon on equator. <i>Detroit surrendered, 1812.</i>																						
		Saturn stat. Uran. and Saturn conj. moon.																						
		Venus in meridi. 11 20 mo.																						
		Venus runs south. Mars in meridi. 7 41 mo.																						
		Neap tides. <i>Battle Chancellors, 1847.</i>																						
		Mars conj. moon. Venus in Cancer.																						
		Mercury aphelion. <i>Dr. Gall died, 1828.</i>																						
		Sun ent. Leo. Moon high. [<i>31-d. j. d.</i> mo.]																						
		Mars in ascend. Node. Jupiter conj. Spica																						
		Venus perihelion. Venus conj. moon.																						
		Mercury 27 deg. 13 m. east of sun. [<i>1833.</i>																						
		Moon perigee. Spring tides. <i>Herschell d.</i>																						
		Mercury visible in the west; conj. moon.																						
		Jupiter conj. moon. Moon on equator.																						
		Venus conj. Regu. Mars in meridi. 7 38 mo.																						
		Jupiter in Virgo. Mars in Gemini.																						

* First Quarter, at Wash'n., &c., Aug. 3.
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[of Calul, 1770. J. Edwards died, 1801.
Jupiter conj. moon. Moon on equat. Bat.
Jupiter in Virgo. Arcturion died, 1792.
Venus in meri. 11 2 mo. Bury's trial, 1807.
Venus in Gemini. Mars in Taurus.
Neap tides. Wm. S. O'Brien arrested, 1848.
Mars in meri. 7 56 mo. Transjuga-
Pallas quad. sun. [tion. O'Connell b. 75.
Moon low. Marcell Ney shot, 1815.
Juno and Uran. stationary. Venus in Can.
Saturn in meri. 4 59 mo. St. Lawrence.
Venus conj. Cancer's nebula.
Mercury in descend. Node. Spring tides.
Saturn in meri. 4 47 mo. Bat. Queenstown.
Moon apogee. Printing invented, 1437.
Saturn in Aries. Bonaparte born, 1769.
Moon on equator. Detroit surrend. 1812.
Saturn stat. Uran and Saturn conj. moon.
Venus in meridian 11 20 mo.
Venus runs south. Mars in meri. 7 41 mo.
Neap tides. Battle Carribruce, 1847.
Mars conj. moon. Venus in Cancer.
Mercury aphelion. Dr. Gall died, 1828.
Sun ent. Leo. Moon high. (31 3) dg. moon.
Mars in ascend. Node. Jupiter conj. Spica.
Venus perihelion. Venus conj. moon.
Mercury 27 deg. 13 m. east of sun. 1823.
Moon perigee. Spring tides. Herchel's d.
Mercury visible in the west; conj. moon.
Jupiter conj. moon. Moon on equator.
Venus conj. Regu. Mars in meri. 7 38 mo.
Jupiter in Virgo. Mars in Gemini.

Last Summer Month.]

AUGUST, 1851.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., N. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del'a, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Ind'a & Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N S. C., Georgia Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for NORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south-east part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	4 52	7 20	10 12	4 56	7 16	10 12	4 58	7 14	10 12	5 0	7 14	10 12	5 7	7 10	10 12	5 13	6 58	10 12	5 19	6 53	10 10
3	4 53	7 19	10 43	4 57	7 15	10 44	4 57	7 13	10 44	5 0	7 13	10 45	5 8	7 4	10 47	5 14	6 57	10 48	5 19	6 52	10 50
4	4 54	7 18	11 14	4 58	7 14	11 16	4 59	7 12	11 17	5 1	7 11	11 18	5 8	7 1	11 22	5 14	6 56	11 25	5 20	6 51	11 29
5	4 55	7 16	11 48	4 59	7 13	11 51	5 0	7 11	11 52	5 2	7 10	11 54	5 9	7 1	11 59	5 15	6 55	12 01	5 20	6 50	12 01
6	4 56	7 15	12 21	5 0	7 12	12 24	5 1	7 10	12 25	5 3	7 9	12 26	5 10	7 1	12 01	5 16	6 54	12 04	5 21	6 49	12 05
7	4 57	7 14	1 0	5 0	7 11	1 0	5 1	7 9	1 1	5 4	7 8	1 2	5 11	7 1	1 2	5 16	6 53	1 0	5 21	6 48	1 0
8	4 58	7 13	1 1	5 1	7 10	1 1	5 2	7 8	1 2	5 5	7 6	1 3	5 12	7 1	1 3	5 17	6 52	1 1	5 22	6 47	1 1
9	4 59	7 12	1 2	5 2	7 9	1 2	5 3	7 7	1 3	5 6	7 5	1 4	5 13	7 1	1 4	5 18	6 51	1 2	5 23	6 46	1 2
10	4 59	7 11	1 3	5 3	7 8	1 3	5 4	7 6	1 4	5 7	7 4	1 5	5 14	7 1	1 5	5 19	6 50	1 3	5 24	6 45	1 3
11	5 0	7 10	1 4	5 4	7 7	1 4	5 5	7 5	1 5	5 8	7 3	1 6	5 15	7 1	1 6	5 20	6 49	1 4	5 25	6 44	1 4
12	5 0	7 9	1 5	5 5	7 6	1 5	5 6	7 4	1 6	5 9	7 2	1 7	5 16	7 1	1 7	5 21	6 48	1 5	5 26	6 43	1 5
13	5 1	7 8	1 6	5 6	7 5	1 6	5 7	7 3	1 7	5 10	7 1	1 8	5 17	7 1	1 8	5 22	6 47	1 6	5 27	6 42	1 6
14	5 1	7 7	1 7	5 7	7 4	1 7	5 8	7 2	1 8	5 11	7 0	1 9	5 18	7 1	1 9	5 23	6 46	1 7	5 28	6 41	1 7
15	5 2	7 6	1 8	5 8	7 3	1 8	5 9	7 1	1 9	5 12	6 59	1 10	5 19	7 1	1 10	5 24	6 45	1 8	5 29	6 40	1 8
16	5 2	7 5	1 9	5 9	7 2	1 9	5 10	6 58	1 11	5 13	6 57	1 11	5 20	7 1	1 11	5 25	6 44	1 9	5 30	6 39	1 9
17	5 3	7 4	1 10	5 10	7 1	1 10	5 11	6 56	1 12	5 14	6 55	1 12	5 21	7 1	1 12	5 26	6 43	1 10	5 31	6 38	1 10
18	5 3	7 3	1 11	5 11	7 0	1 11	5 12	6 55	1 13	5 15	6 54	1 13	5 22	7 1	1 13	5 27	6 42	1 11	5 32	6 37	1 11
19	5 4	7 2	1 12	5 12	6 59	1 12	5 13	6 53	1 14	5 16	6 52	1 14	5 23	7 1	1 14	5 28	6 41	1 12	5 33	6 36	1 12
20	5 4	7 1	1 13	5 13	6 58	1 13	5 14	6 52	1 15	5 17	6 51	1 15	5 24	7 1	1 15	5 29	6 40	1 13	5 34	6 35	1 13
21	5 5	6 59	1 14	5 14	6 57	1 14	5 15	6 51	1 16	5 18	6 50	1 16	5 25	7 1	1 16	5 30	6 39	1 14	5 35	6 34	1 14
22	5 5	6 58	1 15	5 15	6 56	1 15	5 16	6 50	1 17	5 19	6 49	1 17	5 26	7 1	1 17	5 31	6 38	1 15	5 36	6 33	1 15
23	5 6	6 57	1 16	5 16	6 55	1 16	5 17	6 49	1 18	5 20	6 48	1 18	5 27	7 1	1 18	5 32	6 37	1 16	5 37	6 32	1 16
24	5 6	6 56	1 17	5 17	6 54	1 17	5 18	6 48	1 19	5 21	6 47	1 19	5 28	7 1	1 19	5 33	6 36	1 17	5 38	6 31	1 17
25	5 7	6 55	1 18	5 18	6 53	1 18	5 19	6 47	1 20	5 22	6 46	1 20	5 29	7 1	1 20	5 34	6 35	1 18	5 39	6 30	1 18
26	5 7	6 54	1 19	5 19	6 52	1 19	5 20	6 46	1 21	5 23	6 45	1 21	5 30	7 1	1 21	5 35	6 34	1 19	5 40	6 29	1 19
27	5 8	6 53	1 20	5 20	6 51	1 20	5 21	6 45	1 22	5 24	6 44	1 22	5 31	7 1	1 22	5 36	6 33	1 20	5 41	6 28	1 20
28	5 8	6 52	1 21	5 21	6 50	1 21	5 22	6 44	1 23	5 25	6 43	1 23	5 32	7 1	1 23	5 37	6 32	1 21	5 42	6 27	1 21
29	5 9	6 51	1 22	5 22	6 49	1 22	5 23	6 43	1 24	5 26	6 42	1 24	5 33	7 1	1 24	5 38	6 31	1 22	5 43	6 26	1 22
30	5 9	6 50	1 23	5 23	6 48	1 23	5 24	6 42	1 25	5 27	6 41	1 25	5 34	7 1	1 25	5 39	6 30	1 23	5 44	6 25	1 23
31	5 10	6 49	1 24	5 24	6 47	1 24	5 25	6 41	1 26	5 28	6 40	1 26	5 35	7 1	1 26	5 40	6 29	1 24	5 45	6 24	1 24
32	5 10	6 48	1 25	5 25	6 46	1 25	5 26	6 40	1 27	5 29	6 39	1 27	5 36	7 1	1 27	5 41	6 28	1 25	5 46	6 23	1 25
33	5 11	6 47	1 26	5 26	6 45	1 26	5 27	6 39	1 28	5 30	6 38	1 28	5 37	7 1	1 28	5 42	6 27	1 26	5 47	6 22	1 26
34	5 11	6 46	1 27	5 27	6 44	1 27	5 28	6 38	1 29	5 31	6 37	1 29	5 38	7 1	1 29	5 43	6 26	1 27	5 48	6 21	1 27
35	5 12	6 45	1 28	5 28	6 43	1 28	5 29	6 37	1 30	5 32	6 36	1 30	5 39	7 1	1 30	5 44	6 25	1 28	5 49	6 20	1 28
36	5 12	6 44	1 29	5 29	6 42	1 29	5 30	6 36	1 31	5 33	6 35	1 31	5 40	7 1	1 31	5 45	6 24	1 29	5 50	6 19	1 29
37	5 13	6 43	1 30	5 30	6 41	1 30	5 31	6 35	1 32	5 34	6 34	1 32	5 41	7 1	1 32	5 46	6 23	1 30	5 51	6 18	1 30
38	5 13	6 42	1 31	5 31	6 40	1 31	5 32	6 34	1 33	5 35	6 33	1 33	5 42	7 1	1 33	5 47	6 22	1 31	5 52	6 17	1 31
39	5 14	6 41	1 32	5 32	6 39	1 32	5 33	6 33	1 34	5 36	6 32	1 34	5 43	7 1	1 34	5 48	6 21	1 32	5 53	6 16	1 32
40	5 14	6 40	1 33	5 33	6 38	1 33	5 34	6 32	1 35	5 37	6 31	1 35	5 44	7 1	1 35	5 49	6 20	1 33	5 54	6 15	1 33
41	5 15	6 39	1 34	5 34	6 37	1 34	5 35	6 31	1 36	5 38	6 30	1 36	5 45	7 1	1 36	5 50	6 19	1 34	5 55	6 14	1 34
42	5 15	6 38	1 35	5 35	6 36	1 35	5 36	6 30	1 37	5 39	6 29	1 37	5 46	7 1	1 37	5 51	6 18	1 35	5 56	6 13	1 35
43	5 16	6 37	1 36	5 36	6 35	1 36	5 37	6 29	1 38	5 40	6 28	1 38	5 47	7 1	1 38	5 52	6 17	1 36	5 57	6 12	1 36
44	5 16	6 36	1 37	5 37	6 34	1 37	5 38	6 28	1 39	5 41	6 27	1 39	5 48	7 1	1 39	5 53	6 16	1 37	5 58	6 11	1 37
45	5 17	6 35	1 38	5 38	6 33	1 38	5 39	6 27	1 40	5 42	6 26	1 40	5 49	7 1	1 40	5 54	6 15	1 38	5 59	6 10	1 38
46	5 17	6 34	1 39	5 39	6 32	1 39	5 40	6 26	1 41	5 43	6 25	1 41	5 50	7 1	1 41	5 55	6 14	1 39	6 00	6 9	1 39
47	5 18	6 33	1 40	5 40	6 31	1 40	5 41	6 25	1 42	5 44	6 24	1 42	5 51	7 1	1 42	5 56	6 13	1 40	6 01	6 8	1 40
48	5 18	6 32	1 41	5 41	6 30	1 41	5 42	6 24	1 43	5 45	6 23	1 43	5 52	7 1	1 43	5 57	6 12	1 41	6 02	6 7	1 41
49	5 19	6 31	1 42	5 42	6 29	1 42	5 43	6 23	1 44	5 46	6 22	1 44	5 53	7 1	1 44	5 58	6 11	1 42	6 03	6 6	1 42
50	5 19	6 30	1 43	5 43	6 28	1 43	5 44	6 22	1 45	5 47	6 21	1 45	5 54	7 1	1 45	5 59	6 10	1 43	6 04	6 5	1 43
51	5 20	6 29	1 44	5 44	6 27	1 44	5 45	6 21	1 46	5 48	6 20	1 46	5 55	7 1	1 46	6 00	6 9	1 44	6 05	6 4	1 44
52	5 20	6 28	1 45	5 45	6 26	1 45	5 46	6 20	1 47	5 49	6 19	1 47	5 56	7 1	1 47	6 01	6 8	1 45	6 06	6 3	1 45
53	5 21	6 27	1 46	5 46	6 25	1 46	5 47	6 19	1 48	5 50	6 18	1 48	5 57	7 1	1 48	6 02	6 7	1 46	6 07	6 2	1 46
54	5 21	6 26	1 47	5 47	6 24	1 47	5 48	6 18	1 49	5 51	6 17	1 49	5 58	7 1	1 49	6 03	6 6	1 47	6 08	6 1	1 47
55	5 22	6 25	1 48	5 48	6 23	1 48	5 49	6 17	1 50	5 52	6 16	1 50	6 00	7 1	1 50	6 04	6 5	1 48	6 09	6 0	1 48
56	5 22	6 24	1 49	5 49	6 22	1 49	5 50	6 16	1 51	5 53	6 15	1 51	6 01	7 1	1 51	6 05	6 4	1 49	6 10	5 59	1 49
57	5 23	6 23	1 50	5 50	6 21	1 50	5 51	6 15	1 52	5 54	6 14	1 52	6 02	7 1	1 52	6 06	6 3	1 50	6 11	5 58	1 50
58	5 23	6 22	1 51	5 51	6 20	1 51	5 52	6 14	1 53	5 55	6 13	1 53	6 03	7 1	1 53	6 07	6 2	1 51	6 12	5 57	1 51
59	5 24	6 21	1 52	5 52	6 19	1 52	5 53	6 13	1 54	5 56	6 12	1 54	6 04	7 1	1 54	6 08	6 1	1 52	6 13	5 56	1 52
60	5 24	6 20	1 53	5 53	6 18	1 53	5 54	6 12	1 55	5 57	6 11	1 55	6 05	7 1	1 55	6 09	6 0	1 53	6 14	5 55	1 53
61	5 25	6 19	1 54	5 54	6 17	1 54	5 55	6 11	1 56	5 58	6 10	1 56	6 06	7 1	1 56	6 10	5 59	1 54	6 15	5 54	1 54
62	5 25	6 18	1 55	5 55	6 16	1 55</															

Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n	N. Orleans.	Calendar for
	D	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	PORTLAND.
	First Quar.	2	9 11 mo	9 8 mo	8 57 mo	8 52 mo	8 45 mo	8 38 mo	8 33 mo	7 52 mo		Me., N. H., Ver-
	Full Moon	10	9 3 mo	9 0 mo	8 48 mo	8 43 mo	8 36 mo	8 29 mo	8 24 mo	7 43 mo		mont, Roches'ter,
	Last Quar.	18	6 4 mo	8 44 mo	8 33 mo	8 28 mo	8 21 mo	8 13 mo	8 9 mo	7 28 mo		N. Y., Gr.'s Bay,
	New Moon	25	1 30 mo	1 28 mo	1 16 mo	1 11 mo	1 4 mo	0 57 mo	0 52 mo	0 11 mo		Wis., Toronto,
												U. C. & Oreg.
	High water	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Sun Sun
	at N. York.	Bost.	Phil.	Ch'n.	Son	Dec.	Meri.	Meri.	Meri.	Meri.	Meri.	ris's sets
	morn even.	even.	even.	morn	before	north	even.	even.	even.	even.	even.	sets.
M	0 22	0 45	3 6	5 11	5 0	4 28	5 16	4 59				
T	1 6	1 29	3 19	6 49	11 49	0 23	8 6	8 55				
W	1 54	2 17	4 37	7 37	ev. 37	0 42	7 41	7 0				
Th	2 47	3 21	6 41	8 41	1 41	1	7 19	7 52				
F	3 4	4 43	7 3	10 3	3 3	1	6 57	8 43				
S	4 35	6 7	8 27	11 27	4 27	1	6 35	9 22				
Sa	5 44	7 16	9 36	morn	6 36	2	6 13	10 19				
Mo	7 45	8 10	10 30	0 36	3 30	2	5 50	11 4				
Tu	8 30	9 49	11 9	1 30	7 9	2	5 27	11 48				
W	9 9	9 24	11 44	2 29	7 44	3	5 3	morn				
Th	9 41	9 55	morn	2 44	8 15	3	33	4 47	0 30			
F	10 11	10 26	0 15	3 15	8 46	3	44	4 19	11 1			
S	10 40	10 54	0 46	3 45	9 14	4	6	3 56	1 63			
Sa	11 12	11 28	1 14	4 14	9 46	4	27	3 33	2 35			
Mo	11 39	11 54	1 46	4 46	10 14	4	48	3 10	3 19			
Tu	...	0 9	2 14	5 14	10 47	5	29	2 47	4 4			
W	0 27	0 44	2 27	5 47	11 23	5	30	2 24	4 44			
Th	1 2	1 24	3 24	6 22	morn	5	51	2 0	4 38			
F	1 47	2 13	4 7	7 7	0 7	6	12	1 37	4 40			
S	2 45	3 25	5 8	8 6	1 6	6	33	1 14	7 38			
Sa	4 9	4 54	6 29	9 29	2 29	6	54	0 50	8 36			
Mo	5 38	6 32	7 58	10 58	3 58	7	15	0 27	9 35			
Tu	6 55	7 25	9 15	ev. 15	5 15	7	50	0 10	32			
W	7 53	8 19	10 13	1 13	6 13	7	59	0 20	11 29			
Th	8 41	9 4	11 1	2 1	7 1	8	17	0 43	ev. 24			
F	9 26	9 48	11 45	2 46	7 46	8	37	1 6	1 18			
S	10 11	10 33	ev. 31	3 31	8 31	8	57	1 30	2 12			
Sa	10 52	11 15	1 2	4 2	9 12	9	17	1 53	3 6			
Mo	11 34	11 56	1 54	4 54	9 54	9	47	2 17	4 0			
Tu	...	0 16	2 36	5 36	10 36	9	56	2 40	4 53			

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.											
[died, 1739. S. Giles martyred, 717.											
Mars visible in the west. S. R. Steele											
Mars conj. Ceres. Venus dec. 12 d. north.											
Low tides. Venus in ascend. Node.											
Moon low. Mars 1 deg. north of a. Gemini.											
Mars highest; dec. 23 deg. 36 m. north.											
Venus runs south; in merid. 11 37 morn.											
Jupiter in Virgo. Hunchah Mars d. 1833.											
Juno quad. sun. Mercury stationary.											
Mars in Gemini. Saturn in meri. 2 54 mo.											
Moon apog. Perry's vict. on L. Erie, 1813.											
High tides. AF Dongan's victory, 1684.											
Moon in aqua. Wolfe & Montcalm d. 1759.											
Uranus and Saturn conj. moon. [1812.											
Mars in merid. 7 9 morn. Monroe burni.											
Vesta quad. sun. Saturn in Aries.											
Moon W. of Ald. N. York taken by Howe.											
Venus in merid. 11 44 morn. [1776.											
Low tides. Wm. Haxlit d. 1830. [1355.											
Mars conj. m'n. Moon high. But. Poirviers.											
Mars in Gemini. Saturn in meri. 2 14 mo.											
Venus in Leo. S. Matthew. [nas.											
Mercury in conj. sun. Mercury conj. Ve.											
Sun enters Virgo. Autumn begins.											
Moon peri. Mercury and Venus conj. in n.											
Moon on equator. Mars in meri. 6 53 mo.											
Jupiter conj. moon. High tides.											
Venus on equator. 560 Jethu Jewish year.											
Venus west of sun. Venus in Virgo.											
S. Michael. Lord Nelson born, 1758.											
Venus sup. conj. sun. Mercury stationary.											

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases. (Portland)				Boston.				N. York.				Philad'a.				Wash'n.				Raleigh.				Charlot'n.				N. Orleans.				Calendar for							
		D				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun											
		First Quar.				10 1 49 ev.				9 46 ev.				9 34 ev.				9 29 ev.				9 22 ev.				9 15 ev.				9 10 ev.				8 30 ev.				Me., N.H., Ver-			
		Full Moon				10 1 51 mo.				1 48 mo.				1 39 mo.				1 32 mo.				1 24 mo.				1 17 mo.				1 13 mo.				0 32 mo.				mont, Roches-			
		Last Quar.				17 7 31 ev.				7 28 ev.				7 16 ev.				7 12 ev.				7 4 ev.				6 57 ev.				6 53 ev.				6 12 ev.				N.Y., Gr'n Ry			
		New Moon				24 10 29 mo.				10 26 mo.				10 14 mo.				10 9 mo.				10 2 mo.				9 55 mo.				9 50 mo.				9 9 mo.				Wis., Toronto			
		First Quar.				31 2 36 ev.				2 23 ev.				2 21 ev.				2 17 ev.				2 9 ev.				2 2 ev.				1 58 ev.				1 17 ev.				U.C. & Ore.			
		High water at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				Sun			
		at N. York.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.				H. m.																			

2d Fall Month, 1

OCTOBER, 1851.

[31] Days.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for NEW-YORK City, north part of New Jersey, Penna- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- phia, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Ind'a & Illinoi- s; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkans- as, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Ala- bama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for NEW-ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Louisi- ana and Texas; San Austin.					
	Sun	Sat	Moon	Sun	Sat	Moon	Sun	Sat	Moon	Sun	Sat	Moon	Sun	Sat	Moon	Sun	Sat	Moon	Sun	Sat	Moon	Sun	Sat	Moon
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	5 56	5 45	10 33	5 56	5 43	10 38	5 56	5 44	10 40	5 56	5 44	10 43	5 55	5 44	10 52	5 54	5 45	10 59	5 53	5 46	11 0	5 53	5 46	11 0
2	5 57	5 42	11 37	5 57	5 42	11 32	5 57	5 44	11 34	5 57	5 42	11 37	5 56	5 42	11 45	5 55	5 44	11 52	5 54	5 45	12 0	5 54	5 45	12 0
3	5 58	5 40	morn	5 58	5 41	morn	5 58	5 41	morn	5 58	5 41	morn	5 56	5 41	morn	5 55	5 43	morn	5 55	5 44	morn	5 55	5 44	morn
4	5 59	5 39	0 23	5 59	5 39	0 27	5 59	5 39	0 29	5 59	5 39	0 32	5 57	5 40	0 39	5 55	5 42	0 46	5 54	5 43	0 53	5 54	5 43	0 53
5	6 0	5 38	1 21	6 0	5 37	1 24	6 0	5 37	1 26	6 0	5 38	1 29	5 58	5 39	1 35	5 56	5 41	1 41	5 56	5 42	1 47	5 56	5 42	1 47
6	6 1	5 36	2 19	6 1	5 36	2 22	6 1	5 36	2 23	6 1	5 37	2 25	5 58	5 37	2 30	5 57	5 40	2 35	5 56	5 41	2 40	5 56	5 41	2 40
7	6 2	5 34	3 18	6 2	5 34	3 20	6 2	5 34	3 21	6 2	5 35	3 22	6 0	5 36	3 26	5 58	5 39	3 29	5 57	5 40	3 33	5 57	5 40	3 33
8	6 3	5 33	4 17	6 3	5 33	4 18	6 3	5 33	4 19	6 3	5 34	4 20	6 1	5 34	4 22	5 58	5 37	4 24	5 58	5 38	4 26	5 58	5 37	4 26
9	6 4	5 31	5 15	6 4	5 31	5 18	6 4	5 31	5 19	6 4	5 32	5 20	6 1	5 33	5 22	5 59	5 36	5 23	5 58	5 37	5 24	5 59	5 36	5 24
10	6 5	5 29	6 14	6 5	5 29	6 17	6 5	5 29	6 18	6 5	5 30	6 21	6 2	5 32	6 28	6 0	5 35	6 25	6 0	5 36	6 26	6 1	5 36	6 26
11	6 6	5 28	7 13	6 6	5 28	7 16	6 6	5 28	7 17	6 6	5 29	7 20	6 3	5 31	7 26	6 1	5 34	7 31	6 1	5 35	7 32	6 2	5 35	7 32
12	6 7	5 26	8 12	6 7	5 26	8 15	6 7	5 26	8 16	6 7	5 27	8 19	6 4	5 29	8 25	6 2	5 33	8 30	6 2	5 34	8 31	6 3	5 34	8 31
13	6 8	5 25	9 11	6 8	5 25	9 14	6 8	5 25	9 15	6 8	5 26	9 18	6 5	5 28	9 24	6 3	5 32	9 29	6 3	5 33	9 30	6 4	5 33	9 30
14	6 9	5 24	10 10	6 9	5 24	10 13	6 9	5 24	10 14	6 9	5 25	10 17	6 6	5 27	10 23	6 4	5 31	10 28	6 4	5 32	10 29	6 5	5 32	10 29
15	6 10	5 22	11 9	6 10	5 22	11 12	6 10	5 22	11 13	6 10	5 23	11 16	6 7	5 26	11 22	6 5	5 30	11 27	6 5	5 31	11 28	6 6	5 31	11 28
16	6 11	5 20	12 8	6 11	5 20	12 11	6 11	5 20	12 12	6 11	5 21	12 15	6 8	5 25	12 21	6 6	5 29	12 26	6 6	5 30	12 27	6 7	5 30	12 27
17	6 12	5 19	1 7	6 12	5 19	1 10	6 12	5 19	1 11	6 12	5 20	1 14	6 9	5 24	1 19	6 7	5 28	1 24	6 7	5 29	1 25	6 8	5 29	1 25
18	6 13	5 17	10 45	6 13	5 17	10 51	6 13	5 17	10 53	6 13	5 18	10 56	6 8	5 22	11 4	6 8	5 25	11 11	6 8	5 26	11 12	6 9	5 26	11 12
19	6 14	5 16	11 52	6 14	5 16	11 58	6 14	5 16	11 58	6 14	5 17	12 0	6 9	5 21	12 6	6 9	5 24	12 13	6 9	5 25	12 14	7 0	5 25	12 14
20	6 15	5 14	morn	6 15	5 15	morn	6 15	5 15	morn	6 15	5 15	morn	6 14	5 14	0 1	6 8	5 20	0 8	6 8	5 21	0 14	6 8	5 21	0 14
21	6 17	5 13	1 3	6 17	5 13	1 7	6 17	5 13	1 8	6 17	5 13	1 10	6 11	5 12	1 16	6 10	5 19	1 16	6 10	5 20	1 21	6 10	5 20	1 21
22	6 18	5 11	2 17	6 18	5 13	2 20	6 18	5 12	2 21	6 18	5 15	2 22	6 12	5 18	2 25	6 11	5 22	2 28	6 11	5 23	2 33	6 11	5 23	2 33
23	6 19	5 10	3 32	6 18	5 12	3 33	6 19	5 10	3 34	6 19	5 14	3 35	6 13	5 17	3 36	6 12	5 21	3 38	6 12	5 22	3 40	6 12	5 22	3 40
24	6 21	5 8	sets	6 19	5 10	sets	6 19	5 9	sets	6 19	5 12	5 40	6 15	5 16	sets	6 14	5 15	sets	6 14	5 16	sets	6 14	5 16	sets
25	6 22	5 7	5 37	6 20	5 8	5 43	6 20	5 8	5 45	6 20	5 12	5 40	6 17	5 15	5 43	6 16	5 19	5 46	6 16	5 20	5 49	6 16	5 20	5 49
26	6 23	5 6	6 31	6 21	5 7	6 44	6 22	5 6	6 45	6 22	5 9	6 48	6 18	5 12	6 22	6 15	5 18	6 26	6 15	5 19	6 21	6 15	5 19	6 21
27	6 24	5 4	7 30	6 22	5 6	7 41	6 23	5 4	7 35	6 23	5 6	7 37	6 21	5 7	7 40	6 18	5 11	7 48	6 18	5 12	7 54	6 18	5 12	7 54
28	6 25	5 3	8 29	6 23	5 5	8 37	6 24	5 3	8 29	6 24	5 6	8 32	6 19	5 10	8 41	6 13	5 15	8 48	6 13	5 16	8 54	6 13	5 16	8 54
29	6 26	5 2	9 28	6 24	5 4	9 35	6 25	5 2	9 23	6 24	5 4	9 26	6 20	5 8	9 34	6 14	5 14	9 42	6 14	5 15	9 50	6 14	5 15	9 50
30	6 27	4 58	10 13	6 27	5 0	10 17	6 26	5 1	10 19	6 26	5 3	10 22	6 20	5 6	10 30	6 14	5 13	10 37	6 14	5 14	10 45	6 14	5 14	10 45
31	6 28	4 53	11 10	6 27	4 56	11 15	6 27	5 0	11 17	6 26	5 2	11 19	6 21	5 4	11 26	6 15	5 12	11 32	6 15	5 13	11 40	6 15	5 13	11 40

[illegible]

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n.		N. Ori'n.		Calendar for PORTLAND		
		Full Moon.	East Quar.	New Moon.	First Quar.	D.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Me., N.H., Ve.	Mont., Roche.	N.Y., Gr'n Bay
1	M	2 14	2 44	5 4	8 4	10 40	10 43	10 31	10 27	10 23	10 19	10 15	10 11	10 7	10 3	10 0	10 0	9 57	9 53	9 49	Me., N.H., Ve.	Mont., Roche.	N.Y., Gr'n Bay
2	Tu	3 18	3 57	6 17	9 17	11 29	10 41	10 30	10 26	10 22	10 18	10 14	10 10	10 6	10 2	10 0	9 56	9 52	9 48	11 25	10 33	9 41	Wia., Toronto
3	W	4 22	5 0	7 20	10 20	12 32	10 50	10 38	10 34	10 30	10 26	10 22	10 18	10 14	10 10	10 6	10 2	10 0	9 56	9 52	9 48	U.C. & Ore.	
4	Th	5 26	6 9	8 29	11 29	1 41	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29	11 29			
5	Fr	6 30	7 3	9 23	12 32	2 41	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32	12 32			
6	Sa	7 34	8 37	10 37	1 41	3 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41			
7	Su	8 38	9 41	11 41	2 41	4 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41			
8	Mo	9 42	10 45	12 45	3 41	5 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41			
9	Tu	10 46	11 49	1 49	4 41	6 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41			
10	W	11 50	12 53	2 53	5 41	7 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41			
11	Th	12 54	1 57	3 57	6 41	8 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41			
12	Fr	1 58	3 0	4 0	7 41	9 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41			
13	Sa	2 0	3 3	5 3	8 41	10 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41			
14	Su	3 4	4 7	6 7	9 41	11 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41			
15	Mo	4 8	5 11	7 11	10 41	12 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41			
16	Tu	5 12	6 15	8 15	11 41	1 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41			
17	W	6 16	7 19	9 19	12 41	2 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41			
18	Th	7 20	8 23	10 23	1 41	3 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41			
19	Fr	8 24	9 27	11 27	2 41	4 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41			
20	Sa	9 28	10 31	12 31	3 41	5 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41	3 41			
21	Su	10 32	11 35	1 35	4 41	6 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41	4 41			
22	Mo	11 36	12 39	2 39	5 41	7 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41			
23	Tu	12 40	1 43	3 43	6 41	8 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41	6 41			
24	W	1 44	2 47	4 47	7 41	9 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41	7 41			
25	Th	2 48	3 51	5 51	8 41	10 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41	8 41			
26	Fr	3 52	4 55	6 55	9 41	11 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41	9 41			
27	Sa	4 56	5 59	7 59	10 41	12 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41	10 41			
28	Su	5 0	6 3	8 3	11 41	1 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41	11 41			
29	Mo	6 4	7 7	9 7	12 41	2 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41	12 41			
30	Tu	7 8	8 11	10 11	1 41	3 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41	1 41			
31	W	8 12	9 15	11 15	2 41	4 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41	2 41			

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[per Russia, d. 1825. Bat. Metr., 1715.

Moon apogee. Low tides. Alexander, sec.

Jupiter in Libra. Venus in meri. 0 58 ev.

Moon on equator. Alp. Curroll died, 1815.

Uranus and Saturn conj. moon. Jupiter in

Venus in Leo. [merid. 9 47 morn.

Venus in Sagitta. Mars in Cancer.

Moon conj. Ald. Saturn in meri. 8 43 ev.

Venus lowest—dec. 24 deg. 26 m. south.

High tides. Milton born, 1608.

Mars high. Jupiter enters Libra's square.

Mars in meri. 3 31 m. Gay's poet, d. 1782.

Mars conj. moon. Venus conj. Mercury.

Saturn in Pisces. Venus in Sagitta.

Venus in meri. 1 17 ev. Washington d. '99.

Venus apogee. Low tides. Wayne d. '66.

Moon perigee. Mars stat. Moon on equat.

Venus conj. Juno. Mars west of Sicile.

Jupit. in meri. 9 3 m. Lewiston born, '13.

Jupit. conj. moon. Saturn in meri. 7 44 ev.

Mercury conj. Venus, and 23 d. 1 m. E. sun.

Mars in meri. 3 12 morn. St. Thomas, '.

Sun enters Sagitta. Winter begins.

Moon low. High tides. Treaty Ghent, '14.

Mercury and Venus conj. moon. Venus in

Venus in Sagitta. Christmas, [mer. 1 31 ev.

Jupit. in Lib. Mars in Cancer. St. Stephen.

Mercury in ascend. Node—stationary.

Jupiter's dec. 15 deg. 42 m. south. Inno-

9 7 Moon apogee. Saturn in Pisces. [cent.

Pallas stat. Ceres opp. sun. Moon on equa.

Saturn stat. Low tides. St. Sylvester.

1st Winter Month.]

DECEMBER, 1851.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., N. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part, N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, &c.			Calendar for N. YORK City, N. York City, N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHI, Pa. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHING- D.C., Maryland Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, &c. pt. Ind'a & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; T- ennessee, Ar- kansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES- N., S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.			
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	
	ris's	sets	sets.	ris's	sets	sets.	ris's	sets	sets.	ris's	sets	sets.	ris's	sets	sets.	ris's	sets	sets.	ris's	sets	sets.	
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
7	10 9	29	morn.	7 54	34	morn.	7 24	36	morn.	6 59	44	40	morn.	6 52	46	morn.	6 44	43	morn.	6 38	50	morn.
8	11 4	29	0 55	7 6	34	0 56	7 34	36	0 57	7 04	43	39	0 57	6 58	46	0 59	6 45	45	1 1	6 39	51	0 1
9	12 4	28	1 54	7 7	34	1 54	7 43	38	1 54	7 14	39	1 54	6 54	46	1 54	6 45	45	1 55	6 40	50	1 54	
10	1 3	28	2 52	7 8	34	2 52	7 53	36	2 51	7 24	39	2 51	6 55	45	2 49	6 46	45	2 48	6 41	50	2 48	
11	1 14	28	3 52	7 9	34	3 50	8 04	35	3 49	7 34	38	3 48	6 56	45	3 46	6 47	45	3 43	6 42	50	3 40	
12	1 5	28	4 43	7 10	33	4 41	7 7	35	4 39	7 44	38	4 38	6 57	46	4 33	6 48	45	4 29	6 43	50	4 30	
13	1 16	28	rises	7 11	33	rises	7 8	35	rises	7 54	38	rises	6 58	46	rises	6 48	45	rises	6 43	50	rises	
14	1 17	28	4 46	7 12	33	4 51	7 9	36	4 53	7 54	38	4 56	6 59	46	4 50	6 49	45	6 10	6 44	50	6 10	
15	1 18	28	5 35	7 13	33	5 41	7 10	35	5 43	7 7	38	5 46	6 59	46	5 54	6 50	45	6 2	6 45	51	6 10	
16	1 19	28	6 20	7 14	33	6 37	7 11	35	6 39	7 8	38	6 42	7 04	46	6 50	6 51	45	6 58	6 46	51	6 10	
17	2 0	28	7 34	7 15	33	7 49	7 11	35	7 41	7 9	38	7 43	7 14	46	7 51	6 52	46	7 58	6 47	51	6 10	
18	2 21	28	8 41	7 16	33	8 55	7 12	36	8 57	7 10	39	8 50	7 24	46	8 56	6 53	46	9 2	6 47	51	6 10	
19	2 22	28	9 52	7 16	33	9 55	7 13	36	9 56	7 10	40	9 58	7 34	45	10 3	6 53	46	10 8	6 48	52	10 13	
20	2 32	28	11 3	7 17	34	11 5	7 14	36	11 6	7 11	40	11 7	7 44	46	11 11	6 54	46	11 14	6 49	51	10 13	
21	2 53	28	morn.	7 17	34	morn.	7 14	36	morn.	7 11	43	morn.	7 54	47	morn.	6 54	46	morn.	6 49	52	morn.	
22	3 4	29	0 15	7 18	34	0 16	7 15	36	0 16	7 12	43	0 17	7 54	47	0 18	6 54	47	0 19	6 50	52	0 20	
23	4 24	29	1 26	7 18	34	1 26	7 16	37	1 26	7 12	44	1 25	7 54	48	1 26	6 55	47	1 25	6 51	53	1 26	
24	5 2	29	2 35	7 19	35	2 35	7 16	37	2 36	7 13	44	2 33	7 54	48	2 31	6 56	47	2 29	6 51	53	2 30	
25	6 30	30	3 49	7 19	36	3 45	7 17	37	3 44	7 13	44	3 43	7 54	49	3 39	6 56	48	3 36	6 52	53	3 38	
26	7 30	30	4 58	7 20	36	4 55	7 18	38	4 54	7 14	44	4 53	7 54	49	4 49	6 57	48	4 46	6 53	54	4 48	
27	8 30	30	6 07	7 20	36	6 04	7 18	38	6 03	7 14	44	6 02	7 54	50	6 06	6 57	49	6 03	6 53	54	6 05	
28	9 26	31	4 47	7 21	37	4 52	7 19	39	4 55	7 15	43	4 58	7 54	50	6 6	6 58	49	5 14	6 53	54	5 12	
29	10 17	32	5 41	7 21	37	5 45	7 19	39	5 48	7 15	44	5 51	7 54	51	6 6	6 58	49	6 8	6 54	55	6 10	
30	11 4	32	6 40	7 22	38	6 45	7 20	40	6 47	7 16	43	6 50	7 54	51	6 68	6 59	50	6 57	6 54	55	7 13	
31	12 4	32	7 40	7 22	38	7 45	7 20	40	7 47	7 16	43	7 49	7 54	52	7 55	6 59	50	8 2	6 55	56	8 10	
1	1 0	34	8 42	7 23	39	8 46	7 20	41	8 47	7 17	43	8 50	7 54	52	8 55	6 59	51	9 0	6 56	56	9 0	
2	1 9	34	9 45	7 23	39	9 48	7 21	42	9 49	7 17	44	9 46	7 54	53	9 52	6 59	51	9 25	6 56	57	9 10	
3	1 23	35	10 42	7 24	40	10 44	7 21	43	10 44	7 18	45	10 45	7 54	53	10 48	6 59	52	10 50	6 56	58	10 10	
4	2 9	36	11 41	7 24	40	11 41	7 21	43	11 42	7 18	45	11 42	7 54	54	11 43	6 59	52	11 44	6 57	59	11 45	
5	2 20	37	morn.	7 25	41	morn.	7 21	44	morn.	7 19	46	morn.	7 54	55	morn.	6 59	53	morn.	6 57	59	morn.	
6	3 0	38	0 38	7 25	42	0 38	7 22	45	0 38	7 19	46	0 38	7 54	56	0 37	6 59	53	0 36	6 58	59	0 36	

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York. *President of the United States*...Salary \$25,000

THE CABINET.

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of State</i>	Salary \$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	" 6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*..... Salary \$5,000.

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i>	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i>
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " ".....	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, " ".....
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " ".....	LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hamp. " ".....
JOHN MCKINLEY, of Kentucky, " ".....	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylv., " ".....

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.

XXXIst CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 3, 1849....Adjourned September 30, 1850.

SECOND SESSION assembled Monday, December 2, 1850.....Expires March 3, 1851.

SENATE.—62 Members.

WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, *President pro tem.*[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes. Whigs 24; Locos 36; Free Soilers 2.]

ALABAMA. 1853..Jeremiah Clemens, 1855..William Rufus King.	LOUISIANA. 1853..Solomon U. Downs, *1855..Pierre Soulé.	NORTH CAROLINA. 1853..Willie P. Mangum, 1855..George E. Badger.
ARKANSAS. 1853..William K. Sebastian, 1855..Solon Borland.	MAINE. 1857..Hannibal Hamlin, 1853..James W. Bradbury.	OHIO. †1851..Thomas Ewing, *1855..SALMON P. CHASE.
CALIFORNIA. *1851..John C. Fremont, *1855..William M. Gwin.	MASSACHUSETTS. *1851..Robert Rantoul, jr., 1853..John Davis.	PENNSYLVANIA. 1851..Daniel Sturgeon, *1855..James Cooper.
CONNECTICUT. 1851..Roger S. Baldwin, *1855..Truman Smith.	MARYLAND. *1851..Thomas G. Pratt, 1855..James A. Pearce.	RHODE ISLAND. 1851..Albert C. Greene, 1853..John H. Clarke.
DELAWARE. 1851..John Walce, 1853..Presley Spruance.	MICHIGAN. 1851..Lewis Cass, 1853..Alpheus Felch.	SOUTH CAROLINA. 1853..R. Barnwell Rhett, 1855..Andrew P. Butler.
FLORIDA. 1851..David Levy Yulee, *1855..Jackson Morton.	MISSISSIPPI. 1857..Jefferson Davis, 1853..Henry Stuart Foote.	TENNESSEE. 1851..Hopkins L. Turney, 1853..John Bell.
GEORGIA. 1853..John Macpherson Berrien, *1855..William C. Dawson.	MISSOURI. 1851..Thomas Hart Benton, 1855..David R. Atchison.	TEXAS. 1857..Thomas J. Rusk, 1853..Samuel Houston.
INDIANA. 1857..Jesse D. Bright, *1855..James Whitcomb.	NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1853..JOHN PARKER HALE, *1855..Moses Norris, jr.	VERMONT. 1851..Samuel S. Phelps, 1855..William Upham.
ILLINOIS. 1853..Stephen A. Douglas, *1855..James Shields.	NEW YORK. 1851..Daniel S. Dickinson, *1855..William Henry Seward.	VIRGINIA. 1857..James M. Mason, 1853..Robert M. T. Hunter.
IOWA. 1853..Geo. Washington Jones, 1855..Augustus Caesar Dodge.	NEW JERSEY. 1851..William L. Dayton, 1853..Jacob W. Miller.	WISCONSIN. †1851..Henry Dodge, 1855..Isaac P. Walker.
KENTUCKY. 1853..Joseph R. Underwood, *1855..Henry Clay.		

* Had not seats in the XXXth Congress.

† Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meet.

‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—233 Members.

HOWELL COBB, GA., Speaker.

ALABAMA.		3 Alex. G. Penn,		13 John L. Schoolcraft,		12 Dav. Wilmot,*	
1 William J. Alston,		4 Isaac E. Morse *		14 George R. Andrews,		13 Joseph Casey,	
2 Henry W. Hilkard,*		MAINE.		15 John R. Thurman,		14 Charles W. Pi	
3 Sampson W. Harris,*		1 Elbridge Gerry,		16 Hugh White,*		15 Joel B. Danne	
4 Samuel W. Inge,*		2 Nathan S. Littlefield.		17 Henry P. Alexander,		16 Jas. X. McLar	
5 David Hubbard,		3 John Otis,		18 PRESTON KING,		17 Samuel Calvin	
6 W. R. W. Cobb,*		4 Rufus K. Goodenow,		19 Charles E. Clarke,		18 Andrew Jacks	
7 Frank W. Bowdon.*		5 Cullen Sawtelle,		20 Orasmus B. Mattison,		19 Joh Mann,*	
ARKANSAS.		6 Charles Stetson,		21 Hiram Walden,		20 Robert R. Rose	
Robt. W. Johnson.*		7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.		22 Henry Bennett,		21 Moses Hampto	
CONNECTICUT.		MARYLAND.		23 William Duer,*		22 JOHN W. HOV	
1 Loren P. Waldo,		1 Richard I. Bowie,		24 Daniel Gott,*		23 Jas. Thompa	
2 WALTER BOOTH,		2 William T. Hamilton,		25 Harmon S. Conger,*		24 Alfred Gilmor	
3 Chaun. F. Cleveland,		3 Edward Hammond,		26 William T. Jackson,		RHODE ISLA	
4 Thomas B. Butler.		4 Robert M. McLane,*		27 William A. Sackett,		1 George G. Kin	
CALIFORNIA.		5 Alexander Evans,*		28 A. M. Schermerhorn,		2 Nathan F. Di	
Edward Gilbert,		6 John B. Kerr.		29 Robert L. Rose,*		SOUTH CARO	
Geo. W. Wright.		MASSACHUSETTS.		30 David Rumsey, jr.*		1 Daniel Walla	
DELAWARE.		1 Samuel A. Eliot,		31 Elijah Huley,		2 James L. Orr,	
John W. Houston.*		2 Vacancy,		32 Elbridge G. Spaulding,		3 Jos. A. Wood	
FLORIDA.		3 James H. Duncan,		33 Harvey Putnam,*		4 John McQuee	
Edward C. Cabell.*		4 Vacancy,		34 Lorenzo Burrows,		5 Armistead Bu	
GEORGIA.		5 CHARLES ALLEN,		NORTH CAROLINA.		6 Isaac E. Holm	
1 Joseph W. Jackson.		6 George Ashmun,*		1 Thos. L. Clingman,*		7 William F. Co	
2 Marshall J. Welborn,		7 Julius Rockwell,*		2 Joseph P. Caldwell,		TENNESSEE	
3 Allen F. Owen,		8 Horace Mann,* [F. S.]		3 Edmund Deberry,		1 Andrew John	
4 Hugh A. Haralson,*		9 Orin Fowler,		4 Aug. H. Shepperd,*		2 Albert G. Wat	
5 Thomas C. Hackett,		10 Joseph Grinnell,*		5 Abra'm W. Venable,*		3 Josiah M. And	
6 Howell Cobb,*		MICHIGAN.		6 William S. Ashe,		4 John H. Sava	
7 Alex'r H. Stephens,*		1 Alexander W. Buel,		7 John R. J. Daniel,*		5 George W. Jo	
8 Robert Toombs.*		2 Wm. Sprague, [F. S.]		8 Edward Stanly,		6 James H. Tho	
ILLINOIS.		3 Kinsey S. Bingham.		9 Daniel O'Connell,*		7 Meredith P. G	
1 William H. Bissell,		MISSISSIPPI.		O. HIO.		8 Andrew Ewin	
2 Jno. A. McClelland,*		1 Jacob Thompson,*		1 David T. Disney.		9 Isham G. Har	
3 Timothy R. Young,*		2 Win. S. Featherston,*		2 L. D. Campbell, [F. S.]		10 Fred'c P. Star	
4 John Wentworth,*		3 William McWillie,		3 Robert C. Schenk,*		11 Christop. H. W	
5 Wm. A. Richardson,*		4 Albert G. Brown,*		Moses B. Corwin,		TEXAS.	
6 Edward D. Baker,		MISSOURI.		5 Emery D. Potter,		1 Vacancy,	
7 Thomas L. Harris.		1 James B. Bowlin,*		6 Hiram Bell,		2 Volney E. Ho	
INDIANA.		2 William V. N. Bay,		7 Jonathan D. Morris,*		VERMONT	
1 Nathaniel Albertson,		3 James S. Green,*		8 John L. Taylor,*		1 William Henr	
2 Cyrus L. Dunham,		4 Willard P. Hall,*		9 Edson B. Olds,		2 William Hebr	
3 John L. Robinson,*		5 John S. Phelps.*		10 Charles Sweetser,		3 James Merchan	
4 GEORGE W. JULIAN,		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		11 John K. Miller,*		4 Lucius B. Pec	
5 William J. Brown,		1 AMOS TUCK,*		12 Samuel F. Vinton,*		VIRGINIA.	
6 Willis A. Gorman,		2 Charles H. Peaslee,*		13 Wm. A. Whittlesey,		1 John S. Millso	
7 Edw. W. McGaughey,		3 Geo. W. Morrison,†		14 Nathan Evans,*		2 Richard K. Mc	
8 Joseph E. McDonald,		4 Harry Hibbard,		15 W. F. Hunter, [F. S.]		3 Thomas H. Av	
9 Graham N. Fitch,		NEW-JERSEY.		16 Moses Hoagland,		4 Thomas S. Bo	
10 Andrew J. Harlan.		1 Andrew K. Hay,		17 Joseph Cable,		5 Paulus Powell	
IOWA.		2 William A. Newell,*		18 David K. Cartter,		6 James A. Sedc	
1 Daniel F. Miller,		3 Isaac Wildrick,		19 John Crowell, [F. S.]		7 Thomas H. Ba	
2 Stephen Leffler.		4 John Van Dyke,*		20 Josh. R. Giddings,*		8 Alex. R. Holle	
KENTUCKY.		5 James G. King.		21 JOSEPH M. ROOT.*		9 Jeremiah Mort	
1 Linn Boyd,*		NEW-YORK.		PENNSYLVANIA.		10 Richard Parke	
2 James L. Johnson,		1 John A. King,		1 Lewis C. Levin,* [Nat.		11 James McDov	
3 Finis E. McLean,		2 David A. Boker,		2 Joseph R. Chandler,		12 Hen. A. Edmu	
4 George A. Caldwell,		3 J. Phillips Phantiz,		3 Henry D. Moore,		13 Fayette McMu	
5 John B. Thompson,*		4 Walter Underhill,		4 John Robbins, jr.		14 James M. H. I	
6 Daniel Breck,		5 George Briggs,		5 John Freedley,*		15 Thomas S. Ha	
7 Humphrey Marshall,		6 James Brooks,		6 Thomas Ross,		WISCONSIN.	
8 Charles S. Morehead,*		7 William Nelson.*		7 Jesse C. Dickey,		1 CHARLES DUR	
9 John C. Mason,		8 Ransom Holloway,		8 Thaddeus Stevens,		2 Orasmus Cole,	
10 Richard H. Stanton.		9 Thomas McKisock,		9 William Strong,*		3 James D. Doty	
LOUISIANA.		10 Herman D. Gould,		10 Milo M. Dimmuck,		DELEGATE	
1 Emile La Sere,*		11 Peter H. Silvester,*		11 James Brisbin,		Oregon—S. R. Th	
2 Henry A. Bullard,		12 Gideon O. Reynolds,*				Minnesota—H. H.	

[Whigs in Italics; Locos in Roman; Free-soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures prefixed to the indicate the Congressional Districts. * Members who sat in the XXXth Congress, total 87. contested. Whigs 105; Opposition 116; Free Soilers 9. Vacancies 3.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.
Alabama	2 5	Illinois	1 6	Maryland	3 3	New-Jersey..	4 1	S. Carolina.
Arkansas	1	Indiana	1 9	Massachusetts	7 —	New-York ...	32 2	Tennessee..
Connecticut ...	1 3	Iowa	1 1	Michigan	1 2	N. Carolina ..	6 3	Texas
Delaware	1 —	Kentucky	6 4	Mississippi....	—	Ohio	8 11	Vermont
Florida	1 —	Louisiana	1 3	Missouri	—	Pennsylvania..	13 11	Virginia....
Georgia	3 5	Maine	2 5	N.-Hampshire..	1 3	Rhode-Island.	2 —	Wisconsin..

In the above classification, Messrs. Booth, Julian, Preston King, and Durkee, are placed in the Loco column, and Howe among the Whigs.

MILEAGE OF XXXIst CONGRESS.

First Session.

THE Committee on Mileage find the following Members of the House of Representatives of the United States to be entitled to Mileage for the number of miles opposite their respective names:—

Members.	Miles.	Mileage.	Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
Nathaniel Albertson, Ind.....	998	\$798.40	John R. J. Daniel, N. C.....	225	\$180.00
Henry P. Alexander, N. Y....	450	360.00	Edmund Deberry, N. C.....	468	374.40
Charles Allen, Mass.....	420	336.00	Jesse C. Dickey, Pa.....	102	81.60
William J. Alston, Ala.....	1287	1029.60	Milo M. Dimmick, Pa.....	220	176.00
Josiah M. Anderson, Tenn....	1022	817.60	David T. Disney, Ohio.....	822	657.60
George R. Andrews, N. Y....	536	428.80	Nathan F. Dixon, R. I.....	360	288.00
William S. Ashe, N. C.....	380	304.00	James Duane Doty, Wis....	1865	1492.00
George Ashmun, Mass.....	408	326.40	William Duer, N. Y.....	556	444.80
Thomas H. Averett, Va.....	325	260.00	James H. Duncan, Mass....	495	396.00
Edward D. Baker, Ill.....	2040	1632.00	Cyrus L. Dunham, Ind.....	1013	810.40
William V. N. Bay, Mo.....	1592	1273.60	Charles Durkee, Wis.....	1795	1436.00
Thomas H. Bayly, Va.....	327	261.60	Henry A. Edmundson, Va....	339	271.20
James M. H. Beale, Va.....	508	406.40	Alexander Evans, Md.....	91	72.80
Henry Bennett, N. Y.....	508	406.40	Samuel A. Eliot, Mass.....	462	369.60
Kinsley S. Bingham, Mich....	1121	896.80	Nathan Evans, Ohio.....	478	382.40
William H. Bissell, Ill.....	1544	1235.20	Andrew Ewing, Tenn.....	1121	896.80
Thomas S. Boccock, Va.....	258	206.40	Winfield B. Featherston, Miss	1645	1316.00
David A. Bokee, N. Y.....	228	182.40	Graham N. Fitch, Ind.....	1293	1034.40
Walter Booth, Conn.....	321	256.80	Orin Fowler, Mass.....	438	350.40
Franklin W. Bowdon, Ala....	1148	918.40	John Freedly, Pa.....	154	123.20
Richard J. Bowie, Md.....	16	12.80	Thomas J. D. Fuller, Me....	832	665.60
James B. Bowlin, Mo.....	1540	1232.00	Meredith P. Gentry, Tenn..	1142	913.60
Linn Boyd, Ky.....	1382	1105.60	Elbridge Gerry, Me.....	632	505.60
Daniel Breck, Ky.....	962	769.60	Joshua R. Giddings, Ohio..	550	440.00
George Briggs, N. Y.....	226	180.80	Edward Gilbert, Cal.....	4290	3432.00
James Brooks, N. Y.....	226	180.80	Alfred Gilmore, Pa.....	393	314.40
Albert G. Brown, Miss.....	2330	1864.00	Rufus K. Goodenow, Me....	622	497.60
William J. Brown, Ind.....	989	791.20	Willis A. Gorman, Ind.....	1016	812.80
Alexander W. Buel, Mich....	1081	864.80	Daniel Gott, N. Y.....	538	430.40
Lorenzo Burrows, N. Y.....	659	527.20	Herman D. Gould, N. Y....	452	361.60
Armistead Burt, S. C.....	740	592.00	James S. Green, Mo.....	1729	1376.00
Chester Butler, Penn.....	274	219.20	Joseph Grinnell, Mass.....	463	370.40
Thomas B. Butler, Conn....	272	217.60	Thomas C. Hackett, Ga....	1118	894.40
E. Carrington Cabell, Fla....	1259	1007.20	Willard P. Hall, Mo.....	2090	1672.00
Joseph Cable, Ohio.....	430	344.00	Ransom Halloway, N. Y....	320	256.00
George A. Caldwell, Ky.....	1070	856.00	William T. Hamilton, Md....	110	88.00
Joseph P. Caldwell, N. C....	447	357.60	Edward Hammond, Md.....	41	32.80
Samuel Calvin, Pa.....	280	224.00	Moses Hampton, Pa.....	341	272.80
Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio....	844	675.20	Hugh A. Haralson, Ga.....	963	770.40
David K. Carter, Ohio.....	469	375.20	Andrew J. Harlan, Ind.....	1114	891.20
Joseph Casey, Pa.....	282	225.60	John H. Harmanson, La....	2524	2019.20
Joseph B. Chandler, Pa.....	137	109.60	Isam G. Harris, Tenn.....	1401	1120.80
Charles E. Clarke, N. Y....	546	436.80	Sampson W. Harris, Ala....	1084	867.20
Chauncey F. Cleveland, Ct..	380	304.00	Thomas L. Harris, Ill.....	1650	1320.00
Thomas L. Clingman, N. C....	587	469.60	Andrew K. Hay, N. J.....	161	128.80
Howell Cobb, Ga.....	805	644.00	Thomas S. Haymond, Va....	316	252.80
Williamson R. W. Cobb, Ala..	1300	1040.00	William Hebard, Vt.....	644	515.20
William F. Colcock, S. C....	654	523.20	William Henry, Vt.....	575	460.00
Orsamus Cole, Wis.....	1935	1548.00	Harry Hibbard, N. H.....	658	526.40
Harmon S. Conger, N. Y....	559	447.20	Henry W. Hilliard, Ala....	1078	862.40
Charles M. Conrad, La.....	2357	1885.60	Moses Hoagland, Ohio.....	499	399.20
Moses B. Corwin, Ohio.....	901	720.80	Alexander R. Holliday, Va..	103	82.40
John Crowell, Ohio.....	885	708.00	Isaac E. Holmes, S. C.....	554	443.20
			John W. Houston, Del.....	200	160.00
			Volney E. Howard, Texas..	3000	2400.00
			John W. Howe, Pa.....	471	376.80
			David Hubbard, Ala.....	1300	1040.00

Members.	Miles.	Mileage.	Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
William F. Hunter, Ohio...	476	\$380.80	Paulus Powell, Va.....	260	\$208.00
Samuel W. Inge, Ala.....	1600	1280.00	Harvey Putnam, N. Y.....	671	536.80
Joseph W. Jackson, Ga.....	714	571.20	Robert R. Reed, Pa.....	301	240.80
William T. Jackson, N. Y....	530	424.00	Gideon Reynolds, N. Y....	407	325.60
Andrew Johnson, Tenn.....	863	690.40	William A. Richardson, Ill..	1740	1392.00
James L. Johnson, Ky.....	1139	904.00	Elijah Ridley, N. Y.....	745	596.00
Robert W. Johnston, Ark....	2000	1600.00	John Robbins, Jr. Pa.....	137	109.60
George W. Jones, Tenn.....	1215	972.00	John L. Robinson, Ind.....	910	728.00
George W. Julian, Ind.....	890	712.00	Julius Rockwell, Mass.....	395	316.00
David S. Kaufman, Texas....	2457	1965.60	Joseph M. Root, Ohio.....	952	761.60
John B. Kerr, Md.....	166	132.80	Robert L. Rose, N. Y.....	613	490.40
Daniel P. King, Mass.....	483	386.40	Thomas Ross, Pa.....	167	133.60
George G. King, R. I.....	419	335.20	David Rumsey, Jr. N. Y....	546	436.80
James G. King, N. J.....	230	184.00	William A. Sackett, N. Y....	565	452.00
John A. King, N. Y.....	238	190.40	John H. Savage, Tenn.....	1187	949.60
Preston King, N. Y.....	610	488.00	Cullin Sawtelle, Me.....	689	551.20
Emile La Sere, La.....	2357	1885.60	Robert C. Schenck, Ohio....	872	697.60
Shepherd Leffler, Iowa.....	1830	1464.00	Abra'm M. Schermerhorn, N. Y.	625	500.00
Lewis C. Levin, Pa.....	137	109.60	John L. Schoolcraft, N. Y....	376	300.80
Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Me..	612	489.60	James A. Seddon, Va.....	132	105.60
Horace Mann, Mass.....	465	372.00	Augustine H. Shepperd, N. C.	400	320.00
Job Mann, Pa.....	228	182.40	Peter H. Silvester, N. Y....	365	292.00
Humphrey Marshall, Ky.....	970	776.00	Elbridge G. Spalding, N. Y..	700	560.00
John C. Mason, Ky.....	826	660.80	William Sprague, Mich.....	1226	980.80
Orasmus B. Matteson, N. Y....	482	385.60	Edward Stanly, N. C.....	330	264.00
John A. McClelland, Ill.....	1243	994.40	Frederick P. Stanton, Tenn.	1607	1285.60
Joseph E. McDonald, Ind....	1131	904.80	Richard H. Stanton, Ky....	785	628.00
James McDowell, Va.....	292	233.60	Alexander H. Stephens, Ga...	755	604.00
Edw'd W. McGaughey, Ind....	1186	948.80	Thaddeus Stevens, Pa.....	125	100.00
Thomas McKissock, N. Y....	295	236.00	Charles Stetson, Me.....	702	561.60
James K. McLanahan, Pa....	130	104.00	William Strong, Pa.....	195	156.00
Robert M. McLane, Md.....	41	32.80	Charles Sweetser, Ohio.....	488	390.40
Finis E. McLean, Ky.....	1130	904.00	John L. Taylor, Ohio.....	658	526.40
Fayette McMullen, Va.....	544	435.20	James H. Thomas, Tenn....	1162	929.60
John McQueen, S. C. (148 } miles deduct'd at his req't)	660	409.60	Jacob Thompson, Miss.....	1650	1320.00
William McWillie, Miss.....	2063	1650.40	James Thompson, Pa.....	786	628.80
James Meacham, Vt.....	554	443.20	John B. Thompson, Ky.....	934	747.20
Richard K. Meade, Va.....	154	123.20	William Thompson, Iowa....	1868	1494.40
John K. Miller, Ohio.....	571	456.80	John R. Thurman, N. Y....	466	372.80
John S. Millson, Va.....	237	189.60	Robert Toombs, Ga.....	773	618.40
Henry D. Moore, Pa.....	137	109.60	Amos Tuck, N. H.....	513	410.40
Charles S. Morehead, Ky....	972	777.60	Walter Underhill, N. Y....	226	180.80
Jonathan D. Morris, Ohio....	851	680.80	John Van Dyke, N. J.....	200	160.00
Isaac E. Morse, La.....	2650	2120.00	Abraham W. Venable, N. C.	295	236.00
Jeremiah Morton, Va.....	100	80.00	Samuel F. Vinton, Ohio....	512	409.60
William Nelson, N. Y.....	284	227.20	Hiram Walden, N. Y.....	412	329.60
Henry Nes, Pa.....	100	80.00	Loren P. Waldo, Conn.....	360	288.00
William A. Newell, N. J....	200	160.00	Daniel Wallace, S. C.....	759	607.20
Andrew J. Ogle, Pa.....	246	196.80	Albert G. Watkins, Tenn....	600	480.00
Edson B. Olds, Ohio.....	490	392.00	Marshall J. Welborn, Ga....	984	787.20
James L. Orr, S. C.....	790	632.00	John Wentworth, Ill.....	1806	1444.80
John Otis, Me.....	640	512.00	Hugh White, N. Y.....	391	312.80
David Outlaw, N. C.....	338	270.40	William A. Whittlesey, Ohio	516	412.80
Allen F. Owen, Ga.....	952	761.60	Isaac Wildrick, N. J.....	313	250.40
Richard Parker, Va.....	130	104.00	Christop'r H. Williams, Tenn.	1513	1210.40
Charles H. Peaslee, N. H....	539	431.20	David Wilmot, Pa.....	523	418.40
Lucius B. Peck, Vt.....	650	520.00	James Wilson, N. H.....	550	440.00
John S. Phelps, Mo.....	1877	1501.60	Robert C. Winthrop, Mass..	462	369.60
J. Phillips Phoenix, N. Y....	226	180.80	Amos E. Wood, Ohio.....	1048	838.40
Charles W. Pitman, Pa.....	230	184.00	Joseph A. Woodward, S. C..	709	567.20
Emery D. Potter, Ohio.....	1020	816.00	George W. Wright, Cal.....	4290	3432.00
			Timothy B. Young, Ill.....	1202	961.60

DELEGATES.

Members.	Miles	Mileage.
Henry H. Sibley, Min.	2350	\$1880.80
Samuel H. Thurston, Oregon, (mileage limited to \$2500, by act of Congress of August 14, 1848, establishing the territorial government of Oregon.) (Brot under general law by act of September, 1850.) The Commit- tee allow him	4315	3452.00

OUR former publication of the Mileage of the last (XXXth) Congress, with the miles assumed to have been travelled, in contrast with the actual distance by the nearest post-route from each Member's residence to the Capitol, to which was appended a column showing how much would have been saved to the Treasury by computing Mileage uniformly on the most direct mail-routes, was regarded as personal by many Members, and as impelled by an unfriendly spirit. The fact was not so. We only wished to set fully and clearly before the public what seemed to us a very gross wrong—an abuse which needed but exposure to insure its correction. We trust that correction can not long be deferred, although an effort to secure it by the present House, was defeated by the pertinacious resistance of the Senate.

In the foregoing table, we have avoided all plausible occasion for complaint or offense. We have simply transcribed from the official records in the Treasury Department the amount of Mileage awarded to each Member of the present House at its first (long) session, with the number of miles which he was assumed to live from Washington, and for which eighty cents per mile (forty each way) were allowed him as expenses of traveling. We have not contrasted them with the actual number of miles by the most direct mail-route, but each reader who pleases may do so very nearly by the help of the Whig Almanac for last year.

A simple comparison of the amounts charged by different Members from the same State will develop the most glaring inequalities. Probably no part of Ohio, for instance, is 150 miles further from Washington than any other part, and yet some Members from that State receive Mileage for 500 miles more than others. See likewise the great disparity between the charges of the several Members from Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, &c. The charges of the Members and Delegates from Louisiana, Texas, Minnesota, California and Oregon, are most instructive. People of the United States! this Mileage business ought to be overhauled and corrected, and you must take hold of it! Congress will act efficiently upon it whenever it shall be understood that it *must*. Shall not that be soon?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

XXXIII CONGRESS—INCOMPLETE.

MISSOURI.		NEW-YORK	
1 John F. Darby,		1 John G. Floyd,	
2 Gúchrist Porter,		2 Obadiah Bowne,	
3 John G. Miller,		3 Emanuel B. Hart,	
4 Willard P. Hall,*		4 J. H. Hobart Howe,	
5 John S. Phelps.		5 George Briggs,	
IOWA.		6 James Brooks,	
1 Lincoln Clark,		7 Abraham P. Stevens,	
2 Bernhart Henn.		8 Gilbert Dean,	
VERMONT.		9 William Murray,	
1 Ahiman L. Miner,		10 Marius Schoonmaker,	
2 William Hebard,		11 Josiah Sutherland,	
3 James Meacham,		12 David L. Seymour,	
4 Thomas Bartlett, jr.		13 John L. Schoolcraft,	
MAINE.		14 John H. Boyd,	
1 Moses McDonald,		15 Joseph Russell,	
2 John Appleton,†		16 John Wells,	
3 Robert Goodenow,		17 Alexander H. Buell,	
4 Charles Andrews,		18 Preston King,	
5 Ephraim K. Smart,		19 Willard Ives,	
6 Israel Washburn, jr.		20 Timothy Jenkins,	
7 T. J. D. Fuller.		21 William W. Snow,	
FLORIDA.		22 Henry Bennett,	
Edward C. Cabell,		23 Leander Babcock,	
SOUTH CAROLINA.		24 Daniel T. Jones,	
1 David Wallace,		25 Thomas Y. How, jr.	
2 James L. Orr,		26 H. S. Walbridge,	
3 Jos. L. Woodward,		27 William A. Sackett,	
4 John McQueen,		28 A. M. Schermerhorn,	
5 Armistead Burt,		29 Jerediah Horsford,	
6 William Aiken,		30 Reuben Robie,	
7 William F. Colcock.		31 Frederick S. Martin,	
PENNSYLVANIA.		32 S. G. Haven,	
1 Thomas B. Florence,		33 Aug. P. Hascall,	
2 Joseph R. Chandler,		34 Lorenzo Burrows.	
3 Henry D. Moore,		WISCONSIN.	
4 John Robbins, jr.		1 Charles Durkee, Ind.	
5 John McNair,		2 Ben C. Eastman.	
6 Thomas Ross,		3 James D. Doty, Ind.	
7 Dr. J. A. Morrison,		NEW JERSEY.	
8 Thaddeus Stevens,		1 Nathan T. Stratton,	
9 J. Glancy Jones,		2 Charles Skelton,	
10 Milo M. Dimmick,		3 Isaac Wildrick,	
11 Henry M. Fuller,		4 George H. Brown,	
12 Galusha A. Grow,		5 R. M. Price.	
13 James Gamble,		MICHIGAN.	
14 T. M. Bibbhaup,		1 Eben'r J. Penniman,	
15 William H. Kurtz,		2 C. E. Stuart,	
16 Jas. K. McLanahan,		3 James L. Conger.	
17 Andrew Parker,		MASSACHUSETTS.	
18 G. L. Dawson,		1 William Appleton,	
19 J. H. Kulas,		2 James H. Durnean,	
20 John Allison,		3 George T. Davis,	
21 Thomas M. Howe,		4 Horace Mann, V. S.	
22 J. W. Howe,		5 Orin Fowler,	
23 C. B. Curtis,		6 Zeno Scudder.	
24 Alfred Gilmore.		In the other four dis- tricts, no choice.	
OHIO.		DELAWARE.	
1 David T. Diney,		G. R. Riddle.	
2 L. D. Campbell,		ILLINOIS.	
3 Hiram Bell,		1 William H. Bissell,	
4 Benjamin Stanton,		2 Willis Allen,	
5 Alfred P. Edgerton,		3 Orlando B. Ficklin,	
6 Frederick E. Green,		4 Richard S. Molony,	
7 Nelson Barrere,		5 Wm. A. Richardson,	
8 John L. Taylor,		6 Thompson Campbell,	
9 Edson B. Olds,		7 Richard Yates.	
10 Charles Sweetser,			
11 George H. Busby,			
12 John Welsh,			
13 James M. Gaylord,			
14 Alexander Harper,			
* Seat contested by C. E. Bowman, Whig.			
† Seat contested by Wm. F. Fessenden, Whig.			

Total 150—Whigs in *Ratios*, 55; Opposition in Roman, 74. In the XXXIst Congress the above States were represented by 78 Whigs and 52 Opposition, showing a Whig loss of 23 Members.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. FILLMORE was born at Sumner Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 7th, 1800, and is accordingly now nearly 50 years old. His father was a farmer in very limited circumstances. The family removed to Aurora, Erie county, in 1819, where the father still carries on a farm of moderate dimensions; the writer hereof has often passed the modest house where reside the family of the President, in a style not more pretending than is common to thriving farmers of that prosperous district. The narrow means of the father did not permit the bestowal on the son of any other than a most limited common-school education. When 15 years old, he was set to learn the trade of a clothier at which he worked for four years, improving all his spare time in reading books from a little library in the village where he lived. At the age of 19 he made the acquaintance of Judge Wood of Cayuga county, who detected the latent talents of the young man, and induced him to study law, for which he generously furnished the means. Mr. Fillmore remained in Judge Wood's office above two years, studying with that industry and perseverance which have distinguished him through life: during this time he also taught school in the Winter months in order himself to provide for his expenses as far as possible. In 1822 he entered a law office at Buffalo and passed a year studying and teaching, when he was admitted to the bar and removed to Aurora to commence the practice of his profession. In 1826 he married Abigail, the daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers: she now presides at the White House. Several years were now mainly employed by Mr. Fillmore in diligent judicial studies, and in the limited legal practice of a country town. In 1829 he was elected to the Assembly of New York and for three years (during which time he removed his residence to Buffalo) held a seat in that body. Here he was remarkable for constant devotion to and unwearied industry in his duties. He took a prominent and influential part in the enactment of the law abolishing imprison-

ment for debt. In 1832 he was elected to the XXIIIrd Congress and served creditably. In the Fall of 1836 he was again returned to the same office and acted as a Member of the Committee of Elections in the famous New-Jersey 'Broad-Seal' case, and in that capacity established his reputation in the House. He was re-elected to the next Congress, and now assumed the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In the duties of this post at a trying crisis, he manifested the industry, dignity of bearing, efficient practical talent, and ability to secure the confidence of his colleagues, which had before distinguished him. His public reputation perhaps rests more upon the manner in which he filled this post in the XXVIIth Congress than on any other portion of his career.

After this, resisting the importunities of his friends and the Whig Convention of his District, Mr. Fillmore returned at Buffalo to the practice of his profession. In 1844 he was run by the Whigs of New York for Governor, and was beaten by Silas Wright, at the same time that the so-called Liberty party threw the vote of the State for Polk, Texas, the Mexican War, and the Extension of Slavery. In 1847 he was elected Controller of the State, and removed to Albany to discharge the duties of that office, which he held till February, 1849, when he resigned it, prior to his induction into the Vice-Presidency, to which post he had been elevated by the Presidential election of 1848. On the death of Gen. Taylor in July last, Mr. Fillmore became President. He appointed a new Cabinet with Daniel Webster at its head, and varied so far from the course pursued by Gen. Taylor as to throw the influence of the Administration in favor of the Compromise measures before Congress. At the same time he rebuked with firmness and decision the threats made by Texas against New Mexico. His course has been governed by an earnest desire to conciliate the warring sections and restore harmony to the Union.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

EUROPE.

States.	Form of Govern't.	Capital.	Sovereign.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Great Britain.....	Lim. mon.	London.....	Victoria, Queen.....	116,700.	27,019,555
Denmark.....	Abs. mon.	Copenhagen.....	Frederic VII., King.....	59,762.	2,239,077
Russia.....	Abs. mon.	St. Petersburg.....	Nicholas I., Emperor.....	2,041,809.	60,303,358
Holland, or Neth'ds.....	Lim. mon.	Hague.....	William III., King.....	13,890.	3,236,741
Belgium.....	Lim. mon.	Brussels.....	Leopold, King.....	12,569.	4,335,319
Prussia.....	Lim. mon.	Berlin.....	Frederic William IV., King.....	106,302.	16,330,186
Saxony.....	Lim. mon.	Dresden.....	Frederic Augustus, King.....	5,785.	1,836,433
Hanover.....	Lim. mon.	Hanover.....	Ernst Augustus, King.....	14,600.	1,773,711
Baden.....	Lim. sov.	Carlsruhe.....	Leopold, Grand Duke.....	5,712.	1,249,930
Hesse-Cassel.....	Lim. sov.	Cassel.....	Frederic William, Elector.....	4,386.	751,590
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Lim. sov.	Mentz.....	Louis III., Grand Duke.....	3,198.	852,679
Wurtemberg.....	Lim. mon.	Stuttgart.....	William, King.....	7,568.	1,743,327
Bavaria.....	Lim. mon.	Munich.....	Maximilian II., King.....	28,435.	4,564,374
Austria.....	Con. mon.	Vienna.....	Francis Joseph I., Emperor.....	255,226.	35,879,152
France.....	Republic.	Paris.....	C. L. N. Bonaparte, President.....	262,125.	35,401,761
Spain.....	Lim. mon.	Madrid.....	Isabella II., Queen.....	176,480.	12,386,341
Portugal.....	Lim. mon.	Lisbon.....	Maria II., Queen.....	34,500.	3,412,500
Sardinia.....	Con. mon.	Turin.....	Victor Emanuel, King.....	28,830.	4,650,988
Tuscany.....	Lim. mon.	Florence.....	Leopold II., Grand Duke.....	8,712.	1,786,375
Sweden and Norway.....	Lim. mon.	Stockholm.....	Oscar I., King.....	170,715.	3,138,384
States of the Church.....	Sacerdotal.	Rome.....	Pius IX., Pope.....	17,048.	2,908,115
Two Sicilies.....	Lim. mon.	Naples.....	Ferdinand II., King.....	41,521.	8,421,316
Greece.....	Lim. mon.	Athens.....	Otho, King.....	10,206.	637,700
Turkey.....	Abs. mon.	Constantinople.....	Abdul Medjid, Sultan.....	183,140.	9,545,000

NORTH AMERICA.

U. States of America.....	Republic.....	Washington.....	Millard Fillmore, President.....	3,260,073.	21,000,000
U. States of Mexico.....	Republic.....	Mexico.....	Manuel Arista, President.....	1,100,000.	7,200,000
Danish America.....	Province.....	Reikiavik.....	.....	380,000.	65,000
Russian America.....	Province.....	N. Archangel.....	.....	394,000.	6,000
Canada West.....	Br. Prov.....	Toronto.....	Lord Elgin, Governor General.....	147,000.	723,087
Canada East.....	Br. Prov.....	.....	of British North America.....	209,690.	768,334
New Brunswick.....	Br. Prov.....	Frederickton.....	Sir E. W. Head, Lt. Governor.....	24,700.	220,000
Nova Scotia.....	Br. Prov.....	Halifax.....	Sir John Harvey, Lt. Governor.....	19,630.	278,905
Pr. Edward's Island.....	Br. Prov.....	Charlottetown.....	Sir D. Campbell, Lt. Governor.....	2,134.	62,677
Newfoundland.....	Br. Prov.....	St. John's.....	Sir J. G. Le Marchant, Lt. Gov't.....	57,000.	91,384
Guatemala.....	Republic.....	N. Guatemala.....	Mariano Paredes, President.....	28,000.	935,000
San Salvador.....	Republic.....	San Salvador.....	Doroteo Vasconcelos, President.....	24,000.	363,000
Nicaragua.....	Republic.....	Leon.....	Norbuto Ramirez, President.....	40,000.	400,000
Costa Rica.....	Republic.....	Cartago.....	Signor Mosa, President.....	33,000.	193,000
Honduras.....	Republic.....	Chiquimala.....	Juan Leado, President.....	81,000.	308,000
Belize.....	Province.....	Belize.....	C. St. John Francourt, Governor.....	62,740.	3,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela.....	Republic.....	Caraccas.....	José G. Monagas, President.....	1,450,000.	1,000,000
New Granada.....	Republic.....	S. Fe de Bogota.....	José Hilario Lopez, President.....	380,000.	1,637,000
Ecuador.....	Republic.....	Quito.....	General Ascasubi, President.....	325,000.	600,000
Bolivia.....	Republic.....	Chuquisaca.....	General Belzu, President.....	518,000.	1,700,000
Peru.....	Republic.....	Lima.....	Ramon Castilla, President.....	524,000.	1,373,000
Chili.....	Republic.....	Santiago.....	Manuel BOLLIVIAN, President.....	144,000.	1,200,000
Argentine Republic.....	Republic.....	Buenos Ayres.....	Juan M. Rosas, Governor.....	723,000.	675,000
Uruguay.....	Republic.....	Montevideo.....	Joaquin Suarez, President.....	120,000.	140,000
Paraguay.....	Republic.....	Acencion.....	Lopez, Dictator.....	74,000.	250,000
Brazil.....	Empire.....	Rio Janeiro.....	Pedro II., Emperor.....	2,300,000.	7,500,000
British Guiana.....	Province.....	Georgetown.....	Barklay, Governor.....	76,000.	96,000
Dutch Guiana.....	Province.....	Paramaribo.....	, Governor General.....	38,500.	6,500
French Guiana.....	Province.....	Cayenne.....	M. de Mestre, Governor.....	21,688.	78,000

WEST INDIES.

Cuba.....	Sp. Prov.....	Havana.....	José Concha, Capt. General.....	43,380.	1,375,700
Porto Rico.....	Sp. Prov.....	San Juan.....	J. Pazuella, Capt. General.....	3,865.	350,088
Haiti, St. Domingo.....	Empire.....	Cape Haytien.....	Faustian I., Emperor.....	11,000.	700,000
Dominica, do.....	Republic.....	San Domingo.....	Buenaventura Baez, President.....	18,000.	200,000
Jamaica.....	Br. Prov.....	Spanish Town.....	Sir Charles Grey, Gov. General.....	5,468.	360,400
Trinidad.....	Br. Prov.....	P't d'Espagne.....	Lord Harris, Governor.....	2,400.	47,000
Barbadoes.....	Br. Prov.....	Bridgeton.....	Sir William Colebrook, Governor.....	168.	115,000
Antigua.....	Br. Prov.....	St. John's.....	Higginson, Lt. Governor.....	168.	53,980
Guadeloupe.....	Fr. Prov.....	Basseterre.....	, Governor.....	309.	156,000
Martinique.....	Fr. Prov.....	Port Royal.....	Brual, Governor.....	290.	119,700
Curacao.....	Du. Prov.....	Wilhelmstadt.....	, Governor.....	375.	14,000
Santa Cruz, &c.....	Dan. Prov.....	ChristinStadt.....	Oxholm, Governor.....	280.	44,000
Granada.....	Br. Prov.....	St. George's.....	Hamilton, Lt. Governor.....	155.	42,000
Bahamas.....	Br. Prov.....	Nassau.....	, Governor.....	4,440.	20,000
Bermuda Is.....	Br. Prov.....	Hamilton.....	Sir Charles Elliott, Lt. Governor.....	47.	14,000

CONGRESS IN 1850.

THE First Session of the XXXIst Congress, which commenced Nov. 3d, 1849, and closed Sept. 30th, 1850, was one of the longest and most exciting ever held. Its ten months' duration was in good part devoted to speech-making—nearly the first month having been consumed by the House in ineffectual ballots for a Speaker. The Opposition had a small plurality in the House, with a very decided majority in the Senate; but the number of 'Free-Soil Democrats,' who could not vote for a Speaker so thoroughly adverse as Mr. Cobb to their views of Slavery Extension, rendered the result doubtful, and would have secured the reelection of Mr. Winthrop but for the defection of Messrs. A. H. Stephens, Toombs, and Owen, of Ga., Morton of Va., and Cabell of Fla., who refused to vote with their party on Speaker without a distinct committal against the Wilmot Proviso. This could not be conceded, so Mr. Winthrop was steadily voted against by several Pro-Slavery Whigs on one side, and Anti-Slavery men elected by Whig votes on the other, while Mr. Cobb lost votes on one side only. Several other candidates were tried on either side with like success, though one (Mr. W. J. Brown of Ia.) came very near an election, having succeeded in uniting both wings of the Opposition upon himself, by satisfactory private assurances on the Slavery Question. The fact that such cross-eyed assurances had been given became public barely in time to prevent his election. Finally, the House decided to try a plurality vote, agreeing that the highest candidate at the next ballot should be thereupon elected; and on this vote Howell Cobb of Georgia had 102 votes, Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts 100, and there were some fifteen scattering.—HOWELL COBB was thereupon declared Speaker by a resolution moved by Edward Stanly (Whig) of North Carolina. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL (Whig) of Tennessee was, after a tedious struggle, re-elected Clerk, but he soon died, and RICHARD M. YOUNG of Ill. (once U. S. Senator) was chosen in his stead. Congress being fully organized, a protract-

ed, vehement struggle commenced with regard to the Organization of the New Territories, Admission of California, &c. General Taylor at an early day transmitted a Special Message, recommending in substance that California should be promptly admitted with the Constitution her people had framed and the boundaries they had designated, and that the Territories should be left under the Military Government which had been established upon their conquest, until such time as they should be entitled to and desirous of admission into the Union as States, when they should be received with whatever Republican institutions they might present. This plan made no provision for the settlement of the Boundary of Texas, which State claimed to include most of the People of New-Mexico and her entire territory east of the Rio Grande, within the former's limits and rightful jurisdiction. To this assumption the People of New-Mexico manifested the most determined and active hostility. Mr. Clay at an early day made a speech to the Senate, concurring in General Taylor's preference that each subject should be considered and decided by itself, but insisting that the Territories should be promptly organized under regular Territorial Governments, and the Texas Boundary settled. In the progress of the discussion, Mr. Clay waived his own preference of separate action, and assented to the combination of the Admission of California, the Organization of the Territories, and the adjustment of the Texas Boundary, all in one bill, which thence obtained the nickname of 'the Omnibus.' A grand Committee of Thirteen was raised, with Mr. Clay at its head, from which Committee the project known as 'the Omnibus' was in due season reported, and thenceforward contested with desperate resolution by all the strength and a good share of the weakness of the Senate. When the struggle was at the fiercest, General Taylor died, and it was supposed that his decease and the succession of Mr. Fillmore, who was esteemed moderately favorable to 'the Omnibus,' would secure its passage, but that expectation was

not realized. On the contrary, after various amendments had been proposed, and mainly rejected, though some of considerable importance were adopted, a motion to strike out all that part relating to the Boundary of Texas was carried, and the bill thus crippled was dismembered limb by limb, until nothing remained but the sections organizing Utah (the Mormon 'Deseret') as a separate Territory, which was passed and sent to the House.

However, the California admission, the New Mexico Territorial, and the Texas Boundary bills, all subsequently passed as independent propositions—the Texas Boundary bill giving the same amount (\$10,000,000) to Texas for relinquishing her claim to New-Mexico that 'the Omnibus' did, while it secured to Texas a larger and more desirable area than she would have had by that bill. The other bills were substantially the same as when included in the Omnibus. The Texas Boundary bill encountered a formidable resistance in the House—the most determined opponents and the most zealous champions of Slavery Extension uniting in that resistance—but it was carried through by a small majority, after two failures, by uniting with it the bill to organize New-Mexico as a Territory. This union was concurred in by the Senate, and all the bills became laws. Two additional bills, reported separately from the Senate's grand Compromise Committee, were likewise passed. One of them abolishes the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia, while the other (known as the Fugitive Slave bill) provides more summarily and rigorously for the recapture and return to their masters of all runaways from Slavery who shall have taken refuge in the Free States. (All these bills will be found in full or in substance in another part of this Almanac. They are the principal results of the Session of 1850, and will cause it long to be remembered.)

Toward the close of the Session, a strenuous effort, or series of efforts, was made for a revision of the existing Tariff, with a view to affording additional Protection to the most depressed branches of our National Industry, especially the production of Iron and of Cotton and Woolen Fabrics. The revision was defeated in the House by very close votes.

No attempt for it was made in the Senate. Cheap Postage, Mileage Reform, and several other desirable changes, were attempted, but failed for want of time or want of favor. But a strenuous attempt to break up the system of executing the Printing of Congress by Contract was resisted and defeated in the House, much to the relief of the Treasury; and a Provision was fastened to the Naval Appropriation bill prescribing that Flogging in the Navy should henceforth be abolished. This proviso is now the law of the land, and likely to remain so. Attempts to engraft the principle of Free Grants of Public Lands to Actual Settlers on our Land System were made, but strongly voted down. The Session, which had been unusually excited and stormy, closed calmly and quietly.

— The Second Session of the same Congress opened a few days before this Almanac was prepared for the press. The Annual Message of President FILLMORE was transmitted on the day of meeting (instead of the day after, as is usual), and appears to have been received with general favor, though many dissent from its emphatic support of the Compromise measures, and the expressed determination of the President to uphold and execute the Fugitive Slave Law. Its brevity, lack of pretense, and clearness of statement, are generally recognized and commended. The Reports from the several Executive Departments give a favorable impression of the capacity and fitness of the authors. Postmaster-General HALL's recommendation of lower Rates of Postage (three cents for letters if prepaid, five cents if unpaid, to any point this side of the Rocky Mountains) is hailed with general and lively approbation. The Report (from the Treasury Department) of Secretary CORWIN, showing the imperative necessity of a change from Ad-Valorem to Specific Duties, and vindicating the policy of a more systematic and efficient Protection to our National Industry, is also warmly commended. The Reports of Secretaries STUART, GRAHAM, and CONRAD, are all creditable to their authors, and ought to exert a beneficent influence on the legislation of the Session. As yet all seems calm in the Capitol, and there is a prospect of a quiet and useful Session. May that hope be realized!

IMPORTANT ACTS,

Passed at the First Session of the XXXIst Congress, which commenced December 3, 1849, and closed September 30, 1850.

Admission of California.

AN ACT

For the admission of the State of California into the Union.

Whereas, the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union, which constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States, by message, dated February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and which, on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress.*

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law, and do no act, whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of the same, shall be impaired or questioned; and they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and for ever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: *Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of that State.**

Approved, September 9, 1850.

The Texas Boundary.

AN ACT

Proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her Northern and Western Boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all Territory claimed by her exterior to said Boundaries, and of all her Claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said State in an act passed by the general assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided, That said agreement by the said general assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty.**

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point

at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte; and thence with the channel of said river to the gulf of Mexico.

Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claims to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries, which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, customhouses, customhouse revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings, with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Fourth. The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claims to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the general assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement.

Provided also, That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State, holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file, at the treasury of the United States, releases of all claims against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates in such form as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury and approved by the President of the United States.

Organization of New Mexico.

A bill proposing the organization of New Mexico as a Territory of the United States, which had passed the Senate separately, was fastened to the above boundary bill in the House, and thus, after two defeats, finally carried through (Sept. 6th) by a vote of 108 to 98. The Senate concurred in the conjunction, and the double bill became a law. The following are the more material provisions of the New Mexico end of the Texas bill:

The second section of this act enacts that all that portion of territory of the United States, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a point in the Colorado river where the boundary line of the republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north

latitude; thence eastward with said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and third degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west with the said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with the said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of New Mexico: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State: *Provided further*, That when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

The eighteenth section enacts that the provisions of this act be suspended until the boundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted; and when such adjustment shall have been effected, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring this act to be in full force and operation, and shall proceed to appoint the officers herein provided to be appointed for the said Territory.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

Organization of Utah.

AN ACT

To establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Utah; and when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

[The act proceeds to provide for the appointment of a territorial governor, secretary, marshal, judges, &c., and for the election of a council of thirteen and a house of representatives of twenty-six members; also for a delegate in Congress. All recognised citizens to be voters.]

The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief-justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive each three dollars per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty

miles' travel, in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

SECT. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

[We have omitted several matter-of-course provisions.]

United States Laws and Judicial System for California.

AN ACT

To provide for extending the Laws and the Judicial System of the United States to the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State of California as elsewhere within the United States.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State shall compose two districts, to be called the northern and southern districts of California, divided by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude. And for the purpose of trying all issues of fact triable by a jury in said districts, a district court shall be held in said districts, to consist of one judge, who shall reside within the district to which he is appointed, and be called a district judge, and shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the southern district of New York; the said judge shall appoint a clerk at the place at which a court is holden within the district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services they may perform, for the first four years after the passage of this act, double the amount allowed to the clerk of the southern district of New York; and thereafter shall receive only the fees allowed to the clerk of the said southern district of New York, and may appoint a deputy.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judges of the districts of California shall hold extra sessions at any time when the public interest may in their opinion require the same.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the northern district of California shall hold two regular sessions annually at San Francisco, and one regular session annually at San José, Sacramento, and Stockton, at the times following, to wit: at San Francisco, on the first Mondays of December and June; at San José, on the first Monday in April; at Sacramento, on the first Monday in September; and at Stockton, on the second Monday in October.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the southern district of California shall hold one regular session annually at the following places, to wit: at Monterey, on the first Monday in June; and at Los Angeles, on the second Monday in December.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted,* And should the judges of either of the said district courts fail to attend at the time and place of holding any one of the regular terms of the court for either of said districts before the close of the fourth day of any such term, the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next regular term thereof: *Provided,* That whenever the judge of either of said courts, from any cause, shall fail to hold a regular term of said courts, it shall be his duty, if, in his opinion, the business in said court shall require, to hold an intermediate term of said court at such time as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said district the same length of time; and at any and all such intermediate terms, the business of any such courts of every nature and description whatsoever, shall have reference to, and be proceeded with, in the same manner as if the same were a regular term of said court.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge of the northern district aforesaid an annual compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars, and to the judge of the southern district aforesaid an annual compensation of twenty-eight hundred dollars, to commence from the date of their appointments respectively.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in each of said districts a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his fees of office, which, for the first four years after the passage of this act, shall be double those of the southern district of New York; and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the same fees as the attorney of the said southern district of New York, and a salary of five hundred dollars annually as a full compensation for all extra services.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That a marshal shall be appointed in each of said districts, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to receive for the first four years after the passage of this act double the amount of fees which are prescribed to marshals in the southern district of New York, and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the fees of the marshal of the said southern district of New York, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of five hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services; and the said marshal shall have the right to appoint as many deputies as the duties of his office shall require.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States with which the southern district court of New York has been invested, the said courts be, and hereby are, invested respectively, within the limits of its district, with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction and powers in all civil cases now exercised by the circuit courts of the United States, and that in all cases where said courts shall exercise such jurisdiction, appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of said courts, to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the circuit courts.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That all civil causes now pending in any of the courts of California, the jurisdiction of which may properly belong to the courts of the United States herein established, shall be removed to the said United States courts, either by writ of certiorari, or by a transfer of the original papers with an exemplification from the record or docket entry, under the seal of the court from which they shall be removed,

for which exemplification the clerk of said court shall receive the same fees as may be allowed by law for similar services to be paid by the party applying for such transfer; and in case of a final determination of the cause in favor of the party paying for such record, he shall be entitled to tax the expense thereof as other costs are taxable, against the party failing in said suit; and all cases, and so forth, removed, shall take rank on the dockets and lists of cases of said United States courts according to priority of date, and be proceeded in as cases originally brought in said courts.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

AN ACT

To amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and Persons escaping from the Service of their Masters," approved February 12, 1793.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been or may hereafter be appointed commissioners in virtue of any act of Congress by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate of any of the United States may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the superior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the circuit court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States shall possess all the powers and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of each organized Territory of the United States shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy-marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy-

marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or while at any time in his custody under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District, whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this act, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose, and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate

setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labor from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages, to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent, or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as

aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession, before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for the transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants to fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified, and proved to be owing

service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs competent in law.

Approved, September 18, 1850.

Suppression of the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia.

AN ACT

To suppress the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January, 1851, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever, for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transferred to any other State or place, to be sold as merchandise. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into the said District as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the levy court of Washington county, if any attempt shall be made within its jurisdictional limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act.

Approved, September 30, 1850.

Surveyor-General of Oregon.—Grants of Land to Settlers.

In September, 1850, Congress passed an act to create the office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and provide for the survey and to make donations of land to settlers in that Territory. The bill provides that the Surveyor-General shall possess essentially the same power and perform the same duties of the Surveyor of the United States northwest of the Ohio. His annual salary is fixed at two thousand five hundred dollars. The 4th section of the bill provides as follows:—

That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every settler or occupant of the public lands, American half-breed Indians included above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, or having made a declaration according to law of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such declaration on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall

become married within one year from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right; and the Surveyor-General shall designate the part enuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office; and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act so as to entitle them to the grant as above provided, whether under the late provisional government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children or heirs of the deceased shall be entitled to the share or interest of the deceased in equal proportions, except where the deceased shall otherwise dispose of it by testament duly and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon: *Provided*, That no alien shall be entitled to a patent to land, granted by this act, until he shall produce to the Surveyor-General of Oregon record evidence that his naturalization as a citizen of the United States has been completed; but if any alien having made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, shall die before his naturalization shall be completed, the possessory right acquired by him under the provisions of this act shall descend to his heirs at law, or pass to his devisee, to whom, as the case may be, the patent shall issue: *Provided, further*, That in all cases provided for in this section, the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon: *Provided, further*, That all future contracts by any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this act before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void: *Provided further, however*, That this section shall not be so construed as to allow those claiming rights under the treaty with Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but merely to secure them the election, and confine them to a single grant of land.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to all white male citizens of the United States, or persons who shall have made a declaration of intention to become such, above the age of twenty-one years, emigrating to and settling in said Territory between the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and to all white male American citizens, not hereinbefore provided for, becoming one-and-twenty years of age, in said Territory, and settling there between the times last aforesaid, who shall in other respects comply with the foregoing section and the provisions of this law, there shall be, and hereby is, granted the quantity of one-quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres of land, if a single man; or if married, or if he shall become married within one year from the time of arriving in said Territory, or within one year after becoming twenty-one years of age as aforesaid, then the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres, one half to the husband and the other half to the wife in her own right to be designated by the Surveyor-General as aforesaid: *Provided, always*, That no person shall ever receive a patent for more than one donation of land in said Territory in his or her own right: *Provided*, That no mineral lands shall be located or granted under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That within three months after the survey has been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement commenced, then within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the Surveyor-General to be appointed under this act, of the precise tract or tracts

claimed by them respectively under this law, and in all cases it shall be in a compact form; and where it is practicable so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions; but where that can not be done it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor-General to survey and mark each claim with the boundaries as claimed, at the request and expense of the claimant; the charge for the same in such case not to exceed the price paid for surveying the public lands.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That within twelve months after the surveys have been made, or, where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within twelve months from the time the settlement was commenced, each person claiming a donation right under this act, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General, or of such other officer as may be appointed by law for that purpose, that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, specifying the time of the commencement: and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late provisional government or not, shall prove in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act; and upon such proof being made, the Surveyor-General, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue certificates under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the death of any settler before the expiration of the four years' continued possession required by this act, all the rights of the deceased under this act shall descend to the heirs at law of such settler, including the widow, where one is left, in equal parts: and proof of compliance with the conditions of this act up to the time of the death of such settler shall be sufficient to entitle them to the patent.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections sixteen or thirty-six, shall be valid or allowed if the residence and cultivation upon which the same is founded shall have commenced after the survey of the same; nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile thereof, or to any other land reserved for governmental purposes, unless the residence and cultivation thereof shall have commenced previous to the selection or reservation of the same for such purposes.

Section 10 grants two townships of land to Oregon to aid in the establishment of a University in that Territory. Section 11 provides that the tract of land known as the "Oregon City Claim," with certain reservations, shall also be devoted to the establishment and endowment of a University.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons claiming land under any of the provisions of this act, by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to the first of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, shall first make affidavit before the Surveyor-General, who is hereby authorized to administer all such oaths or affirmations, or before some other competent officer, that the land claimed by them is for their own use and cultivation; that they are not acting directly or indirectly as agent for, or in the employment of others in making such claims; and that they have made no sale or transfer, or any arrangement or agreement for any sale, transfer, or alienation of the same, or by which the said land shall enure to the benefit of any other person.

Section 13 provides that all questions arising under this act shall be adjudged by the Surveyor-

General, as preliminary to a final decision according to law.

Section 14 enacts that no mineral lands, nor lands reserved for salines, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act; and that such portions of the public lands as may be designated under the authority of the President of the United States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful public uses, shall be reserved and excepted from the operation of this act.

Approved, September 27, 1850.

Free Grants of Public Lands to Actual Settlers.

THE following additional sections were moved by Mr. WALKER, of Wisconsin, as an amendment to the Oregon Land Bill, and rejected—only Messrs. Dodge and Walker, of Wisconsin, and Seward of New York, voting in their favor. They embody the first principle of *Land Reform*, which is destined to exert a powerful influence on the future action and welfare of our people:

SECT. — *Be it enacted, &c.* That the public lands of the United States, not reserved for forts, arsenals, dock-yards, navy-yards, or other needful buildings, or special purposes, or appropriated for other special uses, except such as are known to contain mines of the precious or gross metals, or precious stones, be and the same are hereby ceded and granted to the several and respective States in which the same do lie: *Provided, however,* That none of the said lands shall vest in either of the said States until the Legislature thereof shall provide by law and enact the following provisions and stipulations, to operate, and be deemed and taken as a solemn and inviolable compact between such State and the Government of the United States, to wit:—

First, That such State will grant and convey the land, so ceded to it, to actual occupants only, of the land to be conveyed, in a quantity to each occupant, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or a quarter section, as near as may be, for the cost of survey, transfer, and procuring muniments of title merely, not exceeding, in each case, the sum of five dollars; such occupant, in every case, to be a citizen of the United States, or a person who has declared his or her intention to become such, according to the laws of the United States, the head of a family, or having reached the age of twenty-one years; and in each case a person who is not the owner of other land in the United States, the quantity of which, together with that to be granted, would exceed one hundred and sixty acres or less, as the quantity may be limited by such State.

Second, That the land so to be granted to any such occupant shall be and remain for ever exempt from forced sales, extent, or levy, on execution or decree, from or by any court of law or equity.

Third, That any such grantee, his heirs, devisees, or grantees, shall be for ever prohibited from alienating or conveying the land, or any part thereof, so to him granted, to any person or corporation which owns or would thereby become the owner of more land than the quantity limited by such State as aforesaid; and, if a married man, without the voluntary consent of the wife given in the deed of conveyance.

Fourth, That such State will require the occupancy aforesaid to be manifested by an actual residence upon, and cultivation of, a part of the land to be conveyed, for at least one year previous to any conveyance to such occupant, which residence

and cultivation, with the other requisites of a grantee as aforesaid, shall be proved, by the oath or affirmation of two credible witnesses, before conveyance.

Fifth, That such State will reserve one section for school and one section for village purposes, as near as may be to the centre of each township; the section so reserved for village purposes to be laid out into building lots, parks, and public grounds, the building lots to be granted to actual occupants only, not exceeding one lot to each, in the same manner and on the same conditions as the agricultural lands are to be granted: *Provided,* That the same individual shall in no case receive a grant of both a village lot and agricultural land: *And provided, also,* That if there shall be important water-power in any township, the reservation of one section for village purposes may be so made as to embrace such water-power, and such water-power may be so improved for the use of such village and neighbourhood, as the State may decree or direct.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as practicable after the President shall have been officially notified that any or either of the said States has made the provisions and stipulations aforesaid, it shall be his duty to cause to be made out, and properly certified, copies of all treaties, maps, plats, records, surveys, and notes, or other muniments or evidences of title to the land in such States, and to forward the same to the marshal of the proper State, whose duty it shall be to deliver the same to the Governor of such State, upon receiving, for the use of the United States, the cost of transcribing and making such copies, and the transmission thereof as aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the delivery of such copies as aforesaid, all acts of Congress inconsistent with or repugnant to this act shall stand and be repealed; and all right, title, and interest of the United States, to and in the said lands shall cease, and the same shall vest in such State.

The Bounty Land Bill.

AN ACT

Granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment, in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, or in any of the Indian wars since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres: *Provided,* That whenever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the service before the expiration of his period of service, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve: *Provided,* The person so having been in service shall not receive said lands, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or

corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received or is entitled to any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the period during which any officer or soldier may have remained in captivity with the enemy shall be estimated and added to the period of his actual service, and the person so detained in captivity shall receive land under the provisions of this act in the same manner that he would be entitled in case he had entered the service for the whole term made up by the addition of the time of his captivity, and had served during such term.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the department of the interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs-at-law, at any land-office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the general land-office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor and enure to the benefit of his widow, who shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, in case her husband was killed in battle, but not to her heirs: *Provided*, She is unmarried at the date of her application: *Provided further*, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land-office.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate issued, or to be issued, or any land granted, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in any wise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent: *Provided*, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land-office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the general land-office for that purpose, in such State and land-district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained from the maps, plats, and field-notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the local office; and upon the location being made, as aforesaid, the secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: *And provided further*, That no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any power of attorney or agreement dated before the passage of this act; and that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

Instructions for obtaining Warrants.

THE following are the instructions and forms to be observed by persons applying to the pension-office for bounty land, under the act of September 28, 1850, entitled "An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."

In every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the surviving officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according to the following forms, as the nature of the case will admit.

Such declaration and all affidavits must be sworn to before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath, must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. *Such certificate must accompany every case.*

In every instance where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper, is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other papers authenticated, the certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow riband, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

The third section, in express terms, only provides for the location of a warrant under the law. Thus, the right to locate not being given to an assignee, the department may well say, that no assignments made prior to location will be recognised.

The fourth section declares all sales, &c., going to affect the title to any land, granted or to be granted "prior to the issue," shall be null and void, and expressly declares that the land located shall not be charged with or subject to any debt or claim "incurred prior to the issuing of the patent." It thus appears clear that it was the intention of Congress that the claim of the soldier or his heirs should continue free from every kind of encumbrance until after the issue of the patent, and thus relieve the department from all the evils growing out of conflicting claims under alleged assignments.

The object of the law is to confer the right to the land itself on the warrantee or his heirs. After that purpose is effected, it is of course competent for the grantee to dispose of it as he may think proper.

Form of a Declaration to be made by the surviving Officer or Soldier.

State of —, *county of* —, ss.—On this — day of —, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and —, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace [or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes], within and for the county and State aforesaid, —, aged — years, a resident of —, in the State of —, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical — who was a — in the company — commanded by Captain — in the — regiment of —, commanded by —, in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve [or other war embraced in said act, describing what war]; that he enlisted [or volunteered, or was drafted] at —,

* If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must be varied according to the facts of the case.

on or about the —, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of —, and was honorably discharged at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented,* or by the muster-rolls of said company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty.

[Signature of the claimant.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify that I believe the said — to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.—[Signature of the magistrate or other officer.]

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Widow of a deceased Officer or Soldier.

State of —, county of —, ss.—On this — day of —, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and —, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace [or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes], within and for the county and State aforesaid, —, aged — years, a resident of —, in the State of —, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of —, deceased, who was a — in the company commanded by Captain —, in the — regiment of —, commanded by —, in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve [or other war, as the case may be]; that her said husband enlisted [or volunteered or was drafted] at —, on or about the — day of —, A. D. —, for the term of —, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of —, and was honorably discharged at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented.†

* If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in *italics* will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration, so as to set forth the facts of the case.

† The notes to the preceding declaration are also applicable to this. In some cases, it will perhaps be impossible for the widow to state the facts, in relation to her husband's services, with the particularity as to dates, &c., indicated by the above form. In such case, she must set forth the facts with as much accuracy as possible. It will be indispensable for her to state the company and regiment in which he served. If her husband was killed in battle, that fact must be set forth in the declaration.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the marriage and of the husband's death. If there is any public record of the marriage, a duly certified copy of such record should be forwarded if possible. If there is no public record of the marriage, but a private or family record, such family record, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it. If no public or private record of the marriage exists, or can be procured, that fact should be set forth in the declaration; and in such case, other evidence, such as the testimony of persons who knew the parties in the lifetime of the husband, and knew them to live together as husband and wife, and to be so reputed, will be admissible.

In no case, however, will the mere statement of witnesses, that the claimant is the widow of the deceased, be taken as evidence of the marriage; but the witnesses must state the facts and circumstances from which they derive their knowledge or opinion that she is the widow of the deceased.

A certificate from the clergyman or magistrate who solemnized the marriage is not competent evidence, unless the genuineness of the certificate be proved, and the person who gave it be shown to have been authorized to solemnize marriages.

She further states that she was married to the said — in —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, by one —, a —, and that her name before her said marriage was —; that her said husband died at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, and that she is still a widow.

She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty.

[Claimant's signature.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. [Officer's signature.]

Applications by Minor Children.

If any officer or soldier who would be entitled to bounty land under said act, if living, has died, leaving no widow who still survives him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority, at the time of the passage of said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if living.

In such case, the guardian of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing forms as the nature of the case will admit. He must state the time of the father's death; the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the name or names, and exact age or ages of his surviving minor child or children.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the father's death, that no widow survives him; of the ages of the minor children; of his own appointment, by competent authority, as guardian. If there is any family record, showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it.

Applicants for bounty land, or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the "Commissioner of Pensions" direct. Their transmission through the Department of the Interior proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo only creates delay, and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid. Whenever new questions arise under the law, the decision of the Department will be communicated to the Commissioner.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to the following points, it may be well to state:

1. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.
2. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.
3. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 28th of September, 1850.
4. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

United States Census and Apportionment.

THE eleventh act passed by Congress at its late session, was one providing for the taking of the seventh census of the United States, in which, on motion of Mr. VINTON of Ohio, the following important provisions of a general and permanent character were incorporated:—

SECT. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That if no other law be passed providing for the taking of the eighth, or any subsequent census of the United States, on or before the first day of January of any year, when, by the Constitution of the United States, any future enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census shall, in all things, be taken and completed according to the provisions of this act.

SECT. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and thirty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States in the manner directed in the next section of this act.

SECT. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the next and each subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the several States directed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken, shall be completed and returned to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons; which aggregate population he shall divide by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, if any such happen to remain, shall be the ratio, or rule of apportionment of representatives among the several States under such enumeration: and the said Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall then proceed, in the same manner, to ascertain the representative population of each State, and to divide the whole number of the representative population of each State, by the ratio already determined by him, as above directed; and the product of this last division shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such State under the then last enumeration: *Provided*, That the loss in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several States, on the division of the population thereof, shall be compensated for by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions, one additional member each for its fraction as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives two hundred and thirty-three: *And provided also*, That if after the apportionment of the representatives under the next, or any subsequent census, a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives assigned to such new State or States, shall be in addition to the number of representatives herein above limited; which excess of representatives over two hundred and thirty-three shall only continue until the next succeeding apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

SECT. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Department of the Interior shall have apportioned the representatives in the manner above directed among the several States under the next, or any subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, he shall, as soon as practicable, make out and transmit under the seal of his office, to the House of Representatives, a certificate of the number of members apportioned to each State

under the then last enumeration; and shall likewise make out and transmit without delay to the executive of each State, a certificate under his seal of office, of the number of members apportioned to such State, under such last enumeration.

Approved, May 23, 1850.

Recording the Sale or mortgage of Vessels.

AN ACT

To provide for recording the conveyances of vessels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any vessel or part of any vessel of the United States, shall be valid against any person other than the grantor or mortgagor, his heirs, and devisees, and persons having actual notice thereof; unless such bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation or conveyance be recorded in the office of the collector of customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled: *Provided*, That the lien by bottomry on any vessel created during her voyage, by a loan of money or materials, necessary to repair or enable such vessel to prosecute a voyage, shall not lose its priority or be in any way affected by the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall record all such bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyances, and, also, all certificates for discharging and cancelling any such conveyances, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, in the order of their reception; noting in said book or books, and also on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, the time when the same was received, and shall certify to the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, or certificate of discharge or cancellation, the number of the book and page where recorded; and shall receive, for so recording such instrument of conveyance, or certificate of discharge, fifty cents.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall keep an index of such records, inserting alphabetically the names of the vendor or mortgagor, and of the vendee or mortgagee, and shall permit such index and books of records to be inspected during office hours, under such reasonable regulations as they may establish, and shall, when required, furnish to any person a certificate setting forth the names of the owners of any vessel registered or enrolled, the parts or proportions owned by each (if inserted in the register or enrollment), and also, the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other incumbrance upon such vessel, recorded since the issuing of the last register or enrollment, viz., the date, amount of such incumbrance, and from and to whom or in whose favor made; the collector shall receive for each such certificate one dollar.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall furnish certified copies of such records on the receipt of fifty cents for each bill of sale, mortgage, or other conveyance.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, or agent of the owner of any vessel of the United States, applying to the collector of the customs for a register or enrollment of a vessel, shall in addition to the oath now prescribed by law, set forth in the oath of ownership, the part or proportion of such vessel belonging to each owner, and the same shall be inserted in the register or enrollment; and all bills of sale of vessels registered or enrolled shall set forth the part of the vessel owned by each person selling, and the part conveyed to each person purchasing.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the twelfth clause of section of the act entitled "An act to ad-

dition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, be so amended as that all complaints in writing to the consuls or commercial agents as therein provided, that a vessel is unseaworthy, shall be signed by the first, or the second and third officers, and a majority of the crew, before the consular or commercial agent shall be authorized to notice such complaint, or proceed to appoint inspectors as therein provided.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, not being an owner, who shall on the high seas wilfully with intent to burn or destroy, set fire to any ship or other vessel, or otherwise attempt the destruction of such ship or other vessel, being the property of any citizen or citizens of the United States, or procure the same to be done, with the intent aforesaid, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment to hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than three years according to the aggravation of the offence.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of October next ensuing.

Approved July 29, 1860.

Chicago and Mobile Railroad.

AN ACT

Granting the right of way, and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the State of Illinois for the construction of a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with a branch of the same to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and another via the town of Galena in said State, to Dubuque in the state of Iowa, with the right also, to take necessary materials of earth, stones, timber, &c., for the construction thereof: *Provided*, That the right of way shall not exceed one hundred feet on each side of the length thereof, and a copy of the survey of said road and branches made under the direction of the Legislature shall be forwarded to the proper local land offices respectively, and to the General Land Office at Washington city, within ninety days after the completion of the same.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Illinois for the purpose of aiding in making the railroad and branches aforesaid, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road and branches is definitely fixed by the authority aforesaid, sold any part of any section hereby granted, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Government of said State, to select subject to the approval aforesaid from the lands of the United States most contiguous to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands being equal in quantity to one half of six sections in width on each side of said road and branches, the State of Illinois shall have and hold to and for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road: *And further provided*, The construction of said road shall be commenced at its southern terminus, at or near the junction of the Ohio and

Mississippi rivers, and its northern terminus upon the Illinois and Michigan canal simultaneously, and continued from each of said points until completed, when said branch roads shall be constructed, according to the survey and location thereof: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be applied in the construction of said road and branches respectively, in quantities corresponding with the grant for each, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided, further*, That any and all lands reserved to the United States by the act entitled, "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven," be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road and branches, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said States shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid and no other; and the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said railroad shall not be completed within ten years, the said State of Illinois shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of any part of said lands by said State, the title to the purchasers under said State remaining valid; and the title to the residue of said lands shall reinvest in the United States, to have and hold the same in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall at all times be transported on the said railroad under the direction of the Postoffice Department, at such price as the Congress may by law direct.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to aid in the continuation of said central railroad from the mouth of the Ohio river to the city of Mobile, all the rights, privileges, and liabilities hereinbefore conferred on the State of Illinois shall be granted to the States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from said city of Mobile to a point near the mouth of the Ohio river, and that public land of the United States, to the same extent in proportion to the length of the road, on the same terms, limitations, and restrictions in every respect, shall be and is hereby granted to said States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively.

Approved, September 20, 1860.

Reduction of the Price of Mineral Lands.

AN ACT

To reduce the minimum price of the Mineral Lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan, and the Chippewa district in Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan, and in the Chippewa district in Wisconsin, shall be offered for public sale in the same manner, and be subject to the same minimum price, and the same rights of pre-emption, as the other public lands of the United States;

and such portions of the act of first of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, "to establish a land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of the mineral lands in the State of Michigan, and of the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, "to create an additional land district in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, however,* That the right given by those acts of first and third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to lessees, occupants, and permittees, to enter to the extent of their leases and permits, and no less, shall not be considered as impaired by this act; but said lessees, occupants, and permittees, shall be authorized to enter the land covered by their leases, occupancy, and permits, respectively, as therein provided, at the minimum price fixed by this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the holder of a lease or permit covering more than one full section of the mineral lands, as aforesaid, shall be entitled, on the surrender and annulment of said lease or permit at the proper land office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section, and no more, of the land covered by said lease or permit, at a minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Approved September 26, 1850.

Notaries Public.

AN ACT

To authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which, under the laws of the United States, oaths, or affirmations, or acknowledgments, may now be taken or made before any justice or justices of the peace of any State or Territory, such oaths, affirmations, or acknowledgments, may be hereafter also taken or made by or before any notary public duly appointed in any State or Territory, and, when certified under the hand and official seal of such notary, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before such justice or justices of the peace. And all laws and parts of laws for punishing perjury, or subornation of perjury, committed in any such oaths or affirmations when taken or made before any such justice of the peace shall apply to any such offence committed in any oaths or affirmations which may be taken under this act before a notary public, or commissioner, as hereinafter named: *Provided always,* That on any trial for either of these offences, the seal and signature of the notary shall not be deemed sufficient in themselves to establish the official character of such notary, but the same shall be shown by other and proper evidence.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the powers and authority conferred in, and by the preceding section of this act upon notaries public, be, and the same are hereby vested in, and may be exercised by any commissioner appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by any circuit court of the United States, under any act of Congress authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take bail, affidavits, or depositions, in causes pending in the courts of the United States.

Approved September 16, 1850.

Surrender of Public Swamp Lands.

AN ACT

To enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their limits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the

whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, granted to said State.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas; and at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent, the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof: *Provided, however,* That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in making out a list and plats of the lands aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is "wet and unfit for cultivation," shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known and designated as aforesaid, may be situated.

Approved September 28, 1850.

Granting the Franking Privilege to Mrs. Taylor.

AN ACT

To grant the franking privilege to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege heretofore accorded to the widows of the deceased Presidents, be, and the same is hereby, granted to Mrs. Margaret Smith Taylor, relict of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States.

Approved July 18, 1850.

Grinnell Exploring Expedition.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy, two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive from Henry Grinnell of the city of New York the two vessels prepared by him for an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions; and to detail from the navy such commissioned and warrant officers and so many seamen, as may be necessary for said expedition and who may be willing to engage therein. The said officers and men shall be furnished with suitable rations, at the discretion of the President, for a period not exceeding three years, and shall have the use of such necessary instruments as are now on hand and can be spared from the navy, to be accounted for or returned by the officers who shall receive the same.

SECT. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the said vessels, officers, and men, shall be in all respects under the laws and regulations of the navy of the United States until their return, when the said vessels shall be delivered to the said Henry Grinnell: *Provided,* That the United States shall not be liable to claim for compensation in case of the loss, damage, or deterioration of the said vessels, or either of them, from any cause or in any manner whatever, nor be liable to any demand for the use or risk of the said vessels or either of them.

Approved May 2, 1850.

Half Pay to Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Explanatory of certain acts therein mentioned.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled, "An act amending the act entitled 'An act granting half-pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States,'" approved July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, extended by the act of February twenty-two, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be construed to embrace the widows and orphans of all persons designated therein, who died while in actual service in the late war with Mexico, or in going to, and returning from the same; and also to the widows and orphans of all such persons as, having been honorably discharged, or having resigned, shall have died after the passage of said last-mentioned act, or who may hereafter die, of wounds received or from disease contracted while in said service: *Provided,* That the army rolls showing the death of any of said persons in the army, shall be sufficient evidence to establish that fact.

Approved September 26, 1860.

Nicaragua Ship Canal.

CONVENTION,

Between the United States and Great Britain, concluded April 19, 1850.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the nineteenth day of April last, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

Convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty.—The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal, which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the way of the river San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific ocean: the President of the United States has conferred full powers on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States; and her Britannic Majesty on the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to the United States, for the aforesaid purpose; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence, that either may possess with any State or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

ART. II. Vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the said canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture, by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the said canal as may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

ART. III. In order to secure the construction of the said canal, the contracting parties engage, that, if any such canal shall be undertaken upon fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of the local government or governments through whose territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said canal and their property used, or to be used for that object, shall be protected, from the commencement of the said canal to its completion, by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

ART. IV. The contracting parties will use whatever influence they respectively exercise with any state, states, or governments, possessors, or claiming to possess, any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such states or governments to facilitate the construction of the said canal by every means in their power; and furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the said canal.

ART. V. The contracting parties further engage that, when the said canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, and that they will guarantee the neutrality thereof, so that the said canal may for ever be open and free, and the capital invested therein, secure. Nevertheless, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, in according their protection to the construction of the said canal, and guaranteeing its neutrality and security when completed, always understand that this protection and guaranty are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn by both governments, or either government, if both governments, or either government, should deem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this convention, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce of the other, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. Neither party, however, shall withdraw the aforesaid protection and guaranty without first giving six months' notice to the other.

ART. VI. The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite every state with which both or either have friendly intercourse to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other, to the end that all other states may share in the honor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the canal herein con-

templated. And the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American states as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this convention, namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same; and they also agree, that the good offices of either shall be employed, when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting the negotiation of such treaty stipulations: and should any differences arise as to right or property over the territory through which the said canal shall pass—between the states or governments of Central America,—and such differences should, in any way, impede or obstruct the execution of the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties.

ART. VII. It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this convention; and if any persons or company should already have, with any state through which the proposed ship-canal may pass, a contract for the construction of such a canal as that specified in this convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall, moreover, have made preparations, and expended time, money, and labour, on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons or company shall have a priority of claim over every other person, persons, or company, to the protection of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention for concluding their arrangements, and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the contemplated undertaking; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed enterprise, then the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any other persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

ART. VIII. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, which the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same, shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being open to the citi-

zens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other state which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

ART. IX. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

HENRY LYTTON BULWER. [L. s.]

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the fourth instant, by John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, on the part of their respective Governments.

New, therefore, be it known that I, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

Signed by the President: Z. TAYLOR.

Countersigned: J. M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

Civil and Diplomatic Appropriations.

The act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the current year provides as follows:—

Pay and mileage of Congressmen.....	\$416,338
Pay of Officers and Clerks of Congress....	41,913
Printing and other Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	160,000
Printing and other Contingent Expenses of the House.....	197,749
Addition to Contingent Fund of House....	30,000
To continue the construction of Custom-house at New Orleans.....	200,000
Survey of Delta of the Mississippi.....	50,000
New Customhouse at Bangor, Maine.....	50,000
New Customhouse at Mobile, Alabama.....	100,000
Customhouse and Postoffice, Norfolk, Va..	50,000
Customhouse at San Francisco, California..	100,000
Customhouse at St. Louis, Missouri.....	50,000
Customhouse at Cincinnati, Ohio.....	50,000
Survey of United States Coast.....	126,000
Expenses of Congressional Library.....	17,500
Compensation of President of the U. States	25,000
Expenses of State Department at Washington	71,210
do Treasury do	310,335
Contingent Expenses of Treasury Department, at Washington.....	62,345
Expenses of Department of the Interior at Washington.....	171,483
Contingent Expenses of do. do.....	49,825
Expenses of War Department at Washington	85,990
Contingent Expenses of do. do.....	43,398
Expenses Navy Department.....	76,650
Contingent Expenses of do. do.....	11,775
Salary of Postmaster-General.....	6,000

Pay of Surveyors-General and their Clerks	\$40,720
Expenses of U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, Pa.	108,200
do do Charlotte, N. C.	12,600
do do Dahlonega, Ga.	11,000
do do N. Orleans, La.	78,077
Expenses of the Territory of New Mexico	50,700
do do Oregon	47,500
do do Minnesota	34,700
do of Judiciary Department of U. S.	697,637
Appropriations for the Lighthouse Establishment of the United States	589,576
Appropriations for the erection and support of Hospitals	179,278
Appropriations for Surveys of the Public Lands	249,759
Appropriations for Intercourse with Foreign Nations	330,397
Appropriations for Relief of American Seamen abroad	125,000
Appropriations for Repairs in and about the Capitol	20,000
Repairs and Improvements in and about the City of Washington	72,735
Appropriation for Extension of the Capitol	100,000
Pay of Registers and Receivers of the Land Office	128,070
Expenses of depositing public moneys by Receivers	17,715
Incidental Expenses of Land Office	25,050
Expenses of Loans and Treasury Notes	20,000
For deficiencies in fund for relief of sick Seamen, and for furnishing five new Marine Hospitals	200,000
For Customhouse at Bath, Maine	25,000
For continuation of Customhouse at Charleston, S. Carolina	100,000
For Surveys of the Coast of the U. States	256,009
For the completion of the Eastern Wing of the Patent Office	110,000
For Documentary History, 2d and 3d volumes, 5th series	35,000
For expenses of running Boundary between Mexico and the United States	135,000
For taking the Seventh Census	1,116,000
For the Annals of Congress	30,000
For the publication of Exploring Expedition	25,000
For Miscellaneous Appropriations	263,407
Total Appropriations	\$7,643,306

Appropriations for the War Department.

Pay of the army	\$1,750,842 00
Officers' subsistence	550,679 00
Extra pay, Oregon and California	525,354 00
Officers' horses' forage	103,776 00
Officers' servants' clothing	35,720 00
Recruiting expenses	56,618 00
Extra pay re-enlistment	10,000 00
Clothing, camp equipage, &c.	102,371 00
Quartermaster's department	850,060 00
Incidental expenses	454,967 00
Horses	179,912 00
Barracks, quarters, &c.	466,101 00
Mileage	120,090 00
West Point deficiency	1,094 83
Cemetery, near city of Mexico	10,000 00
Transportation, &c.	1,752,024 00
Hospitals, &c.	62,500 00
Armament fortifications	100,000 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores	100,000 00
Ordnance current expenses	100,000 00
Manufacture of arms	380,000 00
Repairs at Springfield armory	56,600 00
do at Harper's Ferry	50,560 00
Arminals	117,536 00
For lot purchased at Springfield	8,500 00
Surveys, &c.	38,060 00

Total army bill.....\$7,761,339 83

Appropriations for Fortifications.

Defensive works near Detroit, Mich.	\$15,000
Fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain	15,000
Defensive works at Narrows, Penobscot river, Maine	20,000
Repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine	8,000
Fortifications at Governor's Island, Boston, Massachusetts	10,000
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.	30,000
Fort Independence, do do	5,000
Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. Island	35,000
Building Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct.	10,000
Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound, N. Y.	15,000
Repairs of Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y.	25,000
do do Hamilton, New York	20,000
Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	60,000
Magazines at Battery, Hudson, N. Y.	8,000
Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, Del.	50,000
Fort on Solter's Point Flats, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland	50,000
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia	20,000
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C.	40,000
Dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston Harbor, S. Carolina	10,000
Repairs of Fort Johnson	9,500
Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia	15,000
Repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala.	15,000
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Florida	35,000
Repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi River	20,000
do do St. Philip do do	35,000
do do Pike, Louisiana	5,000
do do Wood, do do	10,000
Fortifications at Key West, Florida	75,000
Fortifications on Florida Reef, Garden Key, Florida	50,000
Other small appropriations	10,300
Total appropriations for defensive works	\$719,800

Naval Appropriations.

Pay of officers and seamen, including engineers, &c.	\$2,758,262
Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, &c.	78,980
Provisions for officers and seamen	86,200
Furnishing surgeons in the Navy	86,800
Repair and wear of vessels, and purchase of hamp.	1,750,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores, small arms, and incidental expenses	136,900
Purchase and repairs of nautical instruments	10,500
Expenses of National Observatory	15,910
Improvements and repairs at Naval school, Annapolis, Md.	28,200
Contingent expenses of transportation, advertising, &c.	582,145
Transportation of U. S. Mail by sea	874,600
Expenses of publishing Nautical Almanac	12,850
Repairs and improvements at Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	31,673
Rep's and imp's at Navy-Yard, Boston, Ms.	108,500
do do do New York, N. Y.	118,500
do do do Philadelphia, Pa.	80,083
do do do Washington, D. C.	51,300
do do do Norfolk, Va.	62,500
do do do Pensacola, Fla.	137,700
do do do Memphis, Tenn.	134,000
do do of Hospital, New York	16,000
Completing stone Dry Dock, New York	180,000
do floating do do Kittery, Me.	300,000
do do do Philadelphia, Pa.	371,242
do do do Pensacola, Fla.	414,320
Commencing floating Dry Dock, San Francisco, California	100,000
Pay of offic's and privates serving on shore	253,406
Provisions for marines serving on shore	20,000
Clothing	46,418
Miscellaneous appropriations	72,575

Total appropriations for the Navy.....\$8,935,552

FINANCES OF THE U. STATES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the Year ending June 30, 1850.

Receipts from customs.....	\$39,668,686 42
Receipts from public lands.....	1,859,894 25
Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	1,847,218 23
Receipts from avails of stock issued for specie deposited.....	399,050 00
Rec'pts from avails of Treasury notes funded.....	3,646,900 00

Total.....	\$47,421,748 90
Add bal. in the Treasury, July 1, '49.....	2,184,964 28

Total.....	\$49,606,713 18
The expenditures for the same fiscal year were in cash....	\$39,355,268 69
Treasury notes funded.....	3,646,900 00
	43,002,168 69

Leaving a balance in Treas'y July 1.....	6,604,544 49
--	--------------

ESTIMATES FOR 1851—ENDING JUNE 30.

Receipts.

Actual receipts from cus- toms for 1st Quarter.....	\$14,764,043 05
2d, 3d, and 4th qr., estim. 30,235,256 95	\$45,000,000 00
Public Lands.....	1,967,000 00
Other sources.....	741,050 00
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1850.....	6,604,544 49

Total Estimated Means.....	\$54,312,594 49
----------------------------	-----------------

Expenditures.

Actual Expenditures for First Quarter	\$6,963,432 99
Estimates for balance of year, Foreign Intercourse and Miscellaneous....	13,719,094 31
Expenses of collecting the Revenue.	1,670,835 60
Army Proper, &c.....	9,099,716 72
Pensions.....	1,380,583 40
Fortifications, Ordnance, Arming Militia, &c.....	2,261,370 66
Indian Department.....	4,363,867 51
Internal Improvements.....	327,309 76
Navy Department.....	9,508,858 88
Interest on Public Debt.....	3,644,321 03
Purchase of Stock of the Loan of 1847	844,207 24

Total Am't estimated Expend'tres.....	\$53,853,597 50
Estimated Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1851.....	\$458,966 99

ESTIMATES FOR 1852—ENDING JUNE 30.

Receipts.

Receipts from Customs.....	\$45,000,000 00
Receipts from Public Lands.....	1,600,000 00
Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources.....	200,000 00
Estimated bal. in Treasury July 1, '51.....	458,966 99

Total Estimated Means.....	\$47,258,966 99
----------------------------	-----------------

Expenditures.

Balance of former Appropriations to be expended this year.....	\$4,920,224 97
Permanent and indefinite Appropriations.....	9,528,279 17
Specific Appropriations asked for.....	33,667,489 04

Making a total of.....	\$48,124,993 18
Estimated Expenditures over Estimated Means up to July 1, 1852.....	\$865,966 19
The foregoing does not include the interest to be paid on the Texas Boundary Stock.	

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The entire coinage of the U. States Mint and Branches up to October 31, 1850, amounts to \$186,572,734 15, of which \$106,432,120 50 was gold, \$67,807,311 90 silver, and \$1,233,301 75 copper.

Domestic Exports and Imports.

The following are the Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1850:—

Products of the Sea.....	\$2,324,288
Lumber.....	2,597,015
Naval Stores.....	1,142,713
Manufactures of Wool.....	1,948,752
Pot and Pearl Ashes.....	572,670
Products of the Forest.....	1,181,153
Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Live Hogs.....	7,550,287
Butter and Cheese.....	1,215,463
Other Animal Products.....	1,783,636
Wheat and Wheat-Flour.....	7,742,315
All other Grain, Meal and Ship-Bread.....	5,324,194
Potatoes and Apples.....	124,307
Rice.....	2,631,557
Cotton.....	71,984,616
Tobacco.....	9,951,023
All other Agricultural Products.....	175,402
Manuf. of Cotton, Iron, &c. enumerated.....	11,327,386
Manufactures not enumerated.....	3,669,071
Coal, Ice, and all other articles but Coin.....	953,664

Total Domestic Merchandise.....	\$131,900,232
Exports of Foreign Merchandise.....	9,475,496

Total Exports of the United States.....	\$144,375,725
Imports (exclusive of Specie) at Custom-House Valuation.....	\$173,507,521
Undervalued, say.....	30,000,000

Making the total Imports for the year.....	\$203,507,521
and exceeding the Exports by.....	59,131,796

The Public Debt of the United States.

Funded and unfunded debt payable on presentation.....	\$119,585 98
Debt of Cities in the District, assumed by Congress.....	900,000 00
Five pr. ct. Stock red'mable Aug. '51.....	393,573 92
Five pr. ct. Loan..... July, '53.....	6,468,321 35
Six pr. ct. Loan..... Nov. '56.....	4,999,149 45
Six pr. ct. Loan..... Dec. '62.....	8,108,636 03
Six pr. ct. Loan..... Jan. 1, '68.....	27,453,122 00
Six pr. ct. Loan..... Jan. 28, '68.....	154,328 00
Six pr. ct. Loan..... July, '68.....	15,740,000 00
Treasury Notes..... July '68.....	209,561 64

Total Amount of Public Debt.....	\$64,228,238 37
----------------------------------	-----------------

Population of American Cities.

1850. 1840.

New-York, N. Y.....	515,394.....	312,710.....	Inc. 202,684
Philad. city and co. Pa.....	406,353.....	258,832.....	" 147,521
Baltimore, Md.....	169,125.....	100,000.....	" 69,125
Boston, Mass.....	138,788.....	93,383.....	" 45,405
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116,163.....	46,382.....	" 69,781
St. Louis, Mo., about.....	80,000.....	16,460.....	" 63,531
Louisville, Ky.....	50,000.....	21,210.....	" 28,790
Washington, D. C.....	43,265.....	23,346.....	" 19,920
Buffalo, N. Y.....	42,266.....	18,213.....	" 24,053
Newark, N. J.....	38,385.....	28,290.....	" 10,095
Rochester, N. Y.....	35,600.....	20,191.....	" 15,409
Richmond, Va.....	30,280.....	20,156.....	" 10,127
Williamsburg, N. Y.....	30,000.....	5,680.....	" 24,320
Chicago, Ill.....	28,289.....	4,479.....	" 23,790
Portland, Me.....	26,819.....	15,218.....	" 11,601
New Haven, Con.....	22,580.....	14,390.....	" 8,190
Detroit, Mich.....	21,057.....	9,102.....	" 11,955
Milwaukee, Wis.....	20,026.....	1,700.....	" 18,326
Hartford, Con.....	17,851.....	12,793.....	" 5,058
Columbus, Ohio.....	17,656.....	6,048.....	" 11,608
Cleveland, Ohio.....	17,600.....	6,071.....	" 11,529
Utica, N. Y.....	17,240.....	12,782.....	" 4,458
New-Bedford, Mass.....	16,464.....	12,087.....	" 4,377
Reading, Pa.....	15,821.....	8,410.....	" 7,411
Bangor, Me.....	14,441.....	8,627.....	" 5,814
Lancaster, Pa.....	12,382.....	8,417.....	" 3,965

THE DEAD OF 1850.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States, died in the President's House, Washington city, on the evening of July 9, in the 66th year of his age, having been born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24th, 1784, but removed next year to Kentucky, where most of the survivors of the family still reside. Zachary entered the United States army as a first lieutenant in 1808, was married to Margaret Smith of Maryland in 1810, distinguished himself by his gallant defense of Fort Harrison on the Wabash in 1812, and rose to the rank of major during the war. Being reduced to a captaincy after the peace, he resigned, but was soon reinstated, and placed in command at Green Bay; in 1819, made lieutenant-colonel; in 1832, made a colonel; remained in the north-west, and was engaged in the Black-Hawk war of 1832; was transferred in 1836 to Florida, and there distinguished himself in the Seminole war by his skill, activity and hardihood; was made brigadier-general by brevet, after winning the battle of Okeechobee, Dec. 25th, 1837; was appointed to the chief command in that war next year; remained in Florida till 1840, when he was relieved by Gen. Armistead, and appointed to the command of the south-western division, with his head-quarters at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; whence he was ordered down to the new south-western frontier upon the annexation of Texas in 1845; reached Corpus Christi on the Nueces in August; marched thence to the Rio Grande, in pursuance of orders, next month; encamped opposite Matamoros on the 29th of that month; fought the battle of Palo Alto on the 8th and that of Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May; took Monterey after severe fighting on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September; and on the 22d and 23d of February following defeated at Buena Vista Santa Anna's 20,000 choice Mexican troops; Gen. Taylor's entire force not exceeding 6,000, mostly volunteers. He returned to Baton Rouge the ensuing autumn, and next spring was nominated for President of the United States by the Whig National Convention, as he had previously been by several public meetings irrespective of party. He was elected President Nov. 7th, 1848, receiving 163 electoral votes to 127 for Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan; repaired to Washington the following February, and was inaugurated on the 5th of March, 1849. His administration encountered many embarrassing difficulties, but his great personal popularity remained till his death, being founded on his signal modesty, intrepidity, integrity of purpose and goodness

of heart. His loss was deeply felt by his countrymen.

—Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN died at Washington on the 31st of March, aged 68. Mr. Calhoun was born in South Carolina on the 18th of March, 1782, of an Irish family, his father (Patrick) having borne an active though undistinguished part in the Revolutionary struggle then closing. John C. graduated at Yale college, then studied law at Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to practice in 1807, elected to Congress in 1811, at once took a leading part among the advocates of a war with Great Britain, and ever after bore a conspicuous part in the councils of the nation. He was Secretary of War from 1817 to 1824-5, when he was chosen Vice President; reelected in 1828; resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1831, and entered the Senate as a Member; retired at the close of his term, and in 1843 was summoned from private life by President Tyler, on the death of Mr. Upshur, to take the Department of State, which he held till the close of Mr. Tyler's term in 1845. He was thereupon reelected to the Senate, and there remained until his death. He was a man of the very loftiest abilities, unsurpassed in logic and in force of diction; of the most unquestionable probity, and of intense though sectional patriotism. South Carolina was his country, not the United States. He was the most formidable champion of Slavery, Free Trade and Nullification that our country has known.

—Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON died at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19th, having been in broken health and of unsound mind for some days before. He was born about 1780, first elected to Congress in 1807, and for twelve years a Member of the House, transferred in 1819 to the Senate, where he remained till 1829, when Mr. Clay was chosen in his stead. In 1813, Col. J. commanded a regiment of mounted Kentuckians under Gen. Harrison, and did good service at the battle of the Thames, where the British and Indians, under Proctor and Tecumseh, were completely routed and Tecumseh killed. Col. Johnson was long proclaimed the slayer of the savage chief, but never directly claimed that equivocal honor. In 1836-7, he was chosen Vice President with Mr. Van Buren as President—having failed to receive a majority of the electoral votes, he was the first and only Vice-President ever yet chosen by the Senate. In 1840, he was a candidate for reelection, but badly beaten; when he again retired to private life, though earnest efforts were made by certain admirers to bring him forward for President in 1844.

He was elected last August to the Kentucky Legislature, and was in attendance on its sittings at the time of his death. His fame rests principally on his reported killing of Tecumseh, whom he probably never saw, and his production of the Report against stopping the Mails on Sunday, which he very certainly never wrote. He was a kind, generous, single-hearted man, and much beloved by those who best knew him.

—Sir ROBERT PEEL, late Prime Minister of England, and her greatest statesman remaining since the death of Earl Grey, died of a severe fall from his horse, July 3d, aged 62. He distinguished himself years ago by his able opposition to Irish Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, and more recently by his leading part in the Repeal of the Corn-Laws. He remained a Member of Parliament till his death, but was not otherwise in office.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Poet-Laurate of England, and one of the greatest poets of his country, died at Rydal Mount, Westmoreland, April 23d, aged 80. His 'Ode on the Intimations of Immortality,' 'Rob Roy,' 'Sonnets,' and other Poems will long be read with admiration wherever the English language is spoken.

—Hon. SERGEANT S. PRENTISS died near Natchez, Miss., July 1st, aged 40. He was a native of Maine, long resident in Mississippi, and thence chosen to Congress in 1837, but had of late practiced mainly in New Orleans. He was one of the first orators, whether in Court or on the stump, that America has known.

—SARAH MARGARET FULLER D'OSSOLI was drowned, with her husband and child, in the wreck of the brig Elizabeth, on the south shore of Long Island, during a severe storm on the morning of July 19th. She was the daughter of Hon. Timothy Fuller, M. C. from Middlesex, Mass., and from early youth distinguished by the vigor of her intellect and the rapidity and scope of her acquirements. At eight years of age she wrote Latin verse with facility, and later in life was extensively acquainted with German, French and Italian as well as English Literature. Among her writings, 'Summer on the Lakes,' 'Woman in the Nineteenth Century,' and 'Papers on Literature and Art' attained wide consideration; but the work on 'Italy in 1848' and subsequently, to which she had recently devoted herself, was lost with her in the wreck. She went to Europe in 1846, and in Italy married Count Giovanni D'Ossoli, a Roman, by whom she had one son, also lost with her. Of a masculine understanding and generous impulses, America has produced no other woman her equal in conversational power or general

ability. She was a little over 40 years of age when she died.

—Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG of Boston, Mass., who had been Mayor, State Senator, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., died March 26th, aged 66.

—Hon. WILLIAM H. BROCKENBROUGH, late M. C. from Florida, died at Tallahassee in June, aged 37.

—Hon. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, formerly in Congress and latterly Clerk of the House, died at Washington, April 13th, aged about 64.

—Rev. PORTER CLAY, last surviving brother of Hon. Henry Clay, died at Camden, Arkansas, Feb. 16th, aged 70.

—Hon. DANIEL CHIPMAN, a writer on Law, formerly in Congress, died at Ripton, Vt., April 23d, aged 85.

—Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D., died at Gilmanton, N. H., April 18th, aged 62. He had distinguished himself as a preacher, writer and editor.

—Com. BENJ. COOPER, U. S. Navy, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1st, aged 57.

—MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Esq., the intimate friend and biographer of Aaron Burr, died in New York, June 21st, aged 84.

—Dr. BENJ. W. DWIGHT died at Clinton, N. Y., Nov. 18th, aged 70.

—Hon. FRANKLIN H. ELMORE, an eminent Member of Congress and President of the Bank of South Carolina, died at Washington, May 29th, aged 50. He had just before taken his seat as successor to John C. Calhoun.

—Hon. JAMES EMOTT, distinguished as a Federal leader in the Legislature of New York in other days, a Member of Congress from 1809 to 1813, and since an eminent Judge, died at Poughkeepsie, April 7th, aged 80.

—Hon. PRESTON W. FARRAR, Speaker of the Louisiana House, died at Baton Rouge, March 7th, aged about 50.

—FRANCES SARGENT OSGOOD, one of the most graceful poets and most beloved women of this country, died in New York on the 12th of May, aged 36. She was the writer of several volumes of prose and verse, and a very beautiful and nearly complete edition of her works appeared in Philadelphia in 1849.

—JANE PORTER, the author of "The Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw," died near Bristol, in England, at an advanced age, on the 24th of May. She was never married.

—ANONIRAM JUDSON, the laborious and successful Baptist Missionary, died at sea near the Isle of Bourbon, on the 12th of April.

—LOUIS PHILIPPE, Ex-King of the French, died at Claremont, England, on the 26th of August, aged 77.

EUROPE IN 1850

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FORTY-NINE in Europe was a year crowded with stirring and momentous events; **EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY** has been a year of collapse, intrigue, and expectation. Its history, as we have to give it in a manual for popular use, is thus briefer and far less interesting.

But there is this to be said in reference to these two years: Though they appear to contain little else than mighty defeats of the People, and the constant labors of the monarchs and their abettors to give consistency and permanence to their regained authority, no real success has crowned the efforts of the latter. Their dearest-bought victories have been fruitless. For the truth is, that the consequences of all events irresistibly tell on the side of Freedom and Progress. The triumph of despotism is either sterile, or else yields threefold calamity to those who welcomed it with blasphemous rejoicing. And, by the sure compensations of Nature, in the social and political world rich harvests of Good ever spring up from the black desolations of Evil.

Europe is at this moment in a far more promising condition, as respects the ultimate establishment of complete Liberty and Justice, than at any former period; and yet during this year we can record but one or two events which seem directly in favor of the popular cause.

Those events, it is scarcely necessary to say, took place in Paris. They were contests as fierce as any yet waged in the streets of that city; but the weapons were not cannon and musketry, but votes. The occasions were elections to fill vacancies in the representation in the Legislative Assembly. The first took place on the 10th of March last: the Socialist-Democrats put in nomination M. Carnot, former Minister of Education under the Provisional Government; M. Vidal, a well-known Socialist writer; and M. De Flotte, who had been accused of participating in the insurrection of June, 1848, and punished accordingly without trial, but afterward pardoned. The anti-republican party set up popular men, and made every effort to secure

their election, but they were defeated by a large majority. M. Vidal having been also elected in another department, chose, according to agreement, to sit for that, and a new election took place in June to fill the new vacancy thus created. The struggle was even more spirited than before. On the part of the Socialists it was carried on at a disadvantage, matters having been so managed in their nominating committee as to secure the nomination of Eugene Sue, who was far from being the best man they could have brought into the field. The other party were more discreet, and ran against them M. Leclerc, a paper-dealer, whose associations connected him with the people more than with the higher classes. Whatever money and ingenuity could do was done on their side. Whatever force they could assemble was brought out. The result was their total defeat: Sue was returned by a large majority.

Hereupon the "party of Order" took the alarm. They saw that the power was surely passing from their control, and that the operation of universal suffrage must bring about the permanent triumph of the democratic masses and of Socialism. Accordingly they determined on the destruction of universal suffrage. But, as the constitution expressly guaranteed this right, it was necessary to destroy it indirectly. The plan decided upon was to require a fixed residence of three years before any citizen could be entitled to vote. A bill to that effect was introduced into the Assembly, discussed at length, and finally passed. Its effect was to disfranchise above two millions of voters, composed mainly of the working classes, whose necessities oblige them more frequently than others to change their abodes. Soon after, a new blow was struck at the liberty of the press, by subjecting it to more severe restraints than ever. One of the provisions of the new law was to compel every article in the journals to be signed by its writer, who, as well as the publisher, was made legally responsible therefor. This destroyed the anonymous character of editorial writing, and was loudly resisted by the press

with but few exceptions. The electoral law, on the other hand, had been sustained by all the reactionary newspapers. On occasion of passing both these bills, the government attempted to provoke the people into an insurrection, but in vain. Another outrageous measure was the donation to President Napoleon of three millions of francs, in order to pay off his debts, and meet the expenses of his splendid household. This was opposed by many conservative members of the Assembly, but finally carried through. In the course of the summer, President Napoleon traveled through a great portion of France, and was everywhere received with public festivities. His personal popularity proved, however, to be far less than he had hoped, and his plan for usurping the power and title of Emperor gained but little encouragement.

The Annual Message of this functionary was communicated to the Assembly in November. It states that the financial deficit of the year 1850 will prove to be only one hundred millions of francs, and thinks that in the year 1851 the revenue will meet the expenses of the government. The effective force of the army is now 396,000 men and 87,400 horses, being a reduction of 55,000 men and 6,354 horses within the year. The naval force has now 125 vessels, instead of 235 which it had in 1848, and employs 22,561 men instead of 29,331. In foreign affairs, says the President, the honor of France has been fully maintained. In conclusion, he disclaims all desire to do aught against the Constitution and the will of the people, though he still leaves the question of revising the Constitution to the Assembly without once reminding them that that document expressly forbids them to authorize such a revision.

In GERMANY matters have remained through the year in a very chaotic state, until recently, when a crisis has been brought on, which is but just disposed of. Prussia attempted, in a doubtful and vacillating way, to keep up the Federal Union formed under its auspices, and having its seat at Erfurt. Austria, on the other hand, with Bavaria to sustain her, revived the old Confederation, having its central authority at Frankfort. The crisis was produced by the Elector of Hesse, who, aided by his prime-minister Hassenpflug, a man who had been tried and found guilty of forgery and peculation, sought to overthrow the constitution of that state. This prince had always been extremely unpopular, as had his ancestors before him. He was also in favor of the Frankfort Confederation, while the people were in favor of the Prussian Federal Union. The latter, with the judges, and almost the whole body of public officers, opposed the conspiracy of the Elector and his minister in a legal and orderly way, and the

prince fled to Hanau, a frontier town of his dominions. The diet of the quasi Confederation ordered a Bavarian and Austrian army to enter Hesse Cassel and restore the Elector and "public order." Prussia in the meanwhile had sent an army into the Electorate to prevent the entry of the Confederate forces. While this was pending, a conference had been held at Warsaw, under the supervision of the Russian Emperor, to settle this difficulty, as well as others connected with the internal affairs of Germany. Prussia and Austria were both represented. It was there in fact decided that Prussia should admit the pretensions of the quasi Confederation, though the verbal terms of the agreement were that matters should be allowed to remain exactly as they were, and that a new conference should be held in Germany, between Austria and Prussia, in order to arrive at a definitive settlement of the entire business.

Conditions with reference to Schleswig-Holstein were also imposed on Prussia. The armistice which at the close of last year existed between Prussia and the Duchies on the one hand, and Denmark on the other, had expired, and hostilities between the Duchies and Denmark had been resumed: but through the influence mainly of Russia, a treaty had been concluded at London, in the beginning of June, between the representatives of Denmark and Prussia, the latter acting in behalf of Germany. By this document Prussia and the other German powers had been obliged to refrain from directly aiding the Duchies, though at the same time collections of money had been set on foot in their favor among the German people, and volunteers had flocked to their standard from almost all of the German states. Indeed, the commander-in-chief in the Duchies was General Willisen, one of the most distinguished of Prussian military men. Under his auspices a bloody battle was fought at Idstedt, an obscure country town in the north of Holstein, on the 24th of July. Neither party had a decided advantage. The Danes were commanded by General Krogh. There were about five thousand killed and wounded as the result of the battle.

The Warsaw conference decided that all indirect aid to the Duchies must cease, and they be resigned to the tender mercies of Denmark. To all these requirements Count Brandenburg, who represented Prussia at the conference, assented. When he returned to Berlin and laid them before the cabinet, there was a difference of opinion, General Radowitz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, being opposed to yielding so much, and insisting on calling out the army reserve and preparing for every eventuality. His view was negatived, and the decision of the Conference

agreed to. This result caused universal disgust throughout Germany.

A day or two afterward Count Brandenburg died, and at the same time there arrived from Vienna certain demands, which, though substantially agreeing with the decision of the Conference, were couched in terms too blunt and imperative. Hereupon the Prussian cabinet met and reversed its previous decision so far as the calling out the army reserves was concerned. The entire disposable force of the kingdom was summoned to the field, and in little more than a week some half a million of Prussians were under arms, animated with an enthusiastic desire for a war in which they hoped to wipe off the disgrace of Germany, and for ever free her from foreign dictation. Already an accidental skirmish had happened between the Prussian and Bavarian forces in Hesse Cassel, and it seemed quite possible that a great European war should at once begin. However, the Prussian government was determined to avoid it, and preferred to be disgraced in the eyes of all the world rather than venture into the perilous chances of such a contest. It finished by submitting to Austria.

The only other country where the year has been marked by events of much importance is ITALY. In the year 1848, Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, conferred a Constitution upon his subjects, one of whose provisions was that all citizens should be equal before the law. But according to the Concordat, or treaty between the country and the Roman See, regulating the condition of the priesthood, every clergyman prosecuted for debt or crime had the privilege of being tried before an ecclesiastical tribunal. This privilege being contrary to the Constitution, was, after prolonged discussion in the Piedmontese Parliament, formally abrogated by a law called from its mover, Siccardi, the Minister of Justice, the Siccardi Law. Hereupon the Catholic hierarchy protested against this law as a violation of the Concordat; and Marongiu, Archbishop of Cagliari, addressed a circular to his clergy, calling on them to resist the action of the law. For this he was tried and punished as guilty of sedition.

Things went on till the beginning of August, when Count Santa Rosa, Minister of Public Works, being at the point of death, sent for his parish priest, that he might receive the last sacrament. This the priest refused to administer, unless the minister would publicly recant his adhesion to the obnoxious law, saying that in this demand he was only fulfilling his orders. Santa Rosa refused, and died unabsolved; but even this was not enough for the Church, and his body was refused burial. This becoming known through the city of Turin, where he resided, there was a

general excitement, and the people assembling, threatened the clergy and churches with a specimen of Lynching. On this the government interfered with troops to preserve order, while they endeavored to induce Archbishop Franzoni, whose directions to the priest had caused the difficulty, to permit the corpse to be duly buried, but he still refused. The authorities then compelled the priests belonging to the dead minister's parish church to perform the funeral rites, and further punished them by banishing from the city the religious order to which they belonged.

In the execution of this decree of banishment, certain papers were found implicating the Archbishop in a treasonable conspiracy against the State. On this he was arrested and imprisoned. The Archbishop of Cagliari was also arrested about the same time on a charge of seditiously resisting the law for the collection of taxes, and with being implicated in a design to overthrow the government. Both these prelates were tried by a summary process provided by an old law, but not allowed by the constitution in force, and banished the country.

For a time it was supposed that these proceedings would be followed by an interdict from Rome upon the whole country, but as yet nothing of the sort has taken place. The Pope has brought the matter before the chief councils of the Church, but no public action has been taken in the premises. An envoy has been sent from Turin to Rome, to endeavor to arrange the difference, but he has gone home without having accomplished anything. There are no indications that either side will yield. So far, the Piedmontese government have had the best of it, at least in their own dominions. There the matter has occasioned an extensive popular agitation, and the Protestants have industriously embraced the opportunity for the propagation of their doctrines.

In the other parts of Italy, affairs have pursued a more even course. In Naples, the government has prosecuted and imprisoned every prominent man suspected of entertaining liberal opinions. In the States of the Church, the restored clerical authorities have continued to exercise an unsparing vengeance upon all their political opponents. In Tuscany, the Grand Duke, protected by his Austrian allies, has taken means to restrain greatly, if not altogether abolish, the liberty of the press. Austrian Italy has remained under the hand of Radetzky.

In the other countries of the Continent, no movement or event of great moment has occurred. In SPAIN, the birth of a prince royal (though of paternity more than doubtful) was awaited with anxiety, but the child lived but a few moments. The King of DENMARK has married a dressmaker of Copenhagen named

Lola Rasmussen, a lady of rather doubtful reputation. In SWEDEN, there has been a violent political contest between the friends of constitutional reform, who desire to relieve their country of Russian influence, and the Conservatives, who wish to remain as they are. The Legislature met on the 15th of November, and it was thought at the last advices that the Reformers would have the majority. The question is on the abolition of the distinction of orders in the legislature, which is now divided into four, the nobles, clergy, citizens, and peasants. This change would have been made two years ago on a proposition of the king, but as that proposition required a property qualification it was rejected. Nothing has happened in HUNGARY, and in AUSTRIA generally the government have only shown their contempt for the constitution put forth by them in March of last year. In the TURKISH dependency of Bosnia there has been an extensive revolt, fomented no doubt by Russian agents, and not yet wholly subdued. Kossuth and his companions are still retained at Kutahia, in Asia Minor, but it is thought that they will soon be released and allowed to come to the United States. There has been a difficulty between the American government and PORTUGAL, growing out of an old claim for damages sustained in the destruction of a vessel at Fayal during the last war with Great Britain. The Portuguese government, after long delay, refused to come up to the mark, and our Charge at Lisbon, Mr. Clay, received his passports and left. At one time it was supposed that Lisbon would be blockaded by American ships-of-war, but the matter has since been put in the way of amicable arrangement.

ENGLAND has had a religious excitement growing out of the appointment by the Pope of a complete set of Bishops for the kingdom, with Cardinal Wiseman as Archbishop at their head. This has mightily stirred up the Protestant feeling of press and people, and 'No Popery' has been and still continues to be shouted with great vehemence. We have yet to see whether any tangible practical result will follow from the effervescence.

The Labor Reform movement has gone on with tolerable success at Paris; of the Associations of Workmen we hear generally encouraging accounts: though some have failed, as was to be expected, the majority have done well. Similar institutions have also been set on foot at London, a number of wealthy gentlemen, convinced of the truth of the Associative theory, having furnished the capital needed to establish workshops and provide materials. Altogether, the principles of Mutualism and Coöperation have made great progress in the course of the year.

EXPENSES of the MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. Secretary Corwin in his annual report presents some interesting figures in regard to the cost of the late war with Mexico. It appears by the report that the actual and estimated expenditures of the Government for the seven years subsequent to the declaration of war with Mexico and ending on the 30th of June, 1852, amount to \$294,807,407 95. The expenditures for 1845, the year preceeding the war, having been \$21,880,049 38, the aggregate expenditures for the seven succeeding years, upon that basis, would have been \$149,690,845 52, showing an excess over the Peace Establishment of 1845 of \$145,147,062 43. This excess of expenditures the Secretary accounts for as follows: The actual and estimated expenditures of the War Department for seven years subsequent to the war with Mexico, are \$117,876,495 31. Under the Peace establishment of 1845 they should have been \$35,643,749 54; showing an excess occasioned by the war of \$82,232,745 77. The actual and estimated expenditures of the Navy Department for the same period show an excess of \$19,058,858 11 over what they would have been under the Peace establishment, taking the year 1845 as a criterion. The Pensions paid under acts of 1848 to 30th of June, 1850, amount to \$1,198,141 18: ditto estimated for 1851 and '52, \$1,525,000; Indian expenses in acquired territory to June, '52, \$204,830 40; instalments and interest paid under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, \$16,388,596 37; payment of liquidated claims against Mexico, \$2,069,578 84; renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico \$37,580 61; expenses of Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims \$44,428 39; survey of Mexican boundary \$335,000; survey of coast of California \$200,000; light-houses, dry dock, &c., in California \$640,000; territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico \$147,300; expenses of loans and Treasury notes (war) \$150,879 41. The above sums chargeable to the Mexican war amount in the aggregate to \$124,252,719 08, to which should be added interest on war debt to 30th of June, 1852, \$13,387,544 06; do. from 30th of June to maturity \$41,173,493 38; public lands granted and to be granted \$17,546,756; claims pending estimated at \$765,000 37; Texas boundary stock to be issued \$10,000,000; interest on do. to maturity \$7,000,000; Mexican claims per treaty, the stock for which is to be issued, \$5,250,000. By adding the above amounts it will be seen that we have the enormous sum of (\$217,175,575 88) two hundred and seventeen millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-nine cents as expenditures and liabilities chargeable directly to the war with Mexico and the acquisitions of territory consequent upon the treaty of peace with that country. There are very many claims presented and to be presented, growing indirectly out of the war, which are not included in the above account, but which will doubtless amount in the aggregate to a large sum. Mr. Corwin makes no estimate for the 20,000 American citizens whose lives were sacrificed in that most unrighteous war. If we estimate each man to be worth as much as a 'good field-hand' in South Carolina, about \$1,000—and this ought to be considered a low estimate, for the nearer the chattel approaches the color of the Caucasian the higher price it will bring, provided always it gets into its head no fanatical notions about freedom and such like nonsense—we may add twenty millions of dollars more to Mr. Corwin's figures.

CALIFORNIA IN 1850.

THE history of California for the past year, though it has not the exciting freshness of the marvels of 1849, presents many points of interest. The opening of the year found the country peaceful and the emigrants, as well as the gold-diggers, as in the newly-created cities, generally prosperous and with new prospects ahead. The first legislature, which met on the 15th of December, 1849, at San José, the capital of the State, was in session, and the steamship Oregon, which sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of January, took away the Senators and Representatives elected to represent California in the Congress of the United States.

The City of San Francisco, during the past year, has been visited by several disastrous conflagrations, which consumed a large amount of property, and for a short time embarrassed the operations of business. The first of these took place on the 24th of December, breaking out in a gambling-house on Portsmouth square, and rapidly spreading to the adjacent buildings. In a short time, the finest portion of a large block of houses was burned to the ground. The fire presented a fearful spectacle. Fortunately the weather was calm, as the slightest wind would have exposed the entire city to almost inevitable destruction. The loss was estimated at one million and a half of dollars. With the genuine spirit of Yankee enterprise, many of the sufferers by the fire commenced business the next day in tents, and others on the same day prepared the site of the ruins for the erection of new buildings.

On the same night, a fire broke out in Stockton, destroying property to the amount of \$250,000. In the opinion of some of the citizens, this fire was the work of an incendiary, but the fact has not been proved.

Another fire took place in San Francisco, on the 4th of May, which destroyed over two hundred buildings and property to the amount of over four millions of dollars. The fire commenced in the United States Hotel, and spread with terrible rapidity in every direction. It was found impossible to arrest its progress, except by tearing down a large number of houses that presented materials for its fury. More property was consumed than could have been done within equal space in any city of the world.

The third destructive conflagration which visited the city of San Francisco took place on the 13th of June, laying four large blocks of buildings in ashes, and consuming a great amount of valuable property. A portion of the district which had suffered from the previous fire was again burned. With great

difficulty the wharves and shipping in the harbor were protected from destruction. The total loss by this fire has been estimated at about \$5,000,000.

A fourth disastrous fire was experienced in San Francisco on the 20th of September, by which a loss of property to the amount of \$1,000,000 was occasioned. The buildings consumed were mostly old and of an inferior order.

In the month of January a great overflow of the Sacramento river occurred, deluging the country both above and below the city of Sacramento, the flood extending in many places like an immense sea over the whole breadth of the valley. The course of the river was indicated only by the trees and shrubbery with which the banks were covered. A great number of horses and cattle were swept away by the flood and drowned. The wood-cutters and charcoal-burners on the banks of the river were obliged to climb into trees in order to save their lives. On the night of January 9th the city of Sacramento was entirely submerged, and remained under water for several days. The streets in which the principal business operations were conducted were swept completely through by the raging torrent. Every description of merchandise was borne away in the mighty rush. Boats navigated the streets, taking passengers from the second stories of the dwelling-houses. The ridge of high land in the rear of the city was studded with tents, and man and beast, seeking safety in flight, were crowded together in dire confusion. Suttersville was overflowed. The ranches back of the river suffered the same fate. A large amount of property was destroyed by this inundation, but it is believed that no lives were lost.

In the month of March, several expeditions were fitted out from San Francisco for the purpose of exploring the coast of Trinidad Bay, situated at about the forty-first degree of north latitude. The entrance to this bay, after a good deal of difficulty, was at length discovered. It was found to be five miles in length, though not much more than half a mile in width. The river empties it at the head of the bay, being about forty yards wide at the mouth. The harbor is regarded as the finest on the California coast, with the exception of San Francisco and San Diego, being protected from the north and west by a high, bold headland, and with a good anchorage in every part of the bay within a quarter of a mile from the shore. This bay has since become the seat of numerous settlements.

Another noble Bay, which has received the name of Humboldt Harbor, was discovered by Capt. Ottinger of the U. S. Revenue Marine service in the month of March. This is in lat. 40° 45', being eighteen miles long and from two to five miles wide. The shores are surrounded with beautiful land, and excellent timber abounds in the vicinity.

A good deal of trouble has been experienced from the incursions of the Indians in the vicinity of the Colorado, Humboldt harbor, Trinidad bay, and the Sacramento mines. A large body of Indians at Clear lake was slaughtered in May by a detachment of the U. S. garrisons at Sonora and Bernicia. Eleven Americans were massacred by the Yuba Indians at the crossing of the Colorado in the month of April.

The attempt to collect the tax of twenty dollars a month imposed on foreign miners was met with decided hostility by the Mexican and Chilian population.

In various places rich veins of gold imbedded in quartz have been discovered, which promise to yield an abundant harvest to the enterprising miner. Some veins have been found not less than thirty feet in width, producing a dollar's worth of gold to an ounce of rock.

The emigrants to California by the overland route have been exposed to incredible sufferings from famine and disease. The number at one time on the plains has been from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand souls, not one half of whom were able to reach the place of their destination without being exposed to the greatest hardships. Almost every party was obliged to be put on short allowance. The roads were lined with the bodies of dead animals, which had either perished from exhaustion or had been slaughtered for food and partly consumed. Many emigrants who had lost their animals packed their scanty supplies on their back and attempted to continue the perilous journey. The women and children lagged in the rear, many of whom found a grave on the desert plains. Great sympathy was excited for the condition of the emigrants in the cities of California; public meetings were held to procure means for their relief; and by the prompt and energetic action of charitable individuals many lives were no doubt preserved.

A serious disturbance occurred during the month of August in the city of Sacramento, growing out of the disputes between the squatters and landholders. An armed body of the squatters proceeded through the streets of the city, and a collision ensuing between them and the authorities, several persons

were shot and some mortally wounded. The city was placed under martial law and it was several days before tranquillity was restored.

The intelligence of the reception of California into the Union was welcomed at San Francisco with expressions of universal enthusiasm. The steamer which bore the tidings was decked with flags and streamers of all nations, with a piece of canvass extending from fore to mainmast inscribed with the words "California is admitted." The salvos of artillery and the waving of flags soon spread the joyful news to every part of the city. All classes of the inhabitants shared the general hilarity; and with exchanges of mutual congratulations exulted in the accession of California as the thirty-first state of the Federal Union. A more formal celebration of this event took place on the 29th of October, in which the citizens generally participated with patriotic joy. A procession was formed in honor of the occasion, salutes were fired, banners displayed, an oration pronounced, a national ode sung, and the festivities closed with a ball and supper.

A terrible disaster was occasioned at San Francisco on the 29th of October by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Sagamore. A large number of passengers were on board, of whom from seventy-five to a hundred, it is supposed, lost their lives. The cholera broke out at San Francisco in the month of October and spread to different parts of the city.

From estimates predicated on a portion of the mining districts, from which at least two thirds of all the gold obtained from the mines of California has been taken, it would appear that the whole amount realized during the past spring and summer is \$30,240,000 as the product of the labor of 57,000 persons, averaging about six dollars per day to each person for five months.

The present condition of California may be regarded as rich in hope and promise. The mines continue to yield their golden tribute to the arm of strenuous industry without stint or failure. New sources of the precious metal are constantly brought to light. Society is rapidly assuming a regular shape. The love of adventure, the thirst for gain, the desire of change, and the promptings of an aspiring ambition, are crowding the region of golden sands with the sturdy pioneers of civilization from all quarters of the globe. Under the benignant influence of a republican government, protected from the withering curse of slavery, and guaranteed the enjoyment of rational liberty, this latest-born child of our cherished Union can not fail to stride forward with the steps of a healthy giant to the maturity of its strength and the flush of consummate manhood.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NICARAGUA, AND THE OCEAN SHIP-CANAL.

WHAT is now the Republic of Nicaragua was formerly a province of the Spanish Vice-Royalty, or, as it was sometimes called, the Kingdom of Guatemala. The remaining provinces of the Vice-Royalty were Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras, on the north; and Costa Rica upon the south. The city of Guatemala, in the province first named, was the seat of the Vice-Regal court; while Leon, in Nicaragua, was the seat of a subordinate establishment, at the head of which was a Governor-Intendant. Columbus discovered Central America in 1502, and coasted along nearly its entire eastern shore from Cape Honduras to Chiriqui Lagoon. In 1524 Cortez despatched one of his Lieutenants, the famous Pedro Alvarado, to conquer the aboriginal nations of the country, the fame of whose power and riches had penetrated into the heart of Mexico. He entered the country from the north, and established a colony in Guatemala. Two years previously, however, Gil Gonzales de Avila (in 1522), sailing from Panama, with a band of armed adherents, entered Nicaragua from the south. He was well received, but was too weak to attempt a conquest of the country. He was followed by Cordova and others, who reduced the Indians, and founded the cities of Granada and Leon. In 1529 Captain Diego Machuca explored Lake Nicaragua, and went down the river San Juan (one of the rapids of which still bears his name) to the ocean, at the point where now stands the town of San Juan de Nicaragua. Machuca proposed to found a colony here, and it is believed did make the attempt, but was interrupted by Robles, then commandant at Nombre de Dios, who also meditated the same enterprise. These facts are mentioned here as showing the absurdity of the claim to that port recently put forward by the British Government.

On the 15th of September, 1821, the provinces of the Vice-Royalty of Guatemala declared their independence of Spain, and a general Congress was called to meet in the month

of March following. Meantime the several provinces proceeded to organize local or State Governments, following very closely the example of the United States. The meeting of the Congress did not take place at the time proposed, in consequence of the intrigues of the Aristocratic party, since called *Serviles*, who sought the aid of the ephemeral Mexican Emperor, Iturbide, to procure the aggregation of Central America to his broad dominion. A Mexican army was sent to enforce the union, but was dispersed, chiefly by the forces of the little State of San Salvador, which has always been distinguished for its sturdy republicanism, and which, on this occasion, formally decreed its own annexation to the United States. It does not appear that any notice was taken of this step by our Government. After the expulsion of the Mexican troops, and the defeat of the Aristocrats, the delegates of the several provinces or States met in General Congress, and adopted a Constitution of Union, under the name of the "Republic of Central America." This Constitution endured until 1838, when, in consequence of dissensions in and between the States, industriously fomented by British agents, it was dissolved, and the five States again severally assumed their sovereign character. The three States of the centre, however, viz., San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, the strongholds of the Liberal or Republican party, have, since the dissolution, kept up relations more or less intimate, and have recently agreed upon a plan of Union, under the old National denomination. The States of Guatemala and Costa Rica are actual dictatorships, although claiming to be republican. The first is controlled by the Indian General Carrera, and the latter by monarchical refugees from South America.

Geographically, Nicaragua is the largest and most important portion of Central America. It extends from one ocean to the other, and embraces within its borders the great Lakes of Nicaragua and Managua, through which, it is now generally admitted exists

the only feasible route for a Ship-Canal across the continent. Its northern boundary is an irregular line running from the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific, to Cape Gracias a Dios on the Atlantic; and its southern a right line extending from the head of the Gulf of Nicoya, to a point on the Atlantic midway between the mouth of the San Juan and the port of Matina, in Costa Rica. It has a diversified surface, and a soil of unbounded fertility. The great basin of the lakes consists of plains and undulating slopes, relieved by high and steep volcanic cones, in which may be found all the productions of the tropics in the greatest abundance. The northern departments, called Segovia and Chontales, are more elevated and mountainous, abounding in minerals, producing many of the fruits of the temperate zone, and having an atmosphere comparatively cool and bracing. The Atlantic coast, or what is sometimes called the Mosquito Shore, is generally low, and the rain falling during the entire year, it is hot and less salubrious than other portions of the State. It is very sparsely inhabited by Indians of the Chirib stock, runaway Negroes from the West India islands, and a squalid brood, a mixture of both. The principal, we may almost say the entire population of Nicaragua, is situated upon the Pacific slope. Here the soil is not only fertile and easily cultivated, but the climate is favorably modified by a variety of causes. There are two seasons, called the wet and the dry: the former commencing about the middle of May, and lasting until the middle of November. During the rest of the year scarcely any rain falls. The temperature is very equable, averaging about 82° of Fahrenheit. There is probably no equal extent of country under the tropics more salubrious, or possessing a more delightful climate.

The State is divided into five departments, and has an aggregate population of not far from 250,000, residing chiefly in the towns. The principal city is Leon, which is the seat of Government (although the Legislative Chambers meet at Managua), and has a population of from 25,000 to 30,000. The second in size is Masaya, which is essentially an Indian town, remarkable for its manufactures;

and the third Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, through which a great part of the trade of the country, *via* Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan, is conducted. It has about 12,000 inhabitants. Managua and Nicaragua (or Rivas) are both considerable places. The most important port on the Pacific is that of Realejo, between which and San Francisco a valuable trade is springing up. Indeed, it is very evident that Central America must be to California and Oregon what the West Indies have hitherto been to our Confederacy. Sugar, cotton, coffee, cacao, rice, indigo, tobacco, maize—in short, all the staples and fruits of the tropics—are produced in Nicaragua in the greatest abundance and perfection. There are a large number of cattle-estates in the country; and hides, with indigo, coffee, and Brazil-wood, form the principal articles of export.

The Constitution of Nicaragua is exceedingly liberal, and the best feeling toward the United States pervades all classes of the people from the highest to the lowest. They are kind and hospitable. The Government consists of a Supreme Director, elected by the people bi-annually, and the Legislative Chambers, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate,—the latter elected for two years, the former for one. The officers of state are now—

DON NORBERTO RAMERIZ.....*Supreme Director.*
 " SEBASTIAN SALINAS.....*Sect. of For. Affairs.*
 " PABLO BUITRAGO.....*Secretary of War.*
 " NARCISO CHARVARRI.....*Sec'y of Finances.*
 " JOSE TRINIDAD MUNOZ.....*General-in-Chief.*

The first Executive officer of San Salvador and of Honduras is styled President. The President of the former is DON DOROTEO VASCONCELOS; of the latter, DON JUAN LINDO.

Since the acquisition of California, the project of opening a Ship-Canal through Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, *via* the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, has not only been renewed, but invested with an immediate and practical importance. A great number of contracts had previously been made for constructing such a work, but nothing was effected under them. General Taylor, upon his election to the Presidency, was deeply impressed with the importance of facilitating communication between our Atlantic and Pacific territories; and one of

the first acts of his administration was to send a Special Minister to Nicaragua (Mr. E. G. Squier), empowered to agree with that State for the extension of the protection of both countries to any Company of American citizens which should contract, in good faith, to construct the proposed Canal. Such a contract was entered into by a New-York Company, styled "The American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," on the 27th of August, 1849; and on the 2d of September following Mr. Squier signed a treaty with the plenipotentiaries of Nicaragua (ratified by the Government of that State on the 27th of the same month), which provided for the neutrality and protection of the Canal. It also provided for the free transit forever of the citizens of the United States and their property through the territories of Nicaragua, for the entire freedom of all the ports of the country, and for extending the same liberal concessions to all nations which should enter into the same treaty stipulations. This treaty was approved by General Taylor, and sent in to the Senate for ratification; but has not yet (December 3, 1850) been acted upon by that body. Subsequently, a treaty was negotiated by Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Henry Bulwer, Minister of Great Britain, providing for extending the protection of both countries over any route of communication which may be opened across the continent, and also for the abandonment of British territorial pretensions, and the withdrawal of the British establishments, on the coast of Central America.

The British pretensions consist in an alleged protectorate over a mixed brood of Indians and Negroes, which have maintained a miserable existence on that part of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua bearing the geographical designation of the "Mosquito Shore," and whom, it is claimed by the British Government, are entitled to be considered as a sovereign people. They have, however, no written languages, no religion, no laws—not a single feature to elevate them above the lowest order of savages. Under the pretense above indicated, the agents of Great Britain have undertaken to fix the limits of the suppositious Mosquito Kingdom, as including the entire coast from Cape Honduras to the boundary of New-Granada, a line of more than 800 miles, and extending inward indefinitely. This preposterous claim, of course, takes in the mouth of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, the only possible Atlantic terminus of the proposed Canal. This port, which, as we have seen, was occupied by the Spaniards as early as 1529, and which was subsequently, by royal decree, made a port of entry, and fortified by the Spanish Government, and afterward captured from

the Royal forces by the Republican army of Nicaragua, peaceably occupied by the people of that State, and, as a part of Nicaragua, blockaded by the English in 1844—this port was wrested from the Nicaraguans in January, 1848, by a British force under the command of Captain G. C. Loch, of H. B. Majesty's ship "Alarm," and has since been occupied by English authorities, under the pretense of belonging to the so-called Mosquito Kingdom. It has not been surrendered to Nicaragua, nor has it been formally ascertained that British assumptions have been in any degree relaxed in consequence of our treaty with England above referred to; but we are reliably assured that they have been, and that the British occupation will soon be abandoned.

Previous to 1763, Great Britain made some pretensions upon the Mosquito Shore,—not, however, as protector of any Indian tribes, but in absolute sovereignty. These were sweepingly disposed of by the treaties of 1763, 1763, and 1786, between Great Britain and Spain, in which the former agrees not only to evacuate the Mosquito Shore, but to withdraw her protection from her own subjects who should be so "daring as to presume" to remain there, or "to obstruct the entire evacuation agreed upon by His Britannic Majesty."

The length of the proposed line of water communication through Nicaragua is estimated by Mr. Squier, in his report to the Department of State, at 313 miles, as follows:

Length of the River San Juan.....	90 miles.
Part of Lake Nicaragua to be traversed.....	110 do.
Length of Rio Tipitapa.....	18 do.
Length of Lake Managua.....	50 do.
From Lake to Realejo.....	45 do.
Total.....	313 miles.

From this must be deducted 25 miles, in case the line is terminated at the port of Tamarinda. In case it should terminate in the Gulf of Fonseca, it is possible it would not be many miles longer than to Realejo. The extent of actual canalization, therefore, would be, to Realejo, 120 to 140 miles; to Tamarinda, 90 to 110; to Fonseca, 100 to 120.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn that the engineer of the Company has discovered and surveyed a most favorable route from the lake to the Pacific, passing near the city of Nicaragua, and avoiding altogether the Lake Managua and the outlet thereof. This route is only *twelve miles* from Lake to Ocean, and requires a cutting of but sixty-eight feet at the highest to cause the water of Nicaragua to mingle with that of the Pacific. The adoption of this route will decidedly shorten the Ship-Canal, and expedite the passage of vessels from sea to sea. We trust it will soon be accomplished.

RAILROADS IN THE U. STATES.

Rate per Mile is given to the thousandth part of a cent.

Name of Road.	Length.	Fare.	Ra.	Mile.
Ibany and Schenectady.....	17	\$0 50	2,941	
Androscoggin and Kennebec.....	82	2 25	2,743	
Annapolis Branch.....	36	1 62	4,156	
Appomattox.....	10	0 58	5,006	
Arhens Branch.....	40	1 20	3,000	
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.....	47	1 40	2,978	
Attica and Buffalo.....	31	0 90	2,903	
Auburn and Rochester.....	78	2 50	3,205	
Auburn and Syracuse.....	26	0 80	3,767	
Baltimore and Ohio.....	179	7 00	3,910	
Bangor and Piscataqua.....	12	0 38	3,166	
Bath Branch.....	9	0 25	2,777	
Boston, Concord, and Montreal.....	51	1 55	3,039	
Boston and Lowell.....	26	0 55	2,115	
Boston and Maine.....	111	2 00	1,810	
Boston and Providence.....	43	1 25	2,906	
Boston and Worcester.....	45	1 15	2,555	
Bridgewater Branch.....	7	0 25	3,571	
Bristol Branch.....	13	0 35	3,692	
Brookline Branch.....	14	0 10	6,666	
Buckfield Branch.....	12	0 35	2,916	
Buffalo and Niagara Falls.....	22	0 75	3,409	
Banal.....	32	1 00	3,125	
Barnes and Amboy.....	90	3 00	3,333	
Bape Cod Branch.....	28	0 90	3,214	
Central Georgia.....	191	5 75	3,010	
Central Virginia.....	71	3 06	5,154	
Chemung.....	21	0 50	2,380	
Cheshire.....	54	1 65	3,055	
Chicopee Falls Branch.....	54	0 124	2,272	
Clinton and Port Hudson.....	24	1 00	4,166	
Cocheco.....	18	0 50	2,777	
Columbia and Philadelphia.....	82	2 87	3,500	
Comack Branch.....	4	0 10	2,500	
Concord.....	35	0 80	2,285	
Concord and Claremont.....	18	0 65	6,611	
Connecticut & Passumpsic Riv.....	40	1 25	3,102	
Connecticut River.....	60	1 75	2,916	
Contoocook Valley.....	14	0 45	3,214	
Corning and Blossburg.....	40	1 50	5,750	
Camden Branch.....	57	2 25	3,947	
Cumberland Valley.....	56	2 12	3,785	
Dedham Branch.....	94	0 25	2,631	
Dorchester and Milton Branch.....	8	0 25	3,125	
Eastern.....	54	1 50	2,777	
Erie.....	301	6 15	2,043	
Erie and Calamazoo.....	33	1 00	3,030	
Essex.....	21	0 60	2,857	
Fall River.....	64	1 35	2,500	
Fitchburg.....	50	1 30	2,600	
Fitchburg and Worcester.....	26	0 75	2,884	
Franklin.....	22	1 00	4,545	
Galena and Chicago.....	42	1 25	2,976	
Georgia.....	171	5 00	2,923	
Germantown Branch.....	6	0 15	2,500	
Gloucester Branch.....	14	0 45	3,214	
Great Falls and Conway.....	9	0 20	2,222	
Greenville and Roanoke.....	21	0 50	2,380	
Harlem.....	90	1 65	1,662	
Harvard Branch.....	3	0 15	5,806	
Housatonic.....	96	3 00	3,064	
Hudson River.....	75	1 09	1,333	
Hudson and Berkshire.....	33	1 00	3,030	
Hartford, Providence, & Fishk.....	31	0 87	2,806	
Lewistown.....	34	0 22	6,600	
Lexington and Ohio.....	28	1 00	3,571	
Lexington & W. Cambridge B.....	8	0 30	3,750	
Little Miami.....	84	2 40	2,976	
Lockport and Niagara Falls.....	24	0 75	3,125	
Long Island.....	95	2 00	2,105	
Lowell and Lawrence.....	13	0 35	2,691	
Mad River and Erie.....	134	4 50	3,353	
Madison and Indianapolis.....	86	2 50	2,906	
Manchester and Lawrence.....	28	0 85	2,500	
Manfield and Sandusky.....	56	1 60	2,678	
Marblehead Branch.....	4	0 10	2,500	
Marblehead Gulf.....	27	0 50	1,651	

Name of Road.	Length.	Fare.	Ra.	Mile.
Michigan Central.....	218	6 50	2,982	
Michigan Southern.....	70	2 00	2,857	
Milbury and Milford Branches.....	17	0 45	2,647	
Milbebury & L. Ponchartraine.....	54	0 15	2,727	
Montreal and Lachine.....	8	0 37	4,625	
Montgomery and West Point.....	68	3 50	5,147	
Morris and Essex.....	45	1 25	2,777	
Nashua and Lowell.....	15	0 35	2,833	
Naugatuck.....	62	1 50	2,419	
New Bedford and Taunton.....	31	0 90	2,943	
Newburgh Branch.....	19	0 45	2,568	
New Hampshire Central.....	10	0 30	3,000	
N. Haven, Hartford & Sp'ng'd.....	62	1 75	2,822	
New Jersey.....	31	0 50	1,612	
New Jersey Central.....	50	1 00	2,000	
N. London, Willimantic & Palm.....	49	1 25	2,604	
Newton Branch.....	12	0 30	2,500	
New York and New Haven.....	76	1 50	1,966	
Norfolk County.....	35	1 00	2,837	
Northern.....	60	2 00	2,898	
Norwich and Worcester.....	66	1 75	2,651	
Old Colony.....	37	1 12	3,027	
Oswego and Syracuse.....	35	1 00	2,857	
Pennsylvania.....	97	3 40	3,505	
Peterborough and Shirley.....	12	0 30	2,500	
Petersburgh.....	68	1 50	2,380	
Pittsfield and North Adams.....	20	0 60	3,000	
Phil. Germantown, & Norrist'n.....	17	0 40	2,352	
Philad. Wilmington, & Baltim.....	98	3 00	3,061	
Philadel. and Trenton Branch.....	30	0 75	2,500	
Pontiac.....	25	1 00	4,000	
Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth.....	51	1 42	2,784	
Portland and Kennebec.....	54	1 00	2,941	
Portsmouth and Concord.....	18	0 50	2,777	
Potomac.....	32	2 00	6,250	
Providence and Worcester.....	43	1 30	3,023	
Ramapo and Paterson.....	38	0 62	1,878	
Raleigh.....	87	4 00	4,587	
Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	32	1 00	3,125	
Richmond, Fred'k's, & Portm.....	75	3 50	4,666	
Richmond and Petersburg.....	22	1 00	4,545	
Rutland and Burlington.....	120	3 60	3,000	
Saratoga and Washington.....	41	1 50	3,652	
Salisbury Branch.....	3	0 10	3,333	
Saxtonville Branch.....	5	0 12	2,400	
Reading.....	92	3 50	3,804	
Schenectady and Saratoga.....	22	0 75	3,409	
Schenectady and Utica.....	78	2 25	3,884	
South Carolina.....	136	5 00	3,676	
South Shore.....	12	0 35	2,918	
Stonington.....	50	1 50	3,000	
Stony Brook.....	17	0 40	2,382	
Stoughton Branch.....	18	0 50	2,777	
St. Lawrence and Champlain.....	15	1 00	6,666	
Sullivan.....	25	0 75	3,000	
Susquehanna and Baltimore.....	75	2 12	2,828	
Tonawanda.....	43	1 30	3,023	
Troy and Greenbush.....	6	0 15	2,500	
Troy and Schenectady.....	30	0 50	2,500	
Utica and Syracuse.....	58	1 50	2,885	
Vicksb'g, Jackson, & Brandon.....	60	2 75	4,585	
Vermont Central.....	117	3 40	2,905	
Vermont and Massachusetts.....	69	1 75	2,556	
Washington Branch.....	40	1 00	4,000	
Watertown Branch.....	6	0 30	5,800	
Weldon and Wilmington.....	162	5 00	2,500	
Western.....	200	5 00	2,500	
Western and Atlantic.....	140	4 20	3,600	
Westchester and Philadelphia.....	32	1 00	3,125	
Westminster Branch.....	17	0 45	2,847	
West Feliciana.....	28	1 50	5,769	
West Stockbridge & Pittsfield.....	25	0 75	3,000	
Woburn Branch.....	10	0 30	3,000	
Worcester and Nashua.....	45	1 25	2,777	

151 Railroads..... 72544 219 984 3,062

Columbia Branch, Macon and Western, Orleans and Carrollton, Seaboard and Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Atlantic, Susquehanna and Ithaca, Wilton, Xenia and Columbus, and Middletown Branch railroads, are not included in the above, for want of returns of the fare charged.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Gov. 1850.	Pres. 1848.	Pres. 1844.
Co's. Crosby, Hub. T. W. T. A. T. Case. V. B. Chay. Polk.		
Aroostook... 664 881 18.. 431 864 106.. 398 907		
Cumberland... 4623 6111 1243.. 4797 5889 1745.. 4483 6367		
Franklin... 910 1673 608.. 695 1460 813.. 1374 1743		
Hancock... 1723 2025 138.. 2132 2321 247.. 1938 2697		
Kennebec... 4030 3091 873.. 8056 2634 1657.. 6393 3535		
Lincoln... 4555 4652 433.. 5316 4670 967.. 4526 5354		
Oxford... 1509 4214 707.. 1529 3605 1306.. 1887 4395		
Penobscot... 3562 5136 782.. 3973 4646 1660.. 3376 4895		
Piscataquis 911 1174 307.. 937 1168 432.. 1074 1136		
Somerset... 2651 3282 601.. 2453 3086 1021.. 2849 5530		
Waldo... 1777 3755 605.. 1816 3596 1134.. 1826 4661		
Washington... 2193 2383 292.. 2505 2485 456.. 2239 2827		
York... 3011 3964 646.. 3466 4637 844.. 3216 5117		

TOTALS.

1850, Crosby, W. 32,308. Hubbard, O. 41,520. Talbot, F. S. 7,952.	
1848, Taylor... 35,276. Case... 40,206. V. Buren... 12,178.	
1844, Clay... 34,619. Polk... 45,964. Birney... 4,862.	

- Dist. CONGRESS.—1850.**
 I. York County and 21 towns, &c., in Oxford.
 Moses M'Donald, Opp. 5173; elected—plurality 490;
 N. D. Appleton, W., 4685; M. Sweet, F. S., 530; Sc'g 48.
 II. Cumberland County.
 John Appleton, Opp. 5943; elected—maj. over all 99.
 W. F. Fessenden, W. and F. S., 5893; Sc'g 11. F. Fessenden.
 III. Kennebec (except town of Greene) and Franklin Co's.
 Robert Goodenow, W., 4531; elected—plurality 131;
 Lot M. Morrill, Opp. 4739; Seth May, F. S., 1374; Sc'g 4.
 IV. Lincoln Co., Oxford Co. (except 21 t.), and L. of Greene.
 Charles Andrews, Opp. 6718; elected—plurality 66.
 Isaac Reed, W., 6652; Alfred Pierce, F. S., 183; Sc'g 6.
 V. Waldo (except town of Vinalhaven) and Somerset Co's.
 Ephraim K. Smart, Opp. 5811; elected—maj. over all 564;
 Theophilus Cushing, W., 5395; Scattering 62.
 VI. Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties.
 Israel Washburn, Jr., W., 5413; elected—plurality 1716;
 Strickland, Opp. 3296; Stetson, Opp. not a cand. 2554; Sc. 32.
 VII. Aroostook, Hancock, and Washington Co's, and Vinalhaven.
 Thomas J. D. Fuller, Opp. 4513; elected—plurality 185;
 Jas. B. Pike, W., 4629; S. C. Foster, F. S. 716; Sc'g 88.

VERMONT.

Gov.—1850.	Pres.—1848.	Pres.—1844.
Co's. Will'ms, Peck, E. B. T. A. T. Case. V. B. Case. Clay. Polk.		
Addington... 2436 953 163.. 2658 1635 319.. 2527 772		
Bennington... 1845 1304 245.. 1559 616 1150.. 1686 1470		
Caledonia... 1803 2096 73.. 1367 888 1158.. 1762 1730		
Chittenden... 1572 1332 610.. 1763 1616 671.. 1924 1444		
Faerx... 421 406 3.. 370 42 394.. 392 331		
Franklin... 1721 983 935.. 1496 194 691.. 1873 1433		
Grand Isle... 304 35 306.. 311 104 130.. 339 165		
Lamoille... 423 483 664.. 229 754 474.. 469 769		
Orange... 1311 2657 139.. 1780 1308 1474.. 2076 1910		
Oxford... 1308 1159 119.. 1056 636 562.. 1192 833		
Rutland... 9920 1176 495.. 1911 1377 744.. 3584 678		
Washington... 1623 3274 150.. 1398 1106 1093.. 1650 9865		
Windham... 2408 1116 683.. 2648 1443 608.. 2643 1703		
Windsor... 3514 2246 69.. 3666 1908 1103.. 4609 1643		

TOTALS.

1850, Williams, W., 24,809 '48, Taylor, 33,123 '44, Clay 26,770	
Peck, Reg. Opp. 19,289 V. B., 13,837 Polk 18,041	
Roberts, Hunter, 4,379 Case... 10,948 Birly 3,954	

- Dist. CONGRESS.—1850.**
 I. Bennington, Rutland, and Windham Counties.
 A. L. Miner, W. 4399; A. P. Lyman, W. 4126;
 D. Roberts, Jr., Opp., 2,889; M. Clark, "Opp." 431; Sc. 34.
 [*Second trial—Miner elected by plurality. No choice at first trial; vote: M. 3,668; L. 3,726; R. 3,283; C. 1,218; Sc. 22.]
 II. Orange and Windsor Counties.
 William Heward, W. 5692; elected—maj. over all 1,062;
 Jefferson P. Kidder, Opp., 4,384; Scattering 206.
 III. Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Grand Isle Co's.
 James Meacham, W., 5,345; elected—maj. over all 2,360;
 Beardsley, Opp., 2,960; Harrington, "Opp." 1,521; Sc. 96.
 IV. Caledonia, Essex, Lamoille, Orleans, and Washington Co's.
 Thos. Bartlett, Jr., Opp. 7,009; elected—maj. over all 1,241;
 B. N. Davis, W. 6,014; Willard, "Opp." 640; Sc. 114.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov.—1850.	Pres.—1848.	Pres.—1844.
Co's. Briggs, Bout. L. P. A. T. Case. V. B. Clay. Polk.		
Barnstable... 359 707 340.. 2015 802 518.. 2290 1416		
Berkshire... 3510 3162 516.. 3649 2347 1549.. 3666 3585		
Bristol... 3893 2370 1677.. 4840 2170 2832.. 4879 4901		
Dukes... 187 151 31.. 240 133 81.. 302 246		
Essex... 8777 5490 3741.. 8655 4678 6020.. 8415 6399		
Franklin... 2585 1867 1173.. 2132 1549 1645.. 3728 2047		
Hampden... 3507 3400 664.. 3306 2461 1284.. 3416 3573		
Hampshire... 3493 1274 1298.. 3855 1070 9606.. 3725 1606		
Middlesex... 9445 7080 4284.. 4954 6820 6964.. 19581 9144		
Nantucket... 306 68 127.. 444 89 459.. 633 257		
Norfolk... 4640 2271 2706.. 4739 2451 3538.. 6217 4277		
Plymouth... 3335 1713 2492.. 3568 1847 3189.. 4449 3315		
Suffolk... 6447 2138 1251.. 4895 3173 2132.. 4778 4650		
Worcester... 6377 5105 7295.. 5827 5086 5343.. 9359 7562		

* Totals official. TOTALS.

1850—Briggs... 67,159; Boutwell... 36,816; Phillips... 27,762.	
1848—... 64,000; ... 31,436; ... 38,247.	
1844—Taylor... 61,070; Case... 35,381; V. Buren... 32,054.	
1844—Clay... 67,712; Polk... 83,470; Birney... 10,989.	

LEGISLATURE for 1851.

SENATE (full, will be): Wings 13; Constitution (Opp. & F. S.) 27.
 HOUSE: W. 1773; Opp. (inc. F. S. & Constitution) 220; no choice 42.

* CONGRESS.—1850.

- I. City of Boston (Suffolk County).
 William Appleton, W., 5639; elected—maj. over all 2782;
 J. T. Heard, Opp., 1855; B. B. Mussey, F. S., 1167; Sc'g 35.
 II. 2 towns in Suffolk Co., 16 in Essex, and 7½ in Middlesex.
 Charles W. Upham, W. 582; no choice—wants 769;
 R. Rantoul, Jr., Opp., 4364; S. K. Sewall, F. S. 2979; Sc. 49.
 III. 14 towns in Essex Co., and 11 in Middlesex.
 James H. Duane, W. 6089; no choice—wants 148;
 R. B. Brown, Opp., 3753; Higginson, F. S. 2496; Sc'g 135.
 IV. 26½ towns in Middlesex Co., and 14 in Worcester.
 Benjamin Thompson, W., 5626; no choice—wants 1551;
 J. G. Palfrey, F. S., 4970; Frothingham, Opp., 3742; Sc. 14.
 V. 42 towns in Worcester County.
 Charles Allen, F. S., 5799; no choice—wants 1356;
 L. M. Barton, W., 4317; J. S. C. Knowlton, Opp., 4175; Sc. 21.
 VI. 15 t. in Franklin Co., 14 in Hamp., 13 in Hampshire, 2 in Worcester.
 George T. Davis, W. 6975; no choice—wants 503;
 C. W. Chapin, Opp., 5329; Huntington, F. S. 2311; Sc'g 39.
 VII. Berkshire Co., 11 t. Franklin, 6 in Hamp., 10 Hampshire.
 John Z. Goodrich, W. 5599; no choice—wants 622;
 Bishop, Opp., 5449; Hayden, F. S., 237; Rockwell, W., 267.
 VIII. Norfolk Co., 5 t. in Middlesex, and 4 in Plymouth.
 Horace Mann, F. S. 774; elected—maj. over all 116;
 S. H. Walley, W., 4374; E. K. Whitaker, Opp., 2362; Sc. 50.
 IX. 16 towns in Bristol Co., and 45 in Plymouth.
 Otis Fowler, F. S. 6800; elected—maj. over all 2330;
 Little, Opp., 3047; Atwood 301; Baylies, W., 147; Sc'g 36.
 X. Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket Cos., 3 t. Bristol, 2 Plymouth.
 Zeno Scudder, W. 2900; no choice—wants 193;
 Fessenden, Opp., 1624; Hart, F. S., 1054; Fisher, W., 504.
 *Including vote of towns not included in official count.

CONNECTICUT.

Gov.—1850.	Pres.—1848.	Pres.—1844.
Co's. Foster, Sym'r, Boyd, T. A. T. Case. V. B. Clay. Polk.		
Fairfield... 4326 4248 171.. 5038 4004 462.. 5368 4599		
Hartford... 5551 6183 361.. 6080 5245 810.. 6259 5624		
Litchfield... 3940 3999 521.. 3918 3574 800.. 4688 4335		
Middlesex... 1969 2420 190.. 2136 2152 361.. 2324 2354		
New Haven... 4909 4728 445.. 5273 4516 806.. 5546 4796		
New London... 3530 3516 427.. 4020 3241 776.. 4081 3709		
Tolland... 1807 1809 179.. 1665 1613 191.. 1564 1950		
Windham... 2267 2119 670.. 2266 2262 799.. 2620 2544		
1844, Bruce, W., 142; H., 287; L., 368; M., 130; N. H., 229; N. L., 304; T., 120; W., 383; Total... 1943		

TOTALS.

1850, Foster, W., 28,209; Seymour, 29,922; Boyd, F. S., 37,777	
1849, Trumbull, 37,800; Seymour, 26,106; Niles... 5,500	
1848, Taylor... 30,314; Case... 27,046; V. B. B. 5,020	
1844, Clay... 32,830; Polk... 29,841; Birney... 1,943	

(SEE last page for New Hampshire and Rhode Island.)

NEW YORK.

1850—CONGRESS.—1848.

Dist. & Co's	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	V. B.	Cass.
I. Rose.	Floyd.	King.	Jones.	Brown.	
Queens.....1780	2004	2235	1011	1285	
Suffolk.....1881	2121	2102	1440	1067	
Total.....3661	4125	4337	2457	2332	
II. Bowne.	Bogardus.	Boken.	Crooke.	MerEAU.	
Kings.....6771	5657	7143	971	4877	
Richmond.....957	771	1025	116	935	
Total.....7728	6428	8168	1087	5812	
1850, Crooke, Opp., 693; Ludlow, Opp., 30.					
III. Bowen.	Hart.	Pbenix.	Smith.	Hart.	
N.Y.—W'd I.. 47	742	1011	111	741	
II.. 117	385	604	81	399	
III.. 738	489	1704	169	569	
IV.. 220	1283	741	198	1145	
V.. 433	780	1541	234	914	
Total.....1755	3679	5601	793	3788	
1850, Rodman, W., 572, 354, 540, 206, 699; total, 2164.					
IV. Haws.	Marsh.	Underhill.	Hecker.	MacLay.	
Ward VI.. 389	488	623	107	681	
VII.. 1506	1247	2127	314	1178	
X.. 1243	1116	1544	369	1100	
XIII.. 1017	973	1335	245	945	
Total.....4155	3824	5649	1035	3904	
50, M'Grath, Op., 541 in 6th w'd. '48, Foote, Cass, 944 in Dis.					
V. Briggs.	Arctular.	Briggs.	Spencer.	Walsh.	
Ward VIII.. 1783	1383	2133	500	855	
IX.. 2023	1479	2599	659	649	
XIV.. 638	1302	895	317	1261	
Total.....4444	4114	5627	1476	2765	
1848, Hasbrouck, Cass, 629, 850, 1323; total, 1602.					
VI. Brooks.	Cochran.	Brooks.	Field.	Law.	
Ward XI.. 1035	1230	1651	287	1731	
XII.. 363	399	890	91	806	
XV.. 1551	457	2007	363	557	
XVI.. 1579	1590	1925	542	1479	
XVII.. 1686	1446	1996	451	1540	
XVIII.. 1393	865	1240	509	863	
XIX.. 745	707	with 12th Ward.			
Total.....8337	6724	9709	2042	6976	
1850, Blunt, W'g, 219. 1848, Moore, W'g, 42.					
VII. Gurnee.	Stevens.	Nelson.	J.C. B'v's.	M.C. B't's	
Rockland.... 815	1191	845	493	975	
Westchester.. 3557	3860	4103	1321	2158	
Total.....4372	4851	4943	1754	3133	
VIII. Cruger.	Dean.	Hall'w'y.	Bailey.	Gu Nua.	
Dutchess.... 5112	5063	5512	1267	3288	
Putnam..... 830	1155	789	414	1045	
Total.....5942	6218	6301	1681	4365	
IX. McKissack.	Murray.	McKis'k.	Curtis.	Wood'rd.	
Orange..... 3732	3995	4214	1368	3229	
Sullivan..... 1781	1815	1662	486	1498	
Total.....5563	5810	5878	1874	4667	
X. Sch'maker.	Allaben.	Gould.	Edgerton.	Wheeler.	
Delaware.... 3421	2899	1780	2174	531	
Ulster..... 4430	4236	4487	2369	1422	
Total.....7851	7185	6267	4443	1953	
1848, Fitch, Anti-Rent, 3243 in Del., 770 in Ulster—3013.					
XI. Cowles.	Suth'rd's.	Silver's.	Beckmann.	Olney.	
Columbia.... 3413	3791	3816	2288	2107	
Greene..... 2527	2381	2805	1165	1786	
Total.....5940	6672	6621	3453	3893	
XII. Sage.	Seymour.	Warren.	Reynolds.		
Rensselaer... 5594	5811	5362	6055		
Reynolds, W'g Anti-R., supported by V. B. and Cass men.					
XIII. Schoolcraft.	Cornish.	Sci'te's.	Wood.	Bouton.	
Albany..... 7062	6746	7227	2318	3876	
XIV. Boyd.	Th'p'son.	Andrews.	Culver.	Cattling.	
Essex..... 2286	1656	2562	1159	930	
Washington.. 4000	2759	4496	2007	*1247	
Total.....6236	4415	7088	3166	2186	
*V. Taber.	Russell.	Thurman.	Law'nce.	Hed'ing.	
Clinton..... 2444	1995	1938	1267	1431	
Franklin.... 1708	1805	1356	930	975	
Warren..... 1174	1306	1376	631	1049	
Total.....5324	5506	4870	2923	3455	

XVI. Wells.	Marvin.	White.	Cowan.	Campb'll
*Fulton.....2574	2214	1909	1590	374
Saratoga.....4308	3802	4432	1382	2561
Schenectady.. 1746	1444	1702	410	1124
Total.....8428	7460	8133	3392	4060
XVII. Alexander.	Buel.	Alexan'r.	Nellis.	Sam'ens.
Herkimer.... 3029	3881	2982	3630	257
Montgomery.. 3018	2804	3127	1734	1007
Total.....6047	6885	6109	5564	1264
XVIII. Grant.	King.	Squire.	King.	Dodge.
Lewis.....1544	2106	1282	1254	798
St. Lawrence. 3349	4995	3851	6055	527
Total.....4893	7101	5133	7309	1325
XIX. Clarke.	Ives.	Clarke.	Ives.	Dann.
Jefferson.... 5058	5477	4636	4427	2824
XX. Matteson.	Jenkins.	Matteson.	Mann.	Willi'ms.
Oneida..... 7711	7828	6094	5069	3214
XXI. Chase.	Snow.	Smith.	Ham'nd.	Walden.
Otsego..... 4695	4543	3767	2117	3695
Schoharie.... 2913	3121	2563	670	2041
Total.....7808	7884	6330	2787	6836
XXII. Bennett.	Taylor.	Bennett.	Smith.	Mason.
Broome..... 2828	2449	2508	752	2021
Chenango.... 4335	3445	3613	1449	2637
Tioga..... 2007	2237	1893	638	1716
Total.....9170	8131	8014	2839	6394
XXIII. Williams.	Babcock.	Duer.	Nye.	Crouse.
Madison..... 3352	3491	3959	2617	777
Oswego..... 3784	4032	4148	4267	863
Total.....7136	8433	8107	6884	1640
1850, Wing, Abol., 777. 1848, Garnett, Abol., 178.				
XXIV. Smith.	Jones.	Gott.	Sedg'w'h.	Baldwin.
Onondaga.... 5419	6186	5403	4906	2493
1850, Frye, Abol., 273; Noxon, W., 50; Gott, W., 30.				
XXV. Morgan.	How.	Conger.	Ballard.	Hyde.
Cayuga..... 4993	4880	4571	3946	1007
Cortland.... 2318	2157	2161	1801	863
Total.....7011	7037	6732	5747	1870
XXVI. Walbridge.	Halsey.	Jackson.	Wissner.	Hatha'y.
Chemung.... 2447	2022	1662	2306	839
Tompkins.... 3391	3405	3167	2638	1373
Yates..... 1862	2070	1715	1450	905
Total.....7700	7497	6444	6396	3117
XXVII. Sackett.	Smith.	Sackett.	Bascom.	Bigelow.
Seneca..... 2013	2073	2044	1597	1060
Wayne..... 4292	3741	3801	3663	780
Total.....6305	5814	5845	5260	1620
XXVIII. Schermer'n.	Buchan.	Sch'rhorn.	Selden.	Smith.
Monroe.... 6036	5623	6611	4746	1367
XXIX. Horsford.	Wadsw'h.	Rose.	Garl'gh'se.	Parburt.
Livingston... 3799	2897	3862	2086	858
Ontario..... 3990	2912	3054	2373	1280
Total.....7727	5609	6716	4639	2166
XXX. Church.	Robie.	Rumsey.	Grover.	Angel.
Allegany.... 3237	3055	2838	2229	1102
Steuben.... 4251	* 5313	4444	3709	1890
Total.....7538	6888	7282	5938	2932
XXXI. Martin.	Waite.	Risley.	Colman.	Chaffee.
Cattaraugus.. 2712	2653	2603	1532	1746
Chautauque.. 4198	3396	4349	1600	1903
Total.....7210	6549	6946	2932	3649
XXXII. Haven.	Stevens.	Spauld'g.	Wadsw'h.	Clifton.
Erie..... 6913	5365	7622	2967	3408
XXXIII. Hascall.	Springes.	Putnam.	Smith.	Willet.
Genesee.... 2960	1832	2998	1111	1217
Wyoming.... 2755	2047	2491	1869	1358
Total.....5715	3699	5489	2780	2575
XXXIV. Burrows.	Pip'r.	Burrows.	Davis.	Bur'gha.
Niagara..... 3056	2914	2899	2063	1353
Orleans..... 2697	2418	2473	1783	861
Total.....5753	5332	5872	3848	2214
*Long Lake, Hamilton Co., is in 16th Dist.; no returns either year. Rest of Hamilton is with Fulton, in 16th Dist.				
FREE SCHOOLS.				
1850, for repeal of New School Law 184,308; against repeal 208,347—Maj. for Free Schools 26,139. 1849, for New School Law 249,879; against it 91,351—Maj. for F. S. 157,921.				

NEW JERSEY.

Gov. 1850. Pres't, 1848. PRE. 1844.

Counties.	Runk.	Fort Taylor.	Cass.	V. B. Clay.	Polk.
Camden.....	1450	1533.	1967	1236	23..1448
Essex.....	4806	4235.	5997	3824	127..5471
Gloucester.....	1219	1057..	1297	882	88..1411
Monmouth.....	1893	3163.	3119	3450	4..3221
Salem.....	1489	1808..	1702	1596	28..1775
Somerset.....	1690	1598..	2028	1617	20..2139
Warren.....	1411	2503..	1634	2689	13..1645
Burlington.....	3237	3114..	3898	3014	30..3730
Cape May.....	566	841..	687	226	—..780
Hunterdon.....	2090	3277..	2191	3220	9..2544
Middlesex.....	2194	1971..	2469	1807	129..2321
Passaic.....	1389	1639..	1749	1304	20..1602
Sussex.....	1057	3335..	1211	3443	46..1295
Atlantic.....	339	655..	472	780	—..493
Bergen.....	746	1202..	1004	1262	15..979
Cumberland.....	1412	1339..	1666	1319	—..1549
Hudson.....	1244	1174..	1434	760	80..1129
Mercer.....	2237	2279..	2631	2058	26..1893
Morris.....	2616	2700..	2889	2424	91..2903
Ocean.....	969	740..	(with Monmouth)		2466

TOTALS.

1850, Runk, *Whig*, 34,054; Fort, Opp., 39,723. Maj. 5,669
 1848, Taylor 40,016; V. B. 849; Cass 86,901. * 3,114
 1844, Clay 38,318; Polk, 37,495. * 823
 1848, Gerrit Smith, 41 in Essex, 1 in Mer., 35 in Mon'th—77.
 1844, Birney, in Burl'n 7, Camd. 4, Es's 29, Glo'ster 27, Hud-
 son 8, Mon. 3, Morris 34, Passaic 9, Salem 3, Sussex 7—131.

LEGISLATIVE for 1851. JOINT BALLOT: *Whigs* 38; Opp. 40.SENATE: *Whigs*, 10—1 each from the counties italicized.

Opp. 10—1 each from the other counties.

The first 7 co. elect in 1851; next 6 in 1852; last 7 in 1853.

ASSEMBLY: *Whigs*: Burl'n 8, Cape M. 1, Cumb. 3, Es's 7,
 Glo's 2, Hud. 1, Mid. 4, Mor. 1, Oc'n 1, Pass. 1, Som. 2—28.Opposition: Atl'c 1, Berg. 2, Camd. 2, Hunt'n 4, Mercer 3,
 Mon'th 4, Mor. 3, Pas. 1, Salem 3, Som. 1, Sus. 3, War'n 3—30.

1850 CONGRESS—1848.

Dist. & Co's.	Whitney.	*Strat'n.	*Hay.	Pitney.	Hollis.
I.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	Nat.
Atlantic.....	313	656.....	446	794	
Camden.....	1064	1311.....	1513	1240	436
Cape May.....	566	369.....	625	229	20
Cumberland.....	1387	1335.....	1590	1317	
Gloucester.....	1011	1038.....	1211	879	178
Salem.....	1483	1796.....	1697	1564	84

Total.....5824 6475.....7052 6043 718

1850. Franklin, *Native*, Camden 799, Gloucester 285—1084.

	Richards.	*Skelet.	*Newell.	Potts.
II.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.
Burlington.....	3308	3017.....	3894	3063
Mercer.....	2175	2332.....	2654	2031
Monmouth.....	1864	3215.....	3329	3238
Ocean.....	1011	695.....	(with Monmouth.)	

Total.....8356 9259.....9877 8382

	Edsall.	*Wildrick.	Rob'tson.	*Wild'.
III.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.
Hunterdon.....	2065	3319.....		3276
Sussex.....	1122	5283.....	1214	3455
Warren.....	1373	2495.....	1564	2484

Total.....4496 9097.....2778 9215

	*Brown.	Vail.	*Vn Dyke.	Hillard.	Sew'l.
IV.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.
Middlesex.....	2196	1965.....	2415	1896	
Morris.....	2573	2723.....	2871	2466	64
Somerset.....	1701	1563.....	1996	1861	

Total.....6470 6251.....7282 6023 64

	Ryerson.	*Price.	*King.	Hol'sw'h.	Opp'd'e.
V.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.
Bergen.....	747	1260.....	963	1244	14
Essex.....	4786	4227.....	5830	5858	261
Hudson.....	1224	1173.....	1331	512	276
Passaic.....	1392	1626.....	1553	1377	126

Total.....8149 8286 9670 6716 677

* Elected. † Horn, *Nat'l Reform.* rec'd 43 votes in 1850.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sen. 1850—Cl's Com'n. 1848—Pres. 1844—Pres.

Dist.	Co's.	Dun'n.	Mor'n.	Tay'r.	Cass.	V. B. Clay.	Polk.
1.	Philad'a City	7861	4633.	10656	5266	309..9317	6309
2.	Philad'a Co.	13444	18797.	30674	16242	668..13973	13482
3.	Montgom'y	3464	4697..	6040	5627	321..4491	5596
4.	Chester.....	4627	4428..	5949	5377	607..6700	5650
5.	Delaware.....	1613	1311..	2194	1547	84..3090	1466
6.	Berks.....	2917	6979..	6082	9484	51..4006	8574
7.	Bucks.....	4750	4899..	5140	5364	163..4362	5351
8.	Lancaster.....	5843	4062..	11390	6080	163..10396	5948
9.	Lebanon.....	2090	1323..	2996	1869	2..2636	1791
10.	Dauphin.....	2340	1943..	3736	2351	34..3385	2401
11.	Northumb'd.	1119	1766..	1756	3268	8..1647	2446
12.	Lehigh.....	2285	2846..	2973	3199	3..2653	2811
13.	Northampton	1634	2831..	3191	4303	38..2776	3670
14.	Carbon.....	511	768..	899	1181	1..631	906
15.	Monroe.....	166	1073..	618	1830	3..414	1806
16.	Wayne.....	49	533..	216	799	3..151	769
17.	Adams.....	860	1297..	997	1642	202..899	1657
18.	Franklin.....	1663	1661..	2676	1769	25..2609	1831
19.	York.....	3380	2871..	4006	3193	4..3901	3396
20.	Cumbersland	3345	4324..	4385	6151	4..4237	5071
21.	Perry.....	2238	2672..	3242	3178	26..3092	3165
22.	Cecil.....	996	1735..	1662	2386	6..1370	2321
23.	Clinton.....	1809	2849..	1854	2671	4..1860	2926
24.	Lycoming.....	633	845..	911	967	1..768	875
25.	Sullivan.....	1718	2182..	1992	2244	9..2012	2089
26.	Blair.....	308	384..	199	309	19..	(with Ly'g)
27.	Cambridga	1740	1243..	2478	1435	4..	(Bed & H's)
28.	Huntingdon	940	1462..	1333	1386	12..	946 1123
29.	Columbia.....	1787	1404..	2590	1922	26..4086	2676
30.	Luzerne.....	838	1990..	2963	3306	99..1738	3350
31.	Montour.....	2523	3699..	3516	3901	176..2699	3350
32.	Bradford.....	899	1211..	(with Columbia.)			
33.	Susquehanna	2780	3127..	3273	1880	1760..3235	3668
34.	Wyoming.....	1317	2848..	1853	2633	201..1602	2967
35.	Clearfield	633	829..	861	892	37..	814 899
36.	Elk.....	534	994..	761	1168	23..	644 874
37.	McKean.....	101	263..	134	242	16..	101 198
38.	Potter.....	290	407..	367	418	22..	340 419
39.	Tioga.....	284	450..	2262	468	248..	240 554
40.	Mercer.....	1098	1606..	1360	1344	963..	1169 2193
41.	Venango.....	1963	1846..	3977	8004	1060..2840	2369
42.	Warren.....	737	1321..	1061	1538	164..	966 1377
43.	Crawford.....	2094	9698..	3204	2748	621..2636	3134
44.	Erie.....	3176	1708..	3418	3203	367..3621	2926
45.	Beaver.....	1668	1668..	2656	3303	360..2793	2112
46.	Butler.....	1986	2067..	2505	2247	173..2247	2113
47.	Lawrence.....	1612	846..	(with Beaver and Mercer.)			
48.	Allegheny.....	5824	4903..	10112	6591	779..8083	5743
49.	Greene.....	1039	2141..	1476	2379	52..	1418 2534
50.	Washington	3152	3264..	3898	3829	468..3572	3073
51.	Bedford.....	1832	1842..	2836	2816	—..	3147 2980
52.	Fulton.....	656	683..	(with Bedford.)			
53.	Somerset.....	2494	979..	3018	1137	21..	2660 1036
54.	Armstrong.....	1352	1606..	3030	2126	41..	1453 1963
55.	Clayton.....	1000	1601..	1372	2306	37..	814 1883
56.	Indiana.....	1825	1240..	2410	1544	204..2320	1446
57.	Junata.....	683	1107..	850	855	1..	1069 1690
58.	McKean.....	1175	1486..	1543	1586	36..	1518 1619
59.	Union.....	3250	1470..	3123	1666	26..	2788 1766
60.	Fayette.....	2413	3134..	3045	3441	73..	2804 3429
61.	Westmoreland	3257	3666..	3124	3517	132..	2672 4678
62.	Schuylkill.....	2611	2793..	4693	3700	35..	2571 3401
63.	*Jefferson.....	497	762..	687	972	19..	691 734

[* Not in any Dist.] TOTALS.

50, Dunagan, H., 131,938; Morrison, Opp., 145,691. Maj. 13,753

1848, Taylor.....185,730; V. B. 11,177; Cass 12,186 * 13,644

1844, Clay.....161,203; Polk.....167,635 * 6,338

1860, Dewees, Nat., for Camden, in Allegh's 624, Dan-

aphin 8, Juni's 3, Mont. 81, Phil. City 109, Phil. Co. 269—1094.

1844, Birney, Allegh's 435, Armstrong 38, Beaver 37, Brad-

ford 63, Bucks 37, Butler 135, Chester 106, Crawford 139,

Erie 74, Fayette 35, Ind'n 80, Lanc'r 21, Luz' 29, Mercer

604, Monig'y 49, Phil'a 337, Potter 50, Susq'a 93, Tioga 33,

Ven'go 66, Wash'g 396, Westm'd 71; other Co's 208—3128.

LEGISLATURE for 1851. JOINT BALLOT: *Whigs* 64; Opp. 75; Ind. 4.

The two branches are divided as follows—

the Senate districts being shown in the foregoing table—

Elected. *Whigs*. SENATE. Opposition.

48. Dist. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 23, 26, 8. D. 18, 23, 24.....3

49. Dist. 6, 20, 21.....3 D. 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 18, 28, 8

50. Dist. 1, 11, 15, 21, 23.....5 D. 2, 13, 16, 17, 19.....6

[† 2 mem.] Total *Whigs*.....16 Total Opposition.....16

Independent, elected (by whig votes), 1850—Dist. 25, 1.

Nora.—Senators were elected in 1848 and 1849 under an

OHIO.

1840.—1850.—Gov'n.		1848.—Pres.		1844.—Pres.	
Co's.	Whigs	Op.F.S.	Wood. 5m't.	Tay'r.	Cass. V.B. Clay. Polk. Bir'y.
Adams.....	1	969	1296	31..1269	1909 196..1362 1611 87
Pike.....	1	606	744	9.. 843	1690 33.. 800 856 16
Lawrence.....	1	893	545	..1164	746 63..1140 668 3
Scioto.....	1	1118	667	..1838	1268 13..1619 1086
Allen.....	1	560	910	2.. 738	1070 3.. 779 1062 9
Auglaize.....	1	344	955	.. 457	1039 14.. (New county.)
Mercer.....	1	306	505	.. 360	641 16.. 423 813 4
Defiance.....	1	446	598	1.. 384	667 23.. (New county.)
Paulding.....	1	30	179	.. 70	198 .. 63 192
Putnam.....	1	315	484	.. 403	634 3.. 461 697 2
Van Wert.....	1	181	384	.. 223	381 .. 166 270
Williams.....	1	402	401	.. 328	615 154.. 663 673
Ashtabula.....	2	1163	2121	67..1341	2519 275.. (New county.)
Wayne.....	2	1426	2408	14..2294	3380 190..2769 3766 75
Ashtabula Lake.....	2	1281	667	1774..1124	878 2467..3383 1123 537
Atkins.....	1	734	476	942.. 777	716 704..1816 901 109
Meigs.....	1	1899	1160	129..1846	1509 320..2060 1425 220
Gallia.....	1	947	615	131..1327	1014 305..1341 880 41
Jackson.....	1	1239	738	16..1630	1081 95..1484 957 31
Belmont.....	1	935	1067	4.. 987	1108 50.. 908 1046 13
Monroe.....	1	2634	2466	69..2733	2892 643..3140 2821 184
Monroe.....	1	949	1813	80.. 999	2574 330..1210 2648 114
Brown.....	1	1503	1844	37..1771	2667 409..1798 2342 150
Clermont.....	1	1868	1841	80..2304	2833 404..2189 2027 106
Butler.....	1	1771	2463	8..1969	3536 381..2158 3546 61
Carroll.....	2	1508	1371	30..1453	1395 345..1701 1689 140
Tuscarawas.....	2	2462	2103	54..2662	2563 164..2696 2368 35
Champaign.....	2	1658	1178	133..1878	1508 310..2069 1406 32
Clark.....	2	2111	1065	21..2506	1376 308..2477 1157 43
Madison.....	2	1103	606	7.. 1329	712 80..1269 643 8
Clinton.....	1	1397	814	360..1333	1122 735..1736 1133 172
Greene.....	1	1603	904	166..2035	1266 644..2432 1380 126
Warren.....	1	2443	1543	75..2926	1861 402..2822 1796 85
Columbiana.....	1	1733	2318	238..1860	2732 666..3416 3141 217
Walworth.....	1	828	1862	477.. 730	1983 1045.. (New county.)
Coshocton.....	1	1666	1973	23..1814	2422 137..1885 3281 60
Guernsey.....	1	2386	2909	299..2376	2674 489..2746 3638 218
Crawford.....	2	538	1066	.. 852	1808 90..1197 1733 6
Richland.....	2	1666	2799	26..2008	3177 187..3443 5674 111
Cuyahoga.....	2	1664	2477	1318..1776	2968 2694..3331 3289 312
Darke.....	1	1500	1463	32..1508	1564 81..1408 1407 25
Shelby.....	1	936	1036	..1021	1189 49..1026 1014 26
Miami.....	1	1793	1304	111..2643	1822 272..2372 1667 113
Delaware.....	2	2347	2015	130..1865	1674 268..3648 2017 118
Franklin.....	1	2093	2918	76..1409	3039 284..2966 2438 72
Erie.....	1	1192	1196	107..1393	2929 681..1458 1361 78
Huron.....	1	2130	1718	349..1450	1759 875..2664 2196 58
Fairfield.....	1	2098	2923	1..2438	3515 42..2642 2637 16
Perry.....	1	1164	1868	..1488	2912 19..1627 3273 3
Hocking.....	1	612	986	14.. 856	919 23.. 719 1389 9
Fayette.....	1	1002	626	19..1157	1246 328..1929 878 67
Highland.....	1	1866	1867	93..2114	2324 344..2148 2164 114
Geauga.....	2	861	639	1238.. 873	933 1372..2374 1101 233
Trumbull.....	2	1389	1649	1550..1364	1951 2075..3837 3544 738
Hamilton.....	2	6014	10845	96..1918	10834 1986..7301 8983 998
Hancock.....	1	768	1299	..1016	1501 32.. 907 1247 9
Wyandot.....	1	1081	1977	30..1536	2326 382..1737 2316 41
Seneca.....	1	1081	1977	30..1536	2326 382..1737 2316 41
Hardin.....	1	1696	494	8.. 696	606 51.. 610 395 6
Logan.....	1	1696	494	80..1662	1137 274..1892 1015 93
Marion.....	1	1161	1324	62..1001	1193 55..1428 1420 88
Union.....	1	1063	759	84..1080	797 173..1009 710 39
Harrison.....	1	1664	1411	73..1664	1658 643..2039 1750 196
Jefferson.....	1	1931	1944	40..2147	2331 456..2386 2354 96
Henry.....	1	234	335	1.. 917	997 17.. 929 945
Lucas.....	1	1923	1357	4..1998	1197 397..1167 881 12
Ottawa.....	1	136	823	.. 190	931 45.. 941 333 9
Sandusky.....	1	743	1215	.. 928	1148 125.. 997 1314 12
Wood.....	1	451	830	.. 647	896 29.. 876 870 1
Holmes.....	2	857	1637	2..1118	2924 45..1122 2317 5
Knox.....	2	1909	2700	267..1910	2890 839..2746 3392 134
Licking.....	2	1779	1889	515.. 647	1473 634..3500 3640 238
Lorain.....	2	1181	1620	339..1140	1836 1616..1956 1798 473
Medina.....	2	1579	1620	339..1140	1836 1098..2048 1920 321
Montgomery.....	2	1481	3162	90..3361	3331 55..1428 1420 88
Preble.....	2	1707	1907	41..2106	1619 314..2968 1596 70
Morgan.....	2	2375	2375	142..2380	2448 314..2107 2021 64
Washington.....	2	2117	1768	98..2079	1930 462..2194 1686 161
Muskingum.....	2	2361	1411	70..1428	2438 325..4489 3196 86
Pickaway.....	2	1890	1922	3..2115	1960 24..2319 2019 10
Ross.....	2	1940	1678	72..2396	2306 174..3331 2380 90
Portage.....	2	1940	1678	72..2396	2306 174..3331 2380 90
Sammit.....	2	1940	1678	72..2396	2306 174..3331 2380 90
Stark.....	2	1940	1678	72..2396	2306 174..3331 2380 90
Morrow.....	2	1940	1678	72..2396	2306 174..3331 2380 90
1848, Gerrit Smith, for President, received 111.					

TOTALS.

1850.. Wood, Opp...133,093
Johnston, W. 121,106.. Maj. 11,298
Smith, Free Soil..... 13,202

Majority against Wood..... 1,814

1848.. Cass.....154,773
Taylor.....138,369.. Maj. 16,414
V. Buren. 36,247 Smith. 111.. 36,468

Majority against Cass.....19,044

1844.. Clay.....156,113
Polk.....149,081.. Maj. 6,062
Birney..... 8,060

Majority against Clay..... 1,998

* Morrow County votes for Legislature and Congress, in parts, with Delaware, Knox, and Richland, from which it was taken, and is generally included in the vote of these counties for other offices. There are two other new counties—Fulton, from Lucas, &c.; and Vinton, from Athens, &c.—which also vote with the counties from which they were taken. † One elected with Gallia and Jackson; ‡ one with Guern'y; § one with Frank's; || one with Fair'd; ¶ one with Mont'y.

LEGISLATURE for 1851.

SENATE.—The Senatorial Districts are shown in the foregoing table by the brackets before the counties:

Whigs, elected 1850: Champaign, &c.; 1; Darke, &c.; 1; Deia, &c.; 1; Erie, &c.; 1; Harrison, &c.; 1; Montgomery, &c.; 1; Stark 1. Elec'd 1849: Adams, &c.; 1; Athens, &c.; 1; Carroll, &c.; 1; Clinton, &c.; 1; Faye, &c.; 1; Ham'n; 1; Hardin, &c.; 1; Morgan, &c.; 1; Muskm, 1; Pick'y, &c.; 1.—17.

Opposition, elected 1850: Ashtabula, &c.; 1; Butler, 1; Fairfield, &c.; 1; Hamilton, 1; Hancock, &c.; 1; Henry, &c.; 1; Holmes, &c.; 1; Licking, 1; Lorain, &c.; 1. Elec'd 1849: Allen, &c.; 1; Belmont, &c.; 1; Brown, &c.; 1; Col'ana, &c.; 1; Cosh'a, &c.; 1; Crawford, &c.; 1; Cuyah, 1.—16.

Free Soil, elected 1850: Geauga, &c.; 1; Portage, &c.; 1. Elected 1849: Ashtabula, &c.; 1.—3.

House, as in foregoing table.—Whigs 54; Oppos'n 32; F. Soil 6. JOINT BAL'T: W. 51; O. 48; F. S. 9.

1850.—CONGRESS.—1848.

Dis. & Co's. Disney, Strait, Disney, I. No W. Opp. Whig. Opp. Hamilton.. cand. 16640.. 6897 9958
1848, Lewis, F. S., 2168; Scatter'g 514

Campbell, Vance, Camp'li, Bald'n, II. F.S.W. Opp. F. S. Opp. Butler.....1845 2883..2178 3647
Clinton.....1692 836..1998 1062
Warren.....2695 1561..2744..1680

Total.....6993 5379.....6914 6479

III. Whig. Opp. Whig. Opp. Darke.....1394 1496 1564 1616
Greene.....1546 1084 2020 1407
Montgomery' 3421 2640 2567 2507
Preble.....1663 1266 2106 1563

I. Iml.....8014 7088 9289 8083
IV. Stanton. J.A.C. M.B.C.'s J.A.C. Champaign. 1544 1149 1667 1429
Clarke.....2116 1058 2304 1323
Logan.....1610 919 1480 1081
Miami.....1791 1291 2333 1669
Union.....1049 764 968 773

Total.....8110 6181 8771 6815

1850,* Boecher 230. 1848.* Rogers 1030.
John A. Corwin was the Opp. candidate at both elections. His father, Moses B. Corwin, Whig, was elected in 1848.

Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.
V. Riley, Edg. 644	1010	10	953
Allen..... 544	933	358	943
Angeline... 326	536	No returns.	
Deane... 577	803	553	845
Hardin..... 329	337	193	287
Henry..... 1224	1230	124	1082
Lucas..... 289	492	116	530
Mercer..... 31	190	57	158
Paulding... 120	509	303	618
Putnam..... 936	1037	1000	1126
Shelby..... 177	279	158	318
Van Wert... 303	593	259	459
Williams..... 7694	4240	7029	
Total..... 5281	7694	4240	7029
Vl. Scatt'g. Green, Wate'n. Dick'n.			
Crawford... 13	1049	824	1857
Hancock..... 1301	690	1316	
Ottawa..... 281	181	283	
Sandusky... 1216	871	1059	
Seneca..... 43	1844	1421	1994
Wood..... 21	833	546	551
Wyandotte 567	993	833	564
Total..... 7324	8386	7657	
VII. Barrere, Elsb'y. *Juliff. Morris.			
Brown..... 1693	1693	820	2553
Clermont... 1667	1811	1497	2634
Highland... 2189	1743	1266	2088
Total..... 5519	5219	3363	7178
1848, Gatch, W., in B. 848; H. 430-1235.			
VIII. Taylor, M. Corn'n. Tay'r. Cleve'd.			
Adam..... 735	1215	1273	1569
Jackson..... 971	999	868	1020
Pike..... 616	716	797	820
Ross..... 2343	1677	2404	2160
Scioto..... 1126	614	1630	1064
Total..... 5860	6581	7449	6624
IX. V. Trump. Olds. Edwards. Olds.			
Fairfield... 2124	3195	3566	3469
Fayette..... 930	718	1144	897
Madison... 1103	810	1299	667
Pickaway... 1898	1863	2079	1961
Total..... 6110	6283	6606	6984
X. Galloway, Sweets'r. Duncan, Sw'er.			
Delaware... 2400	3193	3316	2168
Franklin... 2367	2942	2680	2684
Licking..... 2835	3555	3143	3438
Total..... 8443	8579	8434	8454
XI. Ford. Busby, B'r'k'n. Miller.			
Knox..... 1874	2792	1923	3137
Marion..... 1110	1234	1239	1346
Richland... 3058	2619	2310	4652
Total..... 6037	7615	6462	9165
1850, Scattering (F. S.) 241.			
XII. Welch, Daniels, Vinton. Tucker.			
Athens..... 1604	1903	1540	869
Gallia..... 1316	747	1427	930
Hocking... 647	925	704	1140
Lawrence... 879	647	968	686
Meigs..... 937	610	1115	821
Total..... 6261	6057	6799	4416
1850, *Simpson 283, 1848, Richmond 670.			
XIII. Fink, Gaylord, Cutler, Whit'y.			
Morgan..... 2236	2373	2447	2469
Perry..... 1436	1657	1304	2063
Washington 2826	1814	2286	1823
Total..... 5698	5744	6037	6375
1850, *Lawton in M. 1, W. 67-199.			
XIV. Harper, Maxfield, Evans. Gaston.			
Geerney... 2375	2356	2500	2949
Maskington 2833	2491	4106	3171
Total..... 5106	4760	6606	6440
1850, *Richey in G. 306; M. 11-37.			
XV. *Hunter, Jewett, *Hunt'r. Ken'on			
Belmont... 2914	2411	3303	2731
Harrison... 1709	1381	2043	1522
Monroe..... 1124	1714	1365	1962
Total..... 5761	5506	6711	6338

XVI. [John's. Hgl'nd. Weik'r. Hong'd.]			
Consocton 1815	1805	1686	2617
Holmes... 562	1567	1056	1797
Tuscarora's 2781	1764	25 01	2326
Total..... 5458	6166	5144	6104
XVII. Roberts. Cable. Mason. Cable.			
Carroll... 1484	1413	1561	1326
Col'mbi'nal 683	2539	2512	2414
Jefferson... 1961	1927	2357	2248
P't Ma'ho's 185	806	with Col'b'ns	
Total..... 5303	6685	6130	6987
1843, *Farmer in Carroll 71; Colum-			
biana 306; Jefferson 2241-600.			
XVIII. Brown. Carter. Hemp'll. Cartr.			
Stark..... 2113	2091	2309	3312
Wayne..... 1363	2063	2139	3370
Total..... 3477	5774	4448	6632
XIX. *Newton. Day. *Cro'ell. Ran'y.			
Pt Ma'ho's 1068	1033	(With Tr'b'll.)	
Portage... 2013	2053	2140	2111
Summit... 2260	1892	2717	1739
Trumbull... 2928	1622	3770	3473
Total..... 3277	6384	8427	7373
1846, Scattering in Portage 268.			

XX. Kelly. *Gid'inga. White. *Gid'gs.			
Ashaba'n 746	1955	1479	2684
Cuyahoga 486	2377	2372	2920
Geauga... 195	1465	1070	1914
Lake..... 287	1030	596	1397
Total... 1716	6896	5428	8799
1850, Scattering 267.			
XXI. Wor't'r. Town's. *Root. Stone.			
Erie..... 1205	1239	1468	1068
Huron... 2940	1774	2313	1674
Lorain... 1250	1984	2539	1521
Medina... 1636	1660	2063	1824
Total... 6230	6677	8434	8077
1850, *Root 1130.			
*Free Soil candidates. †Independent.			

INDIANA.

This State elected Members of the Legislature and a Constitutional Convention in 1850, as follows:—

SENATE.	HOUSE.
Whigs 17; Opp. 33.	Whigs 33; Opp. 65.
CONVENTION.	
Whigs, 54; Opposition, 96.	

MICHIGAN.

Dis. & Co's. Cons.—1850.	*Sec. of State.	Pres.—1844.	Pms.—1844.
W. & F. S. Opp. Whig. Opp. F. S. Tay.		Van	Bir.
1 Penniman. Bucl. Martin. Tay'r. C'd'y.		Case. Bur'n. Clay. Polk. ney.	
Wayne..... 2876	2363	2624	3239
2 Washtenaw 2650	1873	2224	2120
3 Hillsdale... 1537	1165	1286	1366
4 Lenawee... 2704	1845	2364	2353
5 Monroe... 974	1052	765	1316
Total..... 10741	8801	9317	10374
6 Jackson... 1516	1516	1577	287
7 Branch..... 865	1043	684	1081
8 Berrien... 104	599	785	571
9 Cass..... 734	717	775	790
10 St. Joseph. 1183	974	839	1047
11 Van Buren. 346	561	401	547
12 Allegan..... 410	385	296	379
13 Calhoun... 1703	1832	1318	1580
14 Kalamazoo. 1249	945	1076	909
15 Barry..... 337	489	345	436
16 Eaton..... 877	878	448	883
17 Ionia..... 524	710	857	734
18 Kent..... 924	993	879	1015
19 Montcalm... 68	91	61	94
20 Ottawa..... 213	275	620	367
Total..... 11503	11923	9813	12142
21 Conger. Hecall.			
22 Macomb... 1119	941	837	1314
23 St Clair... 647	640	634	699
24 Sanilac... 62	164	54	171
25 Tuscola... 54	24	61	32
26 Livingston. 845	1113	757	1206
27 Chippewa... 45	21	45	22
28 Genesee... 1264	619	964	992
29 Houghton... 61	31	90	
30 Iapeer... 451	463	418	544
31 Mackinac... 31	274	6	105
32 Oakland... 2333	2188	1865	2241
33 Saginaw... 235	216	214	316
34 Shiawassee 381	400	373	510
35 Clinton... 321	344	314	408
36 Ingham... 769	729	623	743
Total..... 8623	8437	7301	9863
Grand total. 20972	20929	20311	21238
* Attorney-General: Blair, Whig and F. S. 23,613; Hale, Opp. 33,389.			
† The figures before the Counties denote Senate Districts; of which 1, 2, 3, and 7, are divided among different Cong. Dist's. ‡ Including Ontonagon Co.			

CONSTITUTIONAL.—1850.

New Constitution, Yes 26,169; No 9,433. Negro Suffrage: for 12,840; ag't 33,026.
 LEGISLATURE for 1851.
 SENATE: Whigs and Free Soil, elected 1850, 3; hold over 2; total..... 5.
 Opp. and Free Soil, " " 9; " " 8; " " 17.
 HOUSE: Whigs and Free Soil, 25; Opp. and Free Soil, 41.

MARYLAND.

	Legs. 1849.	Gov. 1850.	Pres. 1848.	Pres. 1844.	
Co's.	Whigs.	Clark, Lows.	Tay'r. Cass.	Clay. Polk.	
Allegany.....	4.	1443	1855..1579	1620..1424	1491
Baltimore.....	5.	1923	2645..2327	2669..2501	2716
Baltimore City..	5.	3812	11554..10474	10935..8413	6886
Cecil.....	4.	1473	1478..1504	1444..1527	1504
Queen Anne's...3	..	746	711..725	612..749	723
Washington.....2	3.	2880	9518..2688	2434..2633	2565
Worcester.....4	..	1454	1142..1351	1130..1453	909
Anne Arundel...4	1.	1624	1518..1693	1486..1777	1503
Calvert.....3	..	469	317..431	335..451	344
Caroline.....2	1.	587	615..492	580..680	552
Charles.....3	..	605	446..769	398..786	519
Montgomery...4	..	907	818..1067	771..1124	892
Prince George's.3	1.	948	675..1051	733..1054	666
Somerset.....3	1.	1399	1045..1413	1005..1449	902
Carroll.....1	3.	1664	1611..1763	1672..1784	1694
Dorchester.....4	..	1275	923..1367	820..1377	903
Frederick.....2	3.	3133	3195..3186	2983..3190	2994
Harford.....4	..	1478	1480..1521	1253..1617	1247
Kent.....3	..	654	547..645	447..718	527
St. Mary's.....2	1.	734	447..708	422..783	468
Talbot.....3	3.	731	793..706	719..795	719

Total..... 47 35,348 36,380 37,702 34,528 35,984 32,676
 Maj.—Opp. Gov. 1850.....1492; Taylor, 3174; Clay, 3349.
 1849, V. Buren 72 in Balt. City; 63 in rest of State;—125.

LEGISLATURE for 1851.

SENATE: *Whigs* 12—1 each from counties italicized.

Opp. 9—1 each from other counties. Balt. City and first 6 Co's elect in 1851; next 7 in 1854; last 7 in 1856.
 HOUSE OF DELEGATES as in table: *Whigs* 47; *Opp.* 35.

VIRGINIA.

In April, 1850, an election was held for Members of the Legislature for 1850-51. Three *Whig* and five *Opp.* Senators were elected; making, with those holding over, 11 *Whigs*, 21 *Opp.* The House, all elected then, consists of 55 *Whigs*, 80 *Opp.* delegs.

At the same election the people ratified the call of a Constitutional Convention, which has since been chosen—the State having been divided into 37 districts for that purpose. This election was greatly affected by the personal fitness of the candidates for Delegates. 27 districts elected delegations divided in their politics. The Convention consists of 53 *Whigs* and 82 *Opposition*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The only elections in this State, of interest, are those for Members of Congress. The following is a statement of these in 1848 and 1850:—

I.—Chester, Spartanburg, York, and Union districts. 1850, David Wallace, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848, Wallace 3369; Thompson 3044; Davie 2097.

II.—Greenville, Laurens, and Pendleton districts. 1850, James L. Orr, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848, Orr 4454, B. F. Perry, *Opp.*, 3790.

III.—Fairfield, Lancaster, Kershaw, Richland, and Sumter districts. 1850, Joseph A. Woodward, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848 he was elected by a large majority over Maj. J. O'Hanlon.

IV.—Chesterfield, Darlington, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, and Williamsburg districts. 1850, Gen. Jno. McQueen, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848 A. D. Sims, *Opp.*, was elected; vote: Sims 2718, McQueen 2469. Mr. Sims died and Gen. McQueen was chosen to fill the vacancy.

V.—Abbeville, Edgefield, Lexington, and Newberry districts. Armistead Burt, *Opp.*, re-elected, without contest, in 1848, and again in 1850.

VI.—Charleston district, except parish of St. John's, Colleton. 1850, Ex-Gov. Wm. Aiken, *Opp.*, elected over and to succeed Isaac E. Holmes, *Opp.*, by about 1000 maj. In 1848, Holmes, as a "Taylor Democrat," elected by 600 maj. over Barker, *Cass.*

VII.—Barnwell, Beaufort, Colleton, and Orangeburg districts, and the parish of St. John's, in Charleston district. 1848, William F. Colcock, *Opp.*, elected to succeed R. B. Rhett; and re-elected, without contest, in 1850.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Legs.	1850.	Gov.	1848.	Pres.	1844.			
Dis.	Co's.	Whigs.	Opp.	Manly.	Reid. Tay'r.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1.	Pasquotank.....	1	390	217..670	244..603	273		
2.	Perquimans.....	1	347	291..434	253..441	283		
3.	Camden.....	1	417	85..493	70..556	101		
4.	Currituck.....	1	185	457..193	466..157	561		
5.	Chowan.....	1	281	223..936	177..905	156		
6.	Gates.....	1	397	267..379	329..355	354		
7.	Tyrrell.....	1	353	131..300	96..283	95		
8.	Washington.....	1	189	291..373	149..339	124		
9.	Northampton.....	1	499	524..493	488..519	364		
10.	Hertford.....	1	270	171..316	144..309	253		
11.	Bertie.....	2	526	431..524	307..476	440		
12.	Martin.....	1	313	595..361	544..310	590		
13.	Halifax.....	2	455	536..582	446..592	456		
14.	Nash.....	1	80	909..113	798..74	894		
15.	Wake.....	3	979	1450..1028	1243..1044	1374		
16.	Franklin.....	2	311	694..341	658..336	760		
17.	Johnston.....	2	638	849..688	746..695	669		
18.	Warren.....	2	183	689..156	667..128	810		
19.	Edgecombe.....	2	88	1481..413	1335..126	1503		
20.	Wayne.....	2	221	1091..258	903..254	911		
21.	Greene.....	1	317	342..318	237..302	275		
22.	Lenoir.....	1	255	477..282	334..265	206		
23.	Pitt.....	1	591	583..636	479..534	476		
24.	Beaufort.....	2	814	537..923	463..933	827		
25.	Hyde.....	1	423	316..495	326..318	164		
26.	Carteret.....	1	415	361..474	317..434	315		
27.	Jones.....	1	221	182..242	136..903	143		
28.	Craven.....	1	109	541..696	616..644	623		
29.	Chatham.....	3	1149	896..1133	519..1136	739		
30.	Granville.....	3	984	974..969	831..936	942		
31.	Person.....	1	329	577..346	518..275	649		
32.	Cumberland.....	2	602	1310..812	1191..703	1101		
33.	Sampson.....	2	507	863..612	741..633	878		
34.	New Hanover.....	2	278	1187..464	1256..389	1123		
35.	Duplin.....	2	226	1035..318	990..293	906		
36.	Onslow.....	1	126	715..211	686..914	717		
37.	Bladen.....	1	311	561..280	341..280	486		
38.	Brunswick.....	1	306	280..319	237..351	283		
39.	Columbus.....	1	165	454..169	274..135	363		
40.	Richmond.....	1	680	141..699	71..692	117		
41.	Robeson.....	2	562	626..632	545..634	591		
42.	Montgomery.....	1	631	171..533	82..634	139		
43.	Moore.....	1	671	589..638	406..640	600		
44.	Anson.....	2	1043	502..1084	369..1012	481		
45.	Cabarrus.....	2	633	412..785	377..718	574		
46.	Stanly.....	1	834	66..735	14..630	48		
47.	Caswell.....	2	263	1144..283	1067..83	1162		
48.	Rockingham.....	2	337	1107..390	766..439	1023		
49.	Orange.....	4	1634	1855..1697	1586..1696	1696		
50.	Randolph.....	3	1354	354..1196	225..1171	313		
51.	Guilford.....	3	1773	626..1714	373..2130	515		
52.	Stokes.....	3	1060	1452..1014	912..1084	1153		
53.	Davie.....	1	677	313..448	251..629	273		
54.	Rowan.....	2	830	649..899	560..833	696		
55.	Davidson.....	2	1169	698..1087	590..1091	619		
56.	Ashe.....	1	604	687..690	358..623	477		
57.	Surry.....	1	3107	1362..1132	843..906	880		
58.	Buncombe.....	1	1035	649..946	434..961	413		
59.	Henderson.....	1	664	272..541	116..545	141		
60.	Yancy.....	1	456	632..*	*..339	421		
61.	Burke.....	1	1341	344..1910	286..1234	248		
62.	Caldwell.....	1	640	147..503	96..594	219		
63.	Wilkes.....	1	1373	314..1061	121..1298	181		
64.	Lincoln.....	4	630	1992..838	1893..790	1366		
65.	Iredell.....	3	1010	979..1604	382..1682	339		
66.	Cleveland.....	1	317	820..314	421..366	624		
67.	Rutherford.....	2	509	937..1184	178..1310	396		
68.	Cherokee.....	1	718	320..549	175..300	329		
69.	Haywood.....	1	158	399..418	213..342	367		
70.	Macon.....	1	484	390..427	207..374	394		
71.	Mecklenburg.....	1	270	1182..778	945..909	1301		

Total..... 55 65,43071 46845 43519 34669 43233 39287
 Maj. for Reid, *Opp.*.....3774; Taylor, 8850; Clay, 3345.
 1848, Van Buren, for President, 85.

New Co's.—Alliance with Orange; Alexander with Iredell, Caldwell, and Wilkes; Catawba and Gaston with Lincoln; Forsythe with Stokes; McDowell with Burke; Polk with Rutherford; Union with Mecklenburg; Watuga with Ashe.
 * Not returned: reported 81 maj. for Taylor.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE: *Whigs*: Dist. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, 20, 31, 23, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 83, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48;—*Opposition*: Dist. 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 46, 49, 60—57.
 HOUSE—as in table: *Whigs* 55; *Opposition* 65.

ILLINOIS.

Sen. Dis. Co's.	Las. 1850 Cons. Pass 1848 Cons. '48	W Op. Whig. Opp. Tay'r. Cass V.B. Whig. Opp.	Cons. '48	No opposition to election of Wm. H. Bissell, Opp.
Cong. D. I.				
1. Alexander	1	101	212	2..
Pulaski	1	84	141	
Union	1	108	503	5..
4. Jackson	1	177	243	5..
Perry	1	239	944	44..
Wash'g'tn	1	304	877	37..
Randolph	1	580	689	300..
5. Monroe	1	356	546	
St. Clair	2	1109	2023	63..
6. Madison	2	1890	1503	162..
Clinton	1	351	431	3..
7. Bond	1	391	371	42..
Cong. D. II.				
1. Hardin	1	240	212	234 337
Mason	1	240	125	204 303
Pope	1	234	308	324 334
Johnson	1	190	446	57 380
2. William'n	1	268	701	211 675
Franklin	1	268	542	139 469
Gallatin	1	312	185	225 337
Saline	1	326	453	133 378
White	1	761	479	674 513
3. Hamilton	1	309	548	125 478
Jefferson	1	584	508	280 606
Marion	3	269	497	937 639
Wayne	1	367	363	390 514
8. Edwards	1	253	104	298 113
Wabash	1	316	222	466 303
Total		4816	5763	3814 6948
Cong. D. III.				
7. Christian	1	91	368	183 254
Shelby	1	94	958	337 658
Fayette	1	350	726	407 452
Montgomery	1	162	466	332 533
8. Clay	1	233	273	207 405
Edgingham	1	170	220	99 330
Lawrence	1	386	346	464 532
Richland	1	370	196	361 331
9. Jasper	1	223	185	164 298
Crawford	1	424	692	493 607
Clark	1	791	594	743 759
Edgar	1	568	763	829 816
10. Coles	1	735	481	577 613
Cumberland	1	317	118	190 236
Monkrie	1	203	219	248 191
Piatt	1	133	139	132 133
11. Marion	1	234	366	253 323
Dewitt	1	264	481	373 363
Total		5739	7429	3985 7140
Cong. D. IV.				
10. Clampaign	1	247	145	213 187
Vermilion	1	773	613	942 758
11. McLean	1	704	501	768 636
20. Bureau	1	440	341	376 346
Grundy	1	170	156	123 307
Livingst'n	2	56	110	82 130
La Salle	1	577	1135	862 1328
21. Du Page	1	340	493	313 628
Iroquois	1	291	353	368 328
Kendall	1	379	365	392 378
Will	1	335	859	713 897
22. De Kalb	1	334	417	323 374
Kane	1	638	978	855 1380
24. Boone	1	514	604	414 396
McHenry	1	840	693	618 628
25. Cook	1	9183	2863	1708 1992
Lake	1	959	765	321 446
Total		10667	11321	8319 11857
Cong. D. V.				
12. Greene	2	548	848	585 1196
Jersey	2	417	364	580 454
Macopin	1	581	820	710 998
Calhoun	2	1110	930	215 367
15. Pike	2	1064	1131	1609 1636
Adams	1	1503	1366	1992 2505
16. Brown	1	284	468	408 666
Schuyler	1	527	673	807 804
18. Fulton	1	1187	1333	1635 1684
Peoria	1	1976	967	1237 1161
Total		7197	8099	

* Also Opp. A tie for one member.
 21880, Collins, F.S., rec'd 1073, 1848, Lovejoy, F.S., 3130.

Cong. D. VI.	Sweet, C'pbel	Baker, Wells
16. McDonough	1	436 632
17. Hancock	1	562 729
Henders'n	1	292 233
19. Mercer	2	373 306
Warner	1	465 480
Knox	1	660 650
Henry	1	170 263
It'ch'd's	1	549 399
Stark	1	123 157
22. Lee	1	277 335
Ogle	1	669 691
23. Carroll	1	373 321
Jo Davies	1	906 1374
Steph'n's	1	753 856
White	1	608 392
24. Winnebago	1	771 664
Total		7857 8181
Cong. D. VII.		
11. Tazewell	1	872 669
22. Mason	1	394 390
Sangamon	2	1681 315
Menard	1	506 639
14. Cass	1	525 529
Morgan	2	1309 963
Scott	1	561 554
20. Marshall	1	392 389
Potomac	1	1266 927
Woodford	1	909 396
Total		7008 6254

Pass. 1842. - Total: Taylor 53215; Cass 56629; V.B. 16804.

LEGISLATURE FOR 1851
SENATE: Whigs, elected 1850: Dist. 6, 11, 15, 24. — 4
 Hold over: Dist. 8, 12, 19. — 4
Opp., elected 1850: Dist. 1, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 23. — 8
 Hold over: Dist. 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 16, 20, 31, 26. — 17
NOTE. - Senate Districts 1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 16, 20, 31, and 24, are divided between different Congressional Districts.
HOUSE - as in table, Whig 28; Opp. 46; 1 tie.
 a - Franklin elects with Jackson. b - Montgomery with Clinton, &c. c - Cumberland with Clay, &c. d - Clampaign with Moultrie, &c. e - McLean with Dewitt. f - Whiteside with Lee.

WISCONSIN.

Dist. & Co's.	1850. - CONGRESS. - 1848.	Pass. 1848.
1. *Durkee, Elm'e. Finch, Lynde, D'kee.	101	101
Kenosha	1196	195
Milwaukee	1372	2898
Racine	1453	640
Walworth	1931	626
Waukesha	1560	1215
Total	7519	6574
II. Cole, East'n. Cole, Smith, Crabb.	76	364
Crawford	76	364
Dane	836	1349
Grant	1040	1194
Green	569	534
Iowa	715	636
Lafayette	597	1030
Marathon	70	97
Portage	60	203
Richland	76	69
Rock	1484	1387
St. Croix	43	109
Sauk	296	860
Total	6892	7929
III. *Doty, H't' Howe, Doty, Judd.	111	602
Brown	845	133
Calumet	138	111
Columbia	729	649
Dodge	1423	918
Fo. Lac	1122	636
Jefferson	1377	617
Manitowish	420	165
Marquette	1126	118
Sheboygan	324	1309
Washington	2047	683
Win'ago	1483	182
Total	11159	6371

* F.S. Opp. LEGISLATURE for 1851
 SENATE: W. 3; Op. 14; F.S. 2. HOUSE: W. 11; Op. 46; F.S. 9

D'n. & Co's.	J. G. Miller	J. Miller	Green	Wilson	Green	Co's.	Th'p'n. He'd. Cl'r. All'n. W'ma. Tay'r.	Cass. V. B.
Monroe.....	669	26	609.....	809	600	Iowa.....	34 78	94 71..... 95 59 1
Morgan.....	166	286	192.....	201	435	Jackson.....	37 53	1.. 48 866..... 397 59 8
Randolph.....	590	7	631.....	677	654	Jasper.....	33 63	1.. 80..... 85 69 1
Schuyler.....	170	16	253.....	286	303	Johnson.....	74 73	19.. 671 80..... 637 739 2
Scotland.....	181	31	333.....	154	369	Knox.....	266 306	7 303 394..... 359 30 9
Shelby.....	226	116	243.....	203	356	Koscius.....	165 213	14.. 168 118..... 164 207 41
						Rock.....	307 400	9.. 160 261..... 231 356 91
Total.....	6578	2411	6554.....	7417	9754	Lee.....	931 1473	103..... 1063 1286..... 1923 1614 904
						Linn.....	390 436	26.. 376 432..... 393 383 41
IV. Bowman, Gard'nbire, Hall, Samuel, Hall, Lucas.....	87	2	291.....	70	285	Louis.....	369 299	21.. 407 213..... 428 296 66
Adair.....	87	2	291.....	70	285	Madison.....	61 107	.. 15 51..... " " "
Andrew.....	411	681	173.....	335	950	Manitowish.....	118 494	.. 419 499..... 402 400 21
Atchison.....	90	106	60.....	87	203	Marion.....	268 367	3.. 233 282..... 377 306 9
Buchanan.....	642	568	603.....	569	1279	Marshall.....	11 94	.. 94 (New county.)
Caldwell.....	114	63	114.....	80	248	Monroe.....	181 228	11.. 97 247..... 111 196 10
Carroll.....	224	54	302.....	263	469	Muscatine.....	394 430	.. 398 411..... 396 377 13
Clay.....	584	54	445.....	570	878	Polk.....	318 360	.. 379 302..... 199 234 3
Clinton.....	289	38	210.....	239	273	Pottawatt.....	146 82	.. 680 4..... 387 423 1
Davies.....	907	76	345.....	125	601	Powell.....	69 47	.. 89 80..... 100 90 20
DeKalb.....	55	119	160.....	22	242	Scott.....	361 418	4.. 314 411..... 336 366 30
Gentry.....	183	187	251.....	99	498	Van Buren.....	815 930	51.. 840 971..... 926 998 104
Grundy.....	185	133	88.....	127	256	Wapello.....	676 708	1.. 861 689..... 670 684 9
Harrison.....	83	90	132.....	54	203	Warren.....	160 140	.. 436 38..... (New county.)
Holt.....	116	534	73.....	138	309	Washington.....	358 289	192.. 459 300..... 340 296 14

Total.... 11396 13487 674.10978 22154.11178 12125 1126
 Maj.—Hempstead, 2,091; Williams..1,175; Case..947.

* Whig and F. S. cand for Sec'y of Public Works. † Vote for Sec'y of State: no returns for Gov. ‡ Not in official count.

LEGISLATURE for 1861-9.

EXTRACT: *Whigs* 6; *Opp.* 13.—HOUSE: *Whigs* 4; *Opp.* 36.

1850.—CONGRESS.—1848.									
Dist. & Co's.		Whig.		Opp. F.S.		Whig.		Opp. F.S.	
1.		Wright	Henn.	Shed.	Miller.	Thompson.	Smith.	Howe	
Appanoose.....	182	248	6	67	113				
Dallas.....	60	68		88	22				
Davis.....	455	510		368	432				
Decatur.....	10	71		(New county.)					
Freemont.....	78	77		"					
Henry.....	676	468	146	662	483	135			
Jasper.....	95	94		69	49				
Jefferson.....	680	752	4	710	758	9			
Keokuk.....	507	389	3	268	347				
Lee.....	989	1404	97	1264	1460	110			
Lucas.....	42	45		(New county.)					
Madison.....	61	107		"					
Mahaska.....	522	482		397	362				
Marion.....	274	366	2	257	296				
Monroe.....	181	263	9	149	172				
Polk.....	322	350		237	300				
Pottawattamie.....	458	80		* Vote rejd.					
Poweshieck.....	47	59		27	22				
Van Buren.....	893	870	83	976	1028	55			
Wapello.....	500	688	1	559	631	1			
Warren.....	63	38		(New county.)					
Total.....	6985	7437	301	6091	6477	310			

* Mormon vote—463 maj. for Miller. Congress ordered new elect'n. Result: Miller 5463; Thomp'n 4804; Smith, F.S. 365.

II. Henderson. Clark. Davis. Lester. Da's'n

Total.....	5667	8473	2035.....	5848	11062	Allamakee.....	35	20	.....	(New county.)
'90, Gilpin, <i>See</i> , in Case 46, Jack'n 379, other co's 168—567.						Benton.....	53	54	.....	29 41
						Boone.....	13	79	.....	(New county.)
						Buchanan.....	38	28	.....	29 38
						Cedar.....	257	328	1.....	277 301
						Clayton.....	258	279	5.....	200 207 4
						Clinton.....	140	244	.....	169 209
						Delaware.....	129	127	.....	122 109
						Des Moines.....	678	815	.....	1024 1054 64
						Dubuque.....	385	668	.....	597 766
						Fayette.....	62	37	1.....	(New county.)
						Iowa.....	36	78	.....	25 58 1
						Jackson.....	363	488	.....	451 652
						Johnson.....	288	572	5.....	347 347
						Jones.....	170	208	13.....	191 186
						Linn.....	342	467	41.....	408 399
						Louisia.....	338	812	.....	413 355 14
						Marshall.....	13	22	.....	(New county.)
						Muscatine.....	395	431	.....	424 400
						Scott.....	364	406	3.....	356 364
						Washington.....	974	296	109.....	356 303 95
						Total.....	4725	5745	178.....	5898 5789 178

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The annual election in this State was slightly contested. Vote for Governor: Dinsmoor, *Opp.* 30,751; Chamberlain, *Whig*, 18,512; Berry, *F. S.* 6,472; scattering, 54. The Whigs elected one Councillor and one Senator; the *Opposition* all the rest, with over two thirds of the House. At the same election the people decided, by a vote of two to one, to have a Constitutional Convention, which has since been elected, with a large *Opp.* majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

The *Opposition* in this State did not contest the election of the Whig State ticket. A *Free Soil* ticket was made out, on which *Opposition* candidates were placed. Vote for Governor: Anthony, *Whig*, 3,688; Harris, *F. S.* 773; scattering, 185.

GEORGIA.

The only important election held in this State in 1850, was for Members of a Convention called by Gov. Towns, to consider the action of Congress upon subjects affected by the question of Slavery. The candidates for delegates were very numerous and of all shades of opinion, and it is difficult to make an exact statement of the result. It is conceded, however, that there was a *Union* majority in the State of full 30,000; and that the Disunionists did not elect 30 out of the 260 delegates.

FLORIDA.

1850.—CONGRESS.—1848. PRES.—1848.			
Co's.	Cabell.	Duval.	Taylor.
Calhoun.... 87	79.... 63	59....	maj. 11
Escambia.... 196	166.... 203	166.... 227	155
Franklin.... 90	115.... 100	138.... 131	140
Holmes.... 108	90.... 129	37.... 111	27
Jackson.... 362	183.... 405	190.... 257	"
Santa Rosa.... 168	100.... 174	82.... 204	63
Walton.... 154	99.... 182	102.... 125	"
Washington.... 90	133.... 100	132.... 106	101
Gadsden.... 462	358.... 435	328.... 190	"
Hamilton.... 155	164.... 147	141.... 1	"
Jefferson.... 181	298.... 219	236....	40
Leon.... 337	348.... 394	308.... 444	279
Madison.... 341	282.... 299	225.... 150	"
Wakulla.... 158	96.... 127	95.... 165	86
Alachua.... 155	150.... 149	168.... 15	"
Columbia.... 287	339.... 295	290.... 284	282
Duval.... 297	240.... 279	265.... 311	220
Marion.... 223	172.... 215	209.... 57	"
Nassau.... 80	80.... 89	77.... 25	"
Putnam.... 75	88	(new county)	"
Orange.... 25	32.... 19	39....	25
St. John's.... 181	179.... 129	171.... 113	132
St. Lucie.... 3	7.... 3	17....	15
Benton.... 52	66.... 53	69.... 39	69
Dade.... 13	3.... 3	8....	5
Hillsboro'.... 105	154.... 77	152.... 78	111
Levy.... 42	23.... 38	16.... 20	"
Monroe.... 54	147.... 55	132.... 63	86

Total..... 4531 4050 4382 3805 3116 1847
Maj. Cabell, *Whig*, 481; Cabell 577; Taylor... 1269.

*Oct.] LEGISLATURE for 1850-1. [Nov.
SENATE: *Whigs* 9; *Opp.* 10. HOUSE: *Whigs*, 19; *Opp.* 21.

KENTUCKY.

Elected Members of the Legislature in 1850. The two branches are divided as follows:

WHIGS: Senate 25.. House 57.. Joint ballot 82.
Opp.: " 13.. " 43.. " 56.

ARKANSAS.

The election for Congress in this State has been postponed to this year. In 1850, Members of the Legislature were elected, with the following result: SENATE: *Whigs*, elected 1850; 3; holding over 1—4
Opp...... 12; " 9—21
House: *Whigs*..... 24; *Opp.*..... 51

TEXAS.

In this State no important election was held in 1850, except the vote upon the proposition of the United States to pay \$10,000,000 to the State, upon the relinquishment of all claim to the territory of New-Mexico, north and west of certain specified lines. The following is the vote in 62 counties, leaving 30 not returned:

Counties.	Accept.	Rej't	Houston	123	18
Anderson.....	243	31	Hunt	162	6
Austin.....	62	60	Jackson	60	3
Bastrop.....	103	42	Jefferson	56	47
Bell.....	87	25	Kaufman	134	3
Bexar.....	449	82	Lamar	227	16
Brazoria.....	54	76	Leon	103	24
Burleson.....	103	7	McLagorda	50	45
Caldwell.....	74	46	McLennan	23	10
Calhoun.....	70	24	Medina	46	6
Case.....	225	153	Milam	80	52
Cherokee.....	492	226	Montgomery	112	73
Collin.....	102	6	Nacogdoches	381	19
Colorado.....	59	54	Navarro	141	72
Comal.....	36	32	Newton	108	8
Dallas.....	266	15	Nueces	34	54
Denton.....	70	44	Polk	85	62
De Witt.....	42	44	Red River	237	17
Ellis.....	55	20	Robertson	87	14
Fannin.....	342	1	Sabine	157	4
Fayette.....	161	127	San Patricio	27	1
Fort Bend.....	52	30	Shelby	254	83
Galveston.....	137	61	Titus	320	14
Gillespie.....	52	44	Travis	239	91
Goliad.....	43	11	Victoria	135	10
Gonzales.....	62	32	Walker	271	43
Grayson.....	99	3	Washington	180	285
Grimes.....	154	57	Webb	30	4
Guadalupe.....	55	16	Wharton	23	32
Harris.....	244	80	Williamson	103	20
Harrison.....	272	534			
Hays.....	16	11	Total.....	8498	3167
Hopkins.....	228	11	Maj. to accept.....	5321	

CALIFORNIA

Elected Atty Gen. Clerk, &c., in October, and also Members of the Legislature. The *Sacramento Transcript* classes the two houses as follows: SENATE: *Opp.* 9; *Whigs* 7. HOUSE: *Whigs* 14; *Opp.* 18; *Independent* 1; doubtful 3. The *Whigs* claim a majority, and the result of the election for U. S. Senator is very doubtful.

Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana.

These States held no elections in 1850, other than for mere local officers, or to fill vacancies.

TERRITORIES.

MINNESOTA, in October, re-elected H. H. Sibley Delegate. Vote: 649 for S.; 559 for A. M. Mitchell. Legislature: *Whigs* 5; *Opp.* 12; *F. S.* 1.

NEW-MEXICO, in June, with a view to admission as a State, elected Gov., Lt. Gov., and a Member of Congress; the latter Wm. S. Messervy by 506 maj. over Hugh N. Smith, who had been previously elected Territorial Delegate.

OREGON and UTAH held no elections in 1850.

Index to Election Returns.

Alabama.....p.64	Maine.....p.53	Ohio.....p.38
Arkansas.....p.64	Maryland.....p.60	Oregon.....p.64
California.....p.64	Massachusetts.....p.53	Pennsylvania.....p.64
Connecticut.....p.53	Michigan.....p.59	Rhode Island.....p.64
Delaware.....p.57	Minnesota.....p.54	S. Carolina.....p.60
Florida.....p.64	Mississippi.....p.64	Tennessee.....p.64
Georgia.....p.64	Missouri.....p.62	Texas.....p.64
Illinois.....p.61	N. Hampshire.....p.64	Utah.....p.64
Indiana.....p.59	New-Jersey.....p.56	Vermont.....p.56
Iowa.....p.63	New-Mexico.....p.64	Virginia.....p.60
Kentucky.....p.64	N. York.....p.54, 55	Wisconsin.....p.61
Louisiana.....p.64	N. Carolina.....p.60	

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—*The Providence (R. I.) Morning Mirror* says: We think no candid person will fail to recognize a true likeness of the leading American Journal in the following, from the *Boston Bee*:—

"At the head and front of the Journals of New York, we at once, without reservation, place *The New York Tribune*. This may, perhaps, be thought a strong assertion, but we sincerely think it a true one. *The Tribune* is a paper that presents many sterling merits, which no one of the least discernment can fail to discover, nor of the least candor who will but acknowledge. We are well aware that it sometimes takes grounds and expresses opinions not at once always indorsed by the great public, nor perhaps by its own friends—but yet its history and the times have hitherto proved, for the most part, those grounds and those opinions to be correct. It has shown that it has remarkable judgment and sagacity, and that, while its sentiments and doctrines may sometimes, for the hour, appear as unsound and visionary, they are only so because in advance and slightly above the general opinion.

"Among the chief characteristics of *The Tribune* are judgment, reliability, power, honesty, candor, and great common sense.

"The editorials of *The Tribune* are marked by good sense, strength of position, transparency, good temper, and, as a general fact, good logic. They always read like the productions of men of experience, of strong common sense—and invariably are possessed of a manly tone. Politically, they are courteous, though sometimes almost fearfully severe; and, if an opponent is to be executed, it is done with as much consideration and leniency as the occasion and person will admit. Its political columns are characterized by the most signal ability, and to-day, probably, carry more weight and confidence throughout the country than any other journal in America."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—*The New York Tribune* is now in its tenth year. It has a corps of twelve Editors and Reporters, thirty-seven Printers, two Proof-readers, thirteen Pressmen, Engineer, and other laborers in the Press-room, four permanent Correspondents in Europe, three at Washington, two in Canada, two in California, one in Mexico, one in Havana, one in central America, besides others in the various cities of the United States. Its entire force, including carriers, &c., 130 persons. The issues of the paper are 18,400 daily, 41,000 weekly, 1,700 semi-weekly, 3,200 for California, 500 for Europe—making in all 160,200 sheets weekly, and 8,330,400 annually. It consumes seven tons and a half of paper weekly, and 150 pounds of ink. Among its editors are several names familiar in the republic of letters, such as Horace Greeley, C. A. Dana, Bayard Taylor, J. F. Cleveland, and George Ripley.—*Georgetown (Ky.) Herald*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—*The Tribune* is on its tenth volume. It is a paper adapted to any meridian, and is a useful and valuable one, containing news from all parts of the world, and of that character which makes it almost indispensable. It ranks among the first of newspapers in the United States, and as an instance of its popularity, it has a circulation of 65,000 copies.—*Kane County (Ill.) Democrat*.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT.—*The New York Daily Tribune* was established in 1841. It has always been sold at two cents a copy. Since the commencement of the present year, its size has been double, and it now appears in the Quarto form, like the large London Journals.

The London Times, which is universally conceded

to be the most extensive newspaper establishment in the world, contains, as printers usually measure, or estimate, one hundred and ninety thousand ems, and is sold at ten cents a copy, or thirty dollars a year. *The Tribune* contains one hundred and seventy-five thousand ems. It will thus be seen that *The Tribune* contains nearly the same amount of matter at one fifth of the price. This measure, in both cases, has reference to the reading matter exclusive of advertisements. *The Tribune* is, emphatically, a newspaper.—*Worcester (Mass.) Daily Tribune*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—*The New York Semi-Weekly Tribune* is received by us regularly, and is one of the most valuable and to us advantageous exchanges we believe we could have from any part of the United States. *The Tribune* is a paper too well known and appreciated in the West, to need any commendation from us. Its Editor, Horace Greeley, with the warm impulse of a most philanthropic heart, is perhaps exerting a wider and greater influence than any other man in the United States, upon its future destiny.—*Pekin (Ill.) Mir.*

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—This paper, edited by Horace Greeley, will commence its tenth volume on the 7th of this month. It has been considerably enlarged and otherwise improved the last year, without increase in its terms, making it now the cheapest of the class of city journals. *The Tribune* is devoted to the protection of home labor, the freedom of the public lands to the landless, the devotion of the public revenue less to war, navies, &c., and more to education and internal improvement. Besides being an able advocate of these and all kindred social reforms, the *Tribune* has an ample domestic and foreign correspondence, enabling it to give the latest news from every quarter of the globe. Those who wish the greatest variety of knowledge in the cheapest form can not do better than subscribe for the *New York Tribune*. This fact is sufficiently attested by its present list of subscribers, the aggregate of the Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, being about 65,000—the first at \$5, the second at \$3, and the last at \$2 per annum, in advance.—*Amesbury (Mass.) Villager*.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR 1851.—The tenth volume of this invaluable journal, it will be seen by a prospectus published in that paper, commences on Saturday the 7th inst. Upon the merits of *The Tribune* it is unnecessary to enlarge, known as it has long been, as the model newspaper of the world, and the reading public of both this country and Europe regard it as a journal in the statements and views of which the highest confidence may be safely reposed.—*Pittston (Penn.) Gazette*.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Having had the reading of *The Tribune* more or less for several years, we can safely and honestly say, that of all "Whig" or "Democratic" papers with which we have become acquainted, this is decidedly the best.

On all the great and absorbing questions of the day, the editor takes "high ground," far in advance of his party—so much so, that we have often wondered how he could remain in its ranks, advocating with all his might the non-extension of Slavery, while the great ones of the party were wielding all their influence either in favor of non-interference or compromise.—*Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) True Dem.*

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has acquired a support and influence among all classes and parties throughout the Union, unequalled by any other journal. In science, letters, progress, politics, foreign news, and domestic intelligence, *The Tribune* holds an exalted position.—*Ovid (N. Y.) Bee*.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Daily \$5;—Weekly \$2;—Semi-Weekly \$3;—Weekly 20 COPIES FOR \$20; 8 FOR \$10;—Semi-Weekly, 10 COPIES FOR

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

Is issued every morning except Sunday on a large sheet of fine white paper, eight pages of six columns each, or about the size of two average Country News. About six of these pages are new every morning; the aggregate of Editorials, News, and Miscellanies, being greater than that of any other paper in America, and greater than but one or two in Europe, though its price is but *half* that of other first class Dailies, in this Country, and less than *one fourth* of the cost of similar journals in England. Two Editions are issued to supply each subscriber with the latest news up to the hour when the copy must be mailed.

THE TRIBUNE is edited in chief by HORACE GREELEY, who has special charge of matters pertaining to the Politics and Legislation of our Country. Its Foreign (Old World) department is in charge of CHARLES A. DANA, assisted by able correspondents in London, Paris, Constantinople, &c., &c. Its California intelligence and its City department are in charge of BAYARD TAYLOR, assisted by an efficient corps of Reporters. No expense or will be spared to render its news from all quarters, by Telegraph, Expresses, Steamships, and Mails, as early and reliable as that of any other paper.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

contains nearly all the non-advertising matter of the daily, except such as is of local interest, or has been superseded by fuller and more exact advices before the Semi-Weekly is issued. It is of the same size with the Daily, and has few advertisements.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is issued every Thursday morning, and contains most of the matter of the Daily with summary accounts of such Events and Proceedings as can not be published in full. It means that no Weekly shall surpass this in giving a full, graphic, and faithful account of what the world is Doing, whereof it is Thinking, and how it is Progressing.

The Tribune is not quite ten years old, and has obtained an aggregate circulation far from sixty five thousand copies—about two thirds of them on its Weekly. Every subscription is paid in advance, and the paper stops when the advance pay runs out, and no man need hesitate to subscribe from an apprehension of being dunned for arrears, happens after he has left the place to which the paper is sent, in ignorance that it is continued. Subscriptions from individuals and clubs are respectfully solicited by

GREELEY & MELRATH,
Publishers, 154 Nassau St.

New York, December, 1850.

 Notes of all specie paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscribers to this paper at par. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Post-Office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be left with the Postmaster.

 Clergymen of all denominations are furnished with the Weekly Tribune free per annum.

143648

THE WHIG ALMANAC

W. E. Robinson
Price

SINGLE COPIES, 12 1/2 cts. per DOZEN, \$1 per DOZEN. 67 per 100.

Contents set along
through this

Astronomical Calculations for the year 1852.....	1 to 15
Morning and Evening Stars—Motions, &c., of Planets—the Sun—Jewish and Mohammedan Calendars—Eclipses—Tide and Star Tables—Calendar for each month.	
Explanatory Notes, &c.	
Government of the United States, Executive and Judicial.....	16
Senate of the United States, Members of, and Duration of Office.....	16
House of Representatives, Members of, classified.....	17
Constructive Mileage, brief History of.....	18
Why I am a Whig—a Letter to an inquiring Friend—by Horace Greeley.....	19 to 20
Public Debts and Standing Armies of Europe.....	26
Laws of the United States for 1851.....	27 to 31
Titles and Abstracts of the Public Laws passed at the 2d Session of the XXXIst Congress—Appropriation Bills—Clump Postage Act, &c., &c., &c.	
California in 1851—its Progress, Products, &c.....	32
Population of the United States.....	33 to 40
The total Population of each State by Counties, from the Census of 1850, carefully compared with that of 1840, with a Classification of Inhabitants, &c., by States.	
Foreign Policy of the United States.....	41 to 45
Correspondence between Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and Chev. Hulsman, Austrian Charge d'Affaires, in reference to the Mission of A. Dudley Mann to Hungary, in which the Foreign Policy of the United States is ably set forth.	
The Cost of Kings.....	46
A Table showing the proportionate expenditure of the nations of Europe for Court, Army, Navy, &c.	
Europe in 1851—a brief Chronicle of Events, &c.....	47 & 48
Railroads in the United States.....	48 & 49
The route, length, starting point and terminus of each Railroad in the United States and Canada which was in actual operation on the 1st of December, 1851.	
Election Returns, carefully made up expressly for the Whig Almanac from every State and Territory in the Union. (See Index by States on page 64.).....	50 to 64
Governments of the several States for 1851.....	cover.
A Table containing a list of the States, Capitals, Governors, time of meeting of Legislature, time of holding Annual Elections, &c.	
Popular Vote for President for 1848, 1844, and 1840.....	cover.

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

CARLETON'S **1852** NEW YORK

STATE GOVERNMENTS, &c.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp's	Salary	Leg're Meas.	Gen. Election
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	Henry W. Collier.....	Dec. 1853..	\$4,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	John S. Roane.....	Nov. 1852..	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California.....	San Jose, or Yallejo.	John Bigler.....	Dec. 1853..	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & N. Haven.	Thomas H. Seymour	May, 1853..	1,100	1 W. May.	1 M. Apr.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	William H. Ross.....	Jan. 1854..	1,333	1 Tu. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	Thomas S. Brown.....	Oct. 1853..	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	Howell Cobb.....	Nov. 1853..	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Augustus C. French.....	Jan. 1853..	1,800	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Joseph A. Wright.....	Jan. 1853..	1,300	Jan. 8.	1 M. Aug.
Iowa.....	Iowa City.....	Stephen Hempstead.....	Dec. 1854..	1,000	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	Lazarus W. Powell.....	Sept. 1852..	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Joseph Walker.....	Jan. 1854..	6,000	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	John Hubbard.....	Jan. 1853..	1,500	3 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Enoch Louis Lowe.....	Jan. 1854..	3,900	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	George S. Boutwell.....	Jan. 1853..	2,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Robert McClelland.....	Jan. 1854..	1,500	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	Henry S. Foote.....	Jan. 1854..	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. & Tu. N.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Austin A. King.....	Nov. 1852..	2,000	last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Samuel Dimmock.....	June, 1852..	1,000	1 W. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	George F. Fort.....	Jan. 1854..	1,400	3 Tu. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Washington Hunt.....	Jan. 1853..	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	David S. Reid.....	Jan. 1853..	2,000	3 M. Nov.	1 Tu. Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Reuben Wood.....	Dec. 1853..	1,200	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburgh.....	William Bigler.....	Jan. 1854..	3,000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov.....	Philip Allen.....	May, 1852..	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	John H. Means.....	Dec. 1852..	2,500	4 N. Nov.	1 W. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	William B. Campbell.....	Oct. 1853..	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Tu. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	Peter H. Bell.....	Dec. 1853..	3,000	Jan. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Charles C. Williams.....	Oct. 1852..	700	2 Tu. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Joseph Johnson.....	Jan. 1854..	5,000	2 M. Jan.	Not held.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Levi J. Farnell.....	Dec. 1853..	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1848.			1844.			1840.	
	Whig. Taylor.	Opposition. Cass.	Free Soil. Van Buren.	Whig. Clay.	Opposition. Polk.	Abolition. Birney.	Whig. Harrison.	Opposition. Van Buren.
Alabama.....	30,482	31,363		26,084	37,740		28,471	23,861
Arkansas.....	7,588	9,300		5,504	9,546		4,363	6,24
Connecticut...	30,314	27,046	5,003	32,030	29,841	1,943	31,601	25,28
Delaware.....	6,422	5,910	80	6,250	5,971		5,067	4,74
Florida.....	4,539	3,258		Admitted	since	1844.		
Georgia.....	47,544	44,802		42,100	44,147		40,204	31,36
Illinois.....	53,215	56,629	15,804	45,528	57,920	3,570	45,507	47,75
Indiana.....	69,907	74,745	8,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	65,502	81,89
Iowa.....	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitted	since	1844.		
Kentucky.....	67,141	49,720		61,255	51,988		58,480	32,50
Louisiana.....	18,217	15,370	1	13,083	13,782		11,286	7,13
Maine.....	35,266	40,206	12,178	34,619	45,954	4,862	40,612	46,20
Maryland.....	67,702	54,528	125	35,904	32,676		33,528	38,75
Massachusetts..	61,670	35,291	38,058	67,712	53,470	10,850	72,674	60,36
Michigan.....	25,940	30,667	10,389	24,237	27,703	9,632	22,963	31,10
Mississippi.....	25,922	26,697		19,206	25,126		19,518	16,79
Missouri.....	32,671	40,077		31,250	41,324		22,972	29,90
N. Hampshire..	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,066	27,160	4,161	26,156	26,30
New Jersey.....	40,015	36,901	849	38,318	57,485	823	33,351	51,84
New York.....	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,588	15,812	225,517	216,27
North Carolina..	43,519	34,869	85	43,232	39,267		46,576	35,73
Ohio.....	139,339	154,773	35,847	155,112	149,061	8,050	148,157	124,72
Pennsylvania...	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,263	167,335	6,332	144,021	143,57
Rhode Island...	6,779	3,646	730	7,322	4,867		5,278	3,81
South Carolina..	Preside	tial elect	ors chose'd	by the leg	islature.			
Tennessee.....	64,705	58,419		60,030	50,917		60,321	48,29
Texas.....	4,500	10,669	3	Admitted	since	1844.		
Vermont.....	23,122	10,943	13,037	26,770	10,941	3,954	32,440	14,31
Virginia.....	45,265	40,738	9	44,790	50,603		42,501	40,99
Wisconsin.....	19,747	15,001	10,410	Admitted	since	1844.		
Total.....	1,962,912	1,223,795	291,370	1,741,643	1,329,013	66,304	1,274,203	1,133,30

Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 57,770; Harrison over Van Buren, 145,000; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 152,931; Clay and Birney over Polk, 38,934. In 1836, Harrison received 757,711 votes, and Van Buren, 763,507, giving the latter a majority of 25,796. General Harrison the year received the popular majority and electoral votes in the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, Indiana, and Tennessee.

853 Feb 24, 1852, Capt. J. S. Hayer
of New York City

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1852.

The Astronomical and Chronological, published exclusively for the WHIG ALMANAC, by
BARTHOLOMEW KEY, LONDON, Yates Co., New York.

The year 1852 will be intercalary, or leap-year; being the latter part of the 74th and the beginning of the 77th year of the Independence of the United States of America; the 2605th A. U. C. (according to Varro), or from the building of Rome; the 2598th since the era of Nabonassar, the first day of which is said to have been Wednesday, February 18 (N. S.), 747 B. C.; the 2628th year of the Olympiads, or the latter part of the 3d and beginning of the 4th year of the 65th Olympiad of four years, which began in July, 1849; the latter part of the 1268th year of the Hegira; the latter part of the 5612th year from the creation of the world, according to the Jews, but the 5856th according to Usher, and the 7359th according to the Septuagint, which is the best authority for chronology that is known.

These calculations are expressed in mean or clock time, and are adapted to the latitudes of PORTLAND, BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, RALEIGH, CHARLESTON, and NEW ORLEANS; and will serve for the whole extent of the U. States.

Morning and Evening Stars.—Venus (♀) will be evening star until July 21, then morning star to the end of the year. Mars (♂) will be morning star until January 24, then evening star during the remainder of the year. Jupiter (♃) will be morning star until May 8, then evening star until Nov. 25, then morning star the rest of the year. Saturn (♄) will be evening star until April 27, then morning star until August 9, then evening star the remainder of the year.

Motions, etc., of the Planets.—Venus will retrograde, this year, from the 28th of June to August 11th. This planet will be visible in the daytime during the month of June, when it will be east of the sun. Mars will retrograde until March 4th, when its motion becomes direct, or from west to east. Jupiter will retrograde from March 10th to July 10th, during which time it will have gone back to the west (apparently) nearly 10°. At this time Jupiter will be in the constellation Libra, and near the middle of it. Saturn will retrograde from the 51st of August to the end of the year. This planet may be found this year about the middle of Aries. Uranus will retrograde until January 9th, and from August 14th to the end of the year. Uranus, during the most of this year, will be in the first part of the constellation Aries, a little east of Saturn.

The moon will run highest this year Dec. 23, at which time it will be in the 12th degree of Gemini, and have a declination of 24° 7' 30.8" north. It will run lowest Dec. 12, to the 13th degree of Sagittarius, where it will have a declination of 24° 7' 53.8" south.

Declination of Uranus in the middle of this year, 13° 39' 56" north. Right Ascension at the same time 2h. 22m. 12s. Longitude of moon's ascending node in the middle of this year 97° 52' 2". True obliquity of the ecliptic at the same time 23° 27' 29.12".

NEW YORK.

The Seasons.		d.	h.	m.
Winter Solstice (1851), Dec. 22		4	33	mo.
Vernal Equinox, March 20, 1852		5	46	mo.
Summer Solstice, June 21		2	43	mo.
Autumnal Equinox, September 23				ev.
Winter Solstice, December 21				o.
Sun in Water Signs				
Sun in Spring Signs				
Sun in Summer Signs		93	14	13
Sun in Autumnal Signs		89	17	32
Tropical Year		365	5	44
From north of the Equator, or the period of Spring and Summer		186	10	59
From south of the Equator, or the period of Autumn and Winter		178	18	45

From the preceding data, it appears the sun will be on the north side of the equator 7 days 16 hours and 14 minutes longer than on the south side. The cause is, the point of Aphelion, or that part of the earth's orbit farthest from the sun, is situated on the north side of the equator, in the 11th degree of Gemini. At this point the earth moves slowest.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.		MOVEABLE FEASTS.	
Grecian Lunar Cycle.....	10	Good Friday.....	April 9
Jewish Lunar Cycle.....	7	Easter Sunday.....	April 11
Epact; Moon's Age (Jan. 1).....	9	Ascension Sunday.....	May 16
Solar Cycle.....	13	Pentecost (Whit Su.).....	May 20
Roman Indiction.....	10	Trinity Sunday.....	June 6
Dominical Letters.....	D.C.	Corpus Christi.....	June 10
Dionysian Period.....	181	Advent Sunday.....	Nov 28
Julian Period.....	6665		

Jewish Calendar.

The 5612th Jewish year of 12 months began Sept. 27, 1851, and ends Sept. 13, 1852. The 5613th year begins Sept. 14 of the present year, and contains 13 months.

Motems.	Days.	Motems.	Days.
5. Sebat.....	Jan. 23	11. Ab.....	July 17
6. Adar.....	Feb. 31	12. Elul.....	Aug. 16
7. Nisan.....	March 21	1. Tisri (5613).....	Sept. 14
8. Iyar.....	April 20	2. Marchesvan.....	Oct. 14
9. Sivan.....	May 19	3. Chisleu.....	Nov. 12
10. Tammas.....	June 18	4. Thebet.....	Dec. 12

The Jewish Era dates from the creation of the world, which the Jews believe to have been 3760½ years before our era began. The Jewish year is luni-solar, and consists of 12 and sometimes 13 months, which contain 29 or 30 days each. Veadar is the 13th month, and is introduced between Adar and Nisan; the latter of which is the first month of the ecclesiastical year. In a cycle of 19 years, Veadar is introduced 7 times.

JEWISH ANNIVERSARIES.

Those marked with a * are to be strictly observed.

*Fast of Esther.....	Adar 11.....	March 3
*Purim.....	Adar 14.....	March 5
*Schusan Purim.....	Adar 15.....	March 6
*Beginning of the Passover.....	Nisan 15.....	April 4
*Second Feast of the Passover.....	Nisan 16.....	April 5
*Seventh Feast.....	Nisan 21.....	April 10
*End of the Passover.....	Nisan 22.....	April 11
*Lag Beomar.....	Iyar 18.....	May 7
*Feast of Pentecost.....	Sivan 6.....	May 24
*Feast of Pentecost.....	Sivan 7.....	May 25
*Fast: Taking of the Temple.....	Tammuz 17.....	June 3
*Fast: Burning of the Temple.....	Ab 9.....	July 25
*Feast for the New Year.....	Tisri 1.....	Sept. 14
*Second Feast of New Year.....	Tisri 2.....	Sept. 15
*Fast of Gedaliah.....	Tisri 4.....	Sept. 17
*Fast of Expulsion.....	Tisri 10.....	Sept. 23
*Feast of Tabernacles.....	Tisri 15.....	Sept. 28
*Second Feast of Tabernacles.....	Tisri 16.....	Sept. 29
*Feast of Palms or Branches.....	Tisri 21.....	Oct. 4
*End of the Hut Feast.....	Tisri 22.....	Oct. 5
*Rejoicing for the Law.....	Tisri 23.....	Oct. 6
*Consecration of the Temple.....	Chisleu 25.....	Dec. 5

Mohammedan Calendar.

The 1268th year of the Hegira began Oct. 27, 1851, and ends Oct. 14, 1852. The 1269th year begins Oct. 15, 1852.

Motems.	Days.	Motems.	Days.
4. Rabia II.....	Jan. 24	10. Schewall.....	July 19
5. Jomadh I.....	Feb. 23	11. Den't-kadah.....	Aug. 17
6. Jomadh II.....	Mar. 23	12. Den't-kejjah.....	Sept. 16
7. Rejab.....	Apr. 21	1. Moharrem (1269).....	Oct. 15
8. Shaban.....	May 21	2. Saphar.....	Nov. 14
9. Ramadan.....	June 19	3. Rabia I.....	Dec. 13

The Mohammedan Era began with the day after the flight of Mohammed to Medina; which event occurred in the night of Thursday, July 12 (N. S.), 632 A. D. The year consists of 12 months, embracing 13 lunations, or 354 days. The intercalary, or leap-year, consists of one day more. In a cycle of 30 years, there are 19 common and 11 leap-years. Since the Mohammedan year is 11 days less than the tropical year, "it is obvious that in about 33 years the above months will correspond to every season, and every part of the Gregorian year." The 9th month is the month of fasting, at the close of which the feast of Bairam begins.

Mean Diameter, Distance from the Sun, Revolutions, &c., of the Planets.

PLANETS.	Mean diameter.	Mean dist'ce from Sun.	Revolution round the Sun.	Revol'n on axis.	Synodical revol'n.	Volume, or size.	Weight at surface.	Density.	Light heat.
	Miles.	Miles.	Days. Decim.	Days.	Days.				
The Sun.....	883,346			25'416	.....	1,412,921,101	28'19	0'256	.....
Mercury.....	3,234	36,814,000	87'9692680	1'0038	116	0'054	1'22	5'244	6'680
Venus.....	7,687	68,787,000	224'7007869	0'9730	584	0'290	0'96	0'604	1'911
Earth.....	7,912	96,103,000	365'2563825	1'0000	.....	1'000	1'00	1'000	1'000
Mars.....	4,189	144,306,000	686'97'6458	1'0273	780	0'138	0'50	0'973	4'51
Moon.....	2,190	96,103,000	365'256'335	27'32	29½	0'020	0'18	0'965	1'000
Vesta.....	238	224,684,000	1,325'4250000	.....	504	.....	.....	.....	1'83
Iris.....	.....	226,000,000	1,327'9241000	.....	504	.....	.....	.....	1'86
Hebe.....	.....	230,000,000	1,375' nearly.	.....	503	.....	.....	.....	1'70
Flora.....	.....	240,000,000	1,468'7750000	.....	496	.....	.....	.....	1'60
Astræa.....	.....	246,000,000	1,512' nearly.	.....	481½	.....	.....	.....	1'60
Juno.....	1,425	253,874,000	1,593'0670000	.....	474	.....	.....	.....	1'49
Ceres.....	160	263,522,000	1,684'7350000	.....	466½	.....	.....	.....	1'39
Pallas.....	110	263,686,000	1,686'3050000	.....	467½	.....	.....	.....	1'30
Jupiter.....	80,170	494,797,000	4,332'5848212	0'4075	399	1,465'984	2'70	0'232	1'87
Saturn.....	79,042	907,162,000	10,759'2198174	0'4370	378	770'650	1'25	0'198	0'611
Uranus.....	35,112	1,824,290,000	30,696'9208296	.....	370	80'999	1'06	0'246	0'63
Neptune.....	35,000	2,860,000,000	60,128'1389100	.....	367½	80'000	.....	.....	0'61

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there are five new planets belonging to the *Asteroids*; namely, *Metis*, *Hygeia*, *Clio*, *Parthenope*, and *Irene*. The number of Asteroids is now thirteen.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1852.

There will be six eclipses this year—three of the sun and three of the moon, and two of the latter will be visible,

I. A total eclipse of the moon, Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, January 6th and 7th, as follows:—

PLACES.	Begin. eve. 6.	End mo. 7.	Begin. Dec. 26.	PLACES.	Begin. eve. 6.	End mo. 7.	Begin. Dec. 26.	PLACES.	Begin. eve. 6.	End mo. 7.	Begin. Dec. 26.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Augusta, Me.	11 42	3 30	6 54	Annapolis, Md.	11 15	2 53	6 27	Frankfort, Ky.	10 43	2 31	5 55
Brunswick Coll.	11 40	3 18	6 52	Harrisburg, Pa.	11 14	2 52	6 26	Louisville, Ky.	10 39	2 12	5 51
Portland, Me.	11 37	3 15	6 49	Kingston, U. C.	11 13	2 51	6 25	Nashville, Tenn.	10 34	2 12	5 46
Boston, Mass.	11 36	3 14	6 48	Geneva, N. Y.	11 12	2 50	6 24	Chicago, Ill.	10 31	2 9	5 42
Cambridge Coll.	11 35	3 13	6 47	Frederick, Md.	11 11	2 49	6 23	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10 26	2 8	5 42
Quebec, L. C.	11 34	3 12	6 46	Petersburg, Va.	11 10	2 48	6 22	Mobile, Ala.	10 23	2 6	5 40
Providence, R.I.	11 33	3 11	6 45	Richmond, Va.	11 9	2 47	6 21	Madison, Wis.	10 20	2 4	5 38
Lowell, Mass.	11 32	3 10	6 44	Rochester, N. Y.	11 8	2 46	6 20	Springfield, Ill.	10 17	2 3	5 36
Newport, R. I.	11 31	3 9	6 43	Buffalo, N. Y.	11 7	2 45	6 19	New Orleans, La.	10 14	2 2	5 34
Concord, N. H.	11 30	3 8	6 42	Raleigh, N. C.	11 6	2 44	6 18	Jackson, Miss.	10 11	2 1	5 32
Montpelier, Vt.	11 29	3 7	6 41	Toronto, U. C.	11 5	2 43	6 17	St. Louis, Mo.	10 8	1 59	5 30
Hartford, Conn.	11 28	3 6	6 40	Georgetown, S. C.	11 4	2 42	6 16	Iowa City, Io.	10 5	1 58	5 28
Springfield, Ma.	11 27	3 5	6 39	Panama, N. G.	11 3	2 41	6 15	Natchez, Miss.	10 2	1 57	5 26
Montreal, L. C.	11 26	3 4	6 38	Pittsburg, Pa.	11 2	2 40	6 14	Baton Rouge, La.	10 0	1 56	5 24
Troy, N. Y.	11 25	3 3	6 37	Charleston, S. C.	11 1	2 39	6 13	Jefferson City, Mo.	9 57	1 55	5 22
Albany, N. Y.	11 24	3 2	6 36	Chargers, N. G.	10 57	2 38	6 12	Little Rock, Ark.	9 54	1 54	5 20
Hudson, N. Y.	11 23	3 1	6 35	Columbia, S. C.	10 56	2 37	6 11	Galveston, Tex.	9 51	1 53	5 18
Schenectady, "	11 22	3 0	6 34	Savannah, Ga.	10 55	2 36	6 10	Vera Cruz, Mex.	9 48	1 52	5 16
Newburgh, "	11 21	2 59	6 33	Detroit, Mich.	10 54	2 35	6 9	Austin, Tex.	9 45	1 51	5 14
Po'keepsie, "	11 20	2 58	6 32	Columbus, O.	10 53	2 34	6 8	Matamoros, Mex.	9 42	1 50	5 12
Trenton, N. J.	11 19	2 57	6 31	Lansing, Mich.	10 52	2 33	6 7	Mexico, Mex.	9 39	1 49	5 10
Philadelphia, Pa.	11 18	2 56	6 30	Cincinnati, O.	10 51	2 32	6 6	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	9 36	1 48	5 8
Utica, N. Y.	11 17	2 55	6 29	Lexington, Ky.	10 50	2 31	6 5	Oregon City, Or.	9 33	1 47	5 6
Baltimore, Md.	11 16	2 54	6 28	Tallahassee, Fla.	10 49	2 30	6 4	Monterey, Cal.	9 30	1 46	5 4
Auburn, N. Y.	11 15	2 53	6 27		10 48	2 29	6 3	San Francisco, Cal.	9 27	1 45	5 2

NOTE.—In the above table is inserted, in the third column of figures, the time of the beginning of the lunar eclipse of December 26. The end of this eclipse will not be visible, as the moon will set before it happens. In the eclipse of January 6 and 7, the moon will pass very nearly through the middle of the earth's shadow; and one hour after it first enters the shadow, it will entirely disappear, and just one hour before the eclipse ends, it will begin to appear again. The times of appearance and disappearance, for any place, is therefore easily found, by referring to the table for the times of beginning and end. Total duration, 3 hours 38.2 minutes. Twenty digits eclipsed on the northern limb.

II. A partial eclipse of the sun, January 21. Invisible.

III. A partial eclipse of the sun, June 17. Invisible.

IV. A total eclipse of the moon, July 1. Invisible.

ble. This eclipse will be visible in Asia and in the Pacific ocean.

V. A total eclipse of the sun, December 16. Invisible. This eclipse will be limited principally to Asia.

VI. A partial eclipse of the moon, December 26. Visible. For the beginning of this eclipse, see the table. The end of this eclipse will be visible only in California and the western frontier. It happens early in the morning, and the moon will appear to be almost in the northwest. Eight digits eclipsed on the southern limb.

To And the Dominical Letter for any Year of any Century.—RULE. Divide the whole centuries by 4; take twice the remainder from 6; add the result, with a fourth of the odd years, to the odd years; divide the sum by 7, and the remainder subtracted from 7 indicates the letter. If there be no remainder, G is the letter.

Tide Table.—To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, *add to or subtract from* the time of high-water, morning or evening, at New York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. In using the quantities in this

and the Star table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from midnight or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from noon, is morning of the next day.

Places.	h.m.	Places.	h.m.	Places.	h.m.	Places.	h.m.	Places.	h.m.
Albany.....Add	6 34	Charlestown.Sub.	1 40	Machias.....Add	1 54	Norfolk.....Sub.	0 41	Richmond...Sub.	3 35
Annapolis,Md.Su.	1 51	Eastport.....Add	3 9	Mobile Point.Add	1 54	Plymouth.....Add	3 19	Salem.....Add	2 19
Do. N.S.Add	1 49	Halifax,N.S.Sub.	3 15	N. Bedford...Sub.	1 40	Portland.....Add	1 39	Sandy Hook.Sub.	3 45
Amboy.....Sub.	0 39	Holmes' Hole.Add	1 4	New Haven...Add	3 4	Portsmouth..Add	3 9	St. John,N.B..Add	3 49
Baltimore.....Add	5 7	Kennebec.....Add	1 39	New London.Sub.	0 31	Providence..Sub.	0 41	Sunbury.....Add	0 19
Bridgeport...Add	2 0	Marblehead..Add	1 49	Newport.....Sub.	1 55	Quebec.....Add	3 49	Windsor.....Add	2 49

Star Table.—To ascertain when any star or constellation found in this table will be on the meridian, apply the numbers in the first column of figures to the meridian passage of the 7 Stars found in the calendar pages. For the rising of a Star,

subtract the number in the second column of figures from its meridian passage. For its setting, add the same number to its meridian passage. Those marked (—) do not rise or set in the United States, being for ever above the horizon.

Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R.	S.	Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R.	S.
Algenib.....	The Horse.....Sub.	3 32	6 49		Castor.....	The Twins.....Add	3 46	8 9	
Alkol.....	Perseus.....Sub.	0 40	9 8		Capella.....	Auriga.....Add	1 27	10 11	
Alkebaran.....	The Bull.....Add	0 49	6 56		Deneb.....	The Swan.....Sub.	7 1	9 24	
Algethi.....	Hercules.....Sub.	10 38	6 52		Mirach.....	Andromeda...Sub.	2 37	8 26	
Alphard.....	Hydra.....Add	5 41	5 32		Menkar.....	The Whale.....Sub.	0 44	6 13	
Algorab.....	The Crow.....Add	8 43	4 36		Procyon.....	Canis Minor...Add	3 52	6 19	
Aloth.....	The Dipper.....Add	9 7			Pollux.....	The Twins.....Add	3 57	7 50	
Arcturus.....	Bootes.....Add	10 29	7 13		Regulus.....	The Lion.....Add	6 31	6 45	
Ahair.....	The Eagle.....Sub.	7 50	6 30		Rigel.....	Orion.....Add	1 59	5 30	
Aknyone.....	The 7 Stars.....	0 00	7 32		Sirius.....	Canis Minor...Add	3 0	5 0	
Antares.....	Scorpion.....Sub.	11 16	4 19		Spica.....	The Virgin.....Add	9 37	5 23	
Behatrix.....	Orion.....Add	1 38	6 21		Vega.....	The Lyre.....Sub.	9 4	8 54	
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....Add	9 8	6 25		Pomalhaut.....	Southern Fish..Sub.	4 48	4 0	
Beostnach.....	The Dipper.....Add	10 1			North Star.....	Ursa Minor.....Sub.	2 33		

Tides.—La Place pronounces the tides the most difficult problem of celestial mechanics. It sometimes happens that the tide for a given port comes in *several hours* later or earlier than the most accurate calculations would determine; and this because of the strength and direction of the ocean winds, which the calculator can not take into his account.

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c., are generally considered the 1st, 2d, and 3d signs respectively; but in maps, and in reality they are, the 2d, 3d, and 4th, and Pisces is the 1st. In this Almanac, Pisces is 1st and Aries 2d. Aries was the 1st sign 300 years B. C.

Local or Relative Time.—Local time is that which is shown by our common clocks. It indicates the time at any given place, the meridian of that place being the standard from which it is reckoned; therefore, the time or the clocks at any two places will differ by the difference of their meridians. Thus, when it is noon at New York, or when the Sun is on its meridian, the Sun at that instant at Washington is east of the meridian of that place, because the meridian of New York is east of Washington; therefore, the clocks at Washington will be earlier or *sooner* than those in New York, by the time the Sun takes to go from the meridian of New York to the meridian of Washington—viz., 12 minutes 2 seconds. Hence, when it is 12 o'clock M. at New Orleans and St. Louis, it is 1 o'clock, P. M. at Philadelphia, which is a difference of one hour for every fifteen degrees of longitude. By this regulation, the Sun is made to come to the meridian of every place about 12 o'clock. It is incomprehensible to many how it can be true that the Sun rises and sets at the same time at all places on the same latitude around the world. The difference of local time will account for this. It is not to be understood, that when the Sun rises at Boston at 6 o'clock, that it is *then*, at that instant of *absolute* time, rising at every place on the same latitude; but that at all places on that latitude, when the Sun rises, it will be 6 o'clock by the *timepieces* at *those* places. The Sun will go from the horizon of Philadelphia, west to the horizon of St. Louis, in an hour.

Explanatory Notes.

The tables of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon are adapted to eight parallels of latitude, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and hence are suited to all the United States and Territories. The column of "Sun on Meridian" is for general use through the whole United States.

The table of the 7 Stars, or Pleiades, showing the time when they are on the meridian, is designed to facilitate the computation of the rising, setting, and meridian passage, of the brightest fixed stars, by using the numbers opposite the same, in the Star table. This part of the Almanac, it is hoped, will be interesting, particularly to *children*, who, with no further knowledge of Arithmetic than Addition and Subtraction, may readily foretell the rising and setting of a star.

The table of "Moon's place" shows the sign or the constellation of stars where the moon may be found at 7 P. M., New York time. Its position gives it no influence over animals or plants.

DIRECTIONS FOR KEEPING TRUE TIME.—The column of "Sun on Meridian" shows the *minutes and seconds, before or after* 12 o'clock, that the Sun is on the meridian. The Sun is seldom on the meridian at 12 o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days during the year, namely: April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. Consequently, when the Sun is on the meridian, or when its shadow strikes the well-made noon-mark, the clock must be set as many minutes and seconds, *before or after* 12, as the Almanac shows.

The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon, is not strictly correct: as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanacs, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time, is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian-line.

TO MAKE A MERIDIAN-LINE.—Ascertain when the North Star will be on the meridian, by reference to the Star table; and at that time range two fine wires (suspended four or five feet apart, with weights attached to the ends) with said star, and a meridian-line is made.

TO MAKE A NOON-MARK.—About noon, when the Sun (the centre) crosses the meridian-line, let another person make the mark in some firm place, where the shadow of the Sun is cast by a perpendicular object. Then set the clock, as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

SATURN'S RING will be visible the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power.

1st Month.]

JANUARY, 1852.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases, Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charleston.	N. Orleans.	Calendar for
		Full Moon 13 1 25 mo.	1 25 mo.	1 13 mo.	1 9 mo.	1 1 mo.	0 54 mo.	0 49 mo.	0 9 mo.	PORTLAND,
		Last Quar. 17 8 37 ev.	8 34 ev.	8 22 ev.	8 18 ev.	8 10 ev.	8 3 ev.	7 58 ev.	7 18 ev.	Me., N.H., Ver-
		New Moon 21 2 45 mo.	2 42 mo.	2 30 mo.	2 26 mo.	2 18 mo.	2 11 mo.	2 6 mo.	1 26 mo.	mont, Roches't.
		First Quar. 29 8 53 mo.	5 50 mo.	5 38 mo.	5 34 mo.	5 26 mo.	5 19 mo.	5 14 mo.	4 34 mo.	N.Y., Gr'n Bay,
										Wis., Toronto,
										U.C., & Oregon.
		High water at N. York.	H. at Bos.	H. at Phil.	Moon's meri. Place at P. M.	7 St's meri. Place at P. M.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.			
		h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.					[and Ireland, 1801.			
1	Th	3 19 2 50	6 10 9 10	3 42 7 46	Arms....	8 56	Mercury in Perigee. <i>Unw. Gt. Britain</i>			
2	Fr	4 45 4 53	7 15 10 15	4 10 8 32	Aries....	8 52	Earth nearest the Sun. <i>1st Good d. 1827.</i>			
3	Sa	5 28 6 0	8 20 11 20	4 36 9 29	Taurus....	8 48	Venus in meri. 1 45. <i>Rat. Princeton, 1777.</i>			
4	D	6 30 7 1	9 21 12 21	5 10 11 1	Taurus....	8 45	Mars in meri. 2 8 mo. <i>Treaty U. S. and</i>			
5	M	7 25 7 49	10 9 4 45	5 34 11 6	Taurus....	8 41	Mercury inf. conj. Sun. <i>[Gt. Britain, 1784.</i>			
6	Tu	8 10 8 34	10 54 1 30	6 0 10 50	Gemini....	8 37	Moon eclipsed visible. Moon highest			
7	W	8 56 9 18	11 38 2 38	6 26 0 4	Gemini....	8 33	Mars in Cancer. High tides. <i>Jup's moon</i>			
8	Th	9 38 10 1	1 22 3 28	6 53 1 2	Cancer....	8 29	Mars conj. Moon. <i>But. N.O. 15. [disc. 1810.</i>			
9	Fr	10 21 10 42	0 41 3 41	7 18 2 1	Cancer....	8 25	Venus in meri. 1 53 ev. <i>Fr. Drake d. 1696.</i>			
10	Sa	11 3 11 25	1 23 4 23	7 43 2 57	Leo....	8 21	Jupiter in Libra. Moon in Perigee.			
11	D	11 48 12 1	2 8 5 8	8 7 3 51	Leo....	8 17	Venus in Capricorn. <i>Linnæus died, 1778.</i>			
12	M	0 11 0 33	2 51 6 51	8 31 4 42	Virgo....	8 13	Moon on equator. <i>Maximilian I. d. 1519.</i>			
13	Tu	0 57 1 23	3 43 8 43	8 54 5 33	Virgo....	8 9	Jupiter in meri. 7 38 mo. <i>G. Fox d. 1691.</i>			
14	W	1 42 2 15	4 35 7 35	9 10 6 13	Libra....	8 6	Low tides. <i>Halley died, 1742. [1659.</i>			
15	Th	2 28 3 13	5 23 8 23	9 38 7 1	Libra....	8 1	Jupiter conj. Moon. <i>Elizabeth crowned,</i>			
16	Fr	3 47 4 23	6 43 9 43	10 4 6 59	Scorpio....	7 57	Saturn in Pisces. <i>Gibbon died, 1794.</i>			
17	Sa	4 59 5 34	7 54 10 54	10 19 8 58	Scorpio....	7 53	Mercury stationary. <i>Franklin born, 1706.</i>			
18	D	6 13 6 48	9 8 11 38	10 38 9 53	Sagitta....	7 49	Saturn quad. Sun. Mercury conj. Moon.			
19	M	7 19 7 50	10 10 0 39	10 57 10 47	Sagitta....	7 46	Moon lowest. Saturn in meri. 5 53.			
20	Tu	8 16 8 42	11 3 1 26	11 15 11 41	Sagitta....	7 42	Sun enters Capr. <i>Indep. U. S. act'd by</i>			
21	W	9 10 9 45	11 48 2 11	12 3 33	Capric'n....	7 38	Cruas quad. Sun. High tides. <i>[Gt. B. 753.</i>			
22	Th	9 49 10 9	0 9 3 11	12 49 1 23	Capric'n....	7 34	Jup. in Libra. <i>Bacon d. 1561. Byron d. 788.</i>			
23	Fr	10 28 10 45	0 48 3 48	1 2 10	Aquas....	7 30	Venus conj. Moon. Mars in meri. 0 26.			
24	Sa	11 3 11 30	1 23 4 23	1 20 2 34	Aquas....	7 26	Mars opp. Sun. <i>Frederick the Gt. d. 1712.</i>			
25	D	11 37 11 54	1 57 4 57	1 34 3 56	Aquas....	7 22	Venus in meri. 2 6 ev. <i>Burns born, 1759.</i>			
26	M	0 10 0 30	2 30 5 30	1 47 4 18	Pisces....	7 18	Moon on equator; in Apog. <i> Jenner d. 23.</i>			
27	Tu	0 28 0 45	3 5 6 53	0 4 59	Pisces....	7 14	Mars in Cancer. <i>Burr's camp. dec. 1807.</i>			
28	W	1 2 1 20	3 40 6 40	1 13 12 6	Aries....	7 10	Saturn and Uranus conj. Moon. Mercury			
29	Th	1 39 1 59	4 19 7 19	13 12 6 23	Aries....	7 6	Jupiter in meri. 6 43 mo. [35 deg. W. Sun.			
30	Fr	2 19 2 41	5 1 8 1	13 34 7 9	Aries....	7 2	Venus in meri. 2 10 ev. <i>Charles L. d. 1649.</i>			
31	Sa	3 9 3 40	6 0 9 0	13 43 7 68	Taurus....	6 58	Mars in meri. 11 35 ev. <i>Ben Jonson d. 1574.</i>			

2d Winter Month.]

JANUARY, 1852.

[Begins on Thursday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del. re, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee; Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'TN, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Mass., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'o.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana, and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7 30	4 38	1 37	7 25	4 43	1 36	7 22	4 46	1 36	7 19	4 49	1 35	7 10	5 4	1 33	7 3	5 6	1 31	6 57	9 11	1 29
2	7 30	4 39	2 38	7 25	4 44	1 36	7 22	4 47	1 35	7 19	4 50	2 34	7 10	5 5	2 30	7 3	5 6	2 27	6 57	9 12	2 28
3	7 30	4 40	3 42	7 25	4 45	1 39	7 22	4 47	1 38	7 19	4 51	3 36	7 10	5 6	3 30	7 3	5 6	3 25	6 57	9 12	3 26
4	7 30	4 40	4 44	7 25	4 45	1 43	7 22	4 48	1 40	7 19	4 52	4 33	7 10	5 7	4 27	7 3	5 6	4 23	6 58	9 13	4 25
5	7 30	4 41	5 48	7 25	4 46	1 43	7 22	4 49	1 41	7 19	4 53	5 38	7 10	5 8	5 31	7 3	5 6	5 24	6 58	9 14	5 16
6	7 30	4 42	rises	7 25	4 47	rises	7 22	4 50	rises	7 19	4 54	rises	7 10	5 8	rises	7 3	5 6	rises	6 58	9 14	rises
7	7 30	4 43	5 20	7 25	4 48	1 52	7 22	4 51	1 57	7 19	4 55	5 30	7 10	5 9	5 28	7 3	5 6	10 5	58	9 15	5 53
8	7 30	4 44	6 28	7 25	4 49	1 53	7 22	4 52	1 58	7 19	4 56	6 37	7 10	5 10	6 45	7 3	5 6	11 6	51	9 15	6 57
9	7 30	4 45	7 41	7 25	4 50	7 44	7 22	4 53	7 46	7 19	4 57	7 46	7 10	5 11	7 53	7 3	5 6	12 7	58	9 16	8 4
10	7 29	4 46	8 58	7 25	4 51	8 57	7 22	4 54	8 58	7 19	4 58	9 0	7 10	5 12	9 0	7 3	5 6	13 9	7 58	9 16	9 11
11	7 29	4 47	10 5	7 24	52	10 6	7 21	4 55	10 6	7 18	4 59	10 7	7 10	5 13	10 9	7 3	5 6	14 10	11 6	9 17	10 12
12	7 29	4 48	11 18	7 24	53	11 18	7 21	4 56	11 18	7 18	5 0	11 18	7 9	5 13	11 19	7 3	5 6	15 11	11 19	9 18	11 13
13	7 29	4 49	13 24	7 24	54	13 24	7 21	4 57	13 24	7 18	5 1	13 24	7 9	5 14	13 24	7 3	5 6	16 13	12 24	9 19	12 23
14	7 29	4 50	0 29	7 23	55	0 28	7 21	4 58	0 28	7 17	5 2	0 27	7 9	5 15	0 25	7 3	5 6	17 0	24	9 20	0 23
15	7 27	4 51	1 40	7 23	56	1 37	7 20	4 59	1 36	7 17	5 3	1 35	7 8	5 16	1 31	7 3	5 6	17 1	28	9 20	1 24
16	7 27	4 51	1 40	7 23	56	1 37	7 20	4 59	1 36	7 17	5 3	1 35	7 8	5 16	1 31	7 3	5 6	17 1	28	9 20	1 24
17	7 27	4 51	1 40	7 23	56	1 37	7 20	4 59	1 36	7 17	5 3	1 35	7 8	5 16	1 31	7 3	5 6	17 1	28	9 20	1 24
18	7 27	4 51	1 40	7 23	56	1 37	7 20	4 59	1 36	7 17	5 3	1 35	7 8	5 16	1 31	7 3	5 6	17 1	28	9 20	1 24
19	7 27	4 51	1 40	7 23	56	1 37	7 20	4 59	1 36	7 17	5 3	1 35	7 8	5 16	1 31	7 3	5 6	17 1	28	9 20	1 24
20	7 25	4 57	6 2	7 20	5 5	6 57	7 18	5 4	6 56	7 15	5 8	6 53	7 7	5 19	6 45	7 3	5 6	17 15	50	9 20	5 30
21	7 24	4 58	sets	7 19	5 3	sets	7 18	5 5	sets	7 14	5 9	sets	7 7	5 21	sets	7 3	5 6	17 15	50	9 20	sets
22	7 23	4 59	6 28	7 19	5 4	6 52	7 17	5 6	6 54	7 14	5 10	6 57	7 6	5 22	5 44	7 3	5 6	17 15	51	9 21	6 51
23	7 22	5 0	6 30	7 18	5 5	6 53	7 17	5 7	6 55	7 13	5 11	6 57	7 6	5 23	6 48	7 3	5 6	17 16	52	9 21	6 50
24	7 22	5 2	7 32	7 17	5 6	7 35	7 16	5 8	7 36	7 12	5 12	7 38	7 6	5 24	7 47	7 3	5 6	17 17	53	9 21	7 40
25	7 21	5 3	8 31	7 17	5 7	8 33	7 15	5 9	8 34	7 12	5 13	8 35	7 6	5 25	8 38	7 3	5 6	17 18	54	9 21	8 41
26	7 20	5 4	9 30	7 16	5 8	9 31	7 15	11 9	9 32	7 11	5 14	9 32	7 4	5 26	9 34	7 3	5 6	17 19	55	9 21	9 35
27	7 20	5 5	10 30	7 15	9	10 30	7 14	12 10	10 30	7 10	5 15	10 30	7 4	5 27	10 30	7 3	5 6	17 20	56	9 21	10 30
28	7 19	5 6	11 27	7 14	10	11 26	7 13	13 11	11 26	7 10	5 16	11 25	7 3	5 28	11 24	7 3	5 6	17 21	57	9 21	11 23
29	7 18	5 8	12 24	7 14	11	12 24	7 13	14 15	12 24	7 9	5 17	12 24	7 3	5 29	12 24	7 3	5 6	17 22	58	9 21	12 23
30	7 17	5 9	0 25	7 13	12	0 23	7 11	15 6	0 22	7 8	5 18	0 21	7 3	5 30	0 18	7 3	5 6	17 23	59	9 21	0 16
31	7 16	5 10	1 25	7 12	13	1 22	7 11	16 17	1 21	7 8	5 19	1 19	7 3	5 31	1 14	7 3	5 6	17 24	60	9 21	1 13
31	7 15	5 12	2 27	7 11	16	2 22	7 10	18 28	2 23	7 7	5 20	2 19	7 3	5 32	2 12	7 3	5 6	17 25	61	9 21	2 8

Aberrations:—H. w., high water; sun meri., sun on meridian; moon meri., moon on dex.; 7 st's meri., 7 stars in dex. h. m., hours and minutes; in s., minutes and seconds; mo., morning; ev., evening; deg., degrees; conj., near conjunction.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'a.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charles'n.			N.Orl'ns.			Calendar for				
		Full Moon	Last Qu.	New Moon	First Qu.	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
1	D	4 18 4 53	7 13 10 13	13 51	8 50	Taurus.	24	6 54	Saturn in merid. 5 4 ev. First presidential	* First quarter moon at N. Orleans, Feb. 27.																	Sun Sun Moon						
2	M	6 28 6 8	8 23	11 28	14 10	Gemini.	7	6 60	Moon highest: <i>Lorenzo Dow</i> died, 1854.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																	Sun Sun Moon						
3	Tu	6 44 7 16	9 38	morn	14 10	Gemini.	21	6 46	Jupiter in merid. 6 26 mo. [<i>in Savry</i> , 1693.	[eclipses in the United States, 1789.																	Sun Sun Moon						
4	W	7 46 8 12	10 32	0 38	13 13	44	Cancer.	6 42	Mars conj. moon 3 deg. north. <i>Earthquake</i>																		Sun Sun Moon						
5	Th	8 36 9 3	11 22	1 32	14 18	morn	20	6 38	Mars in merid. 11 8 ev. <i>Russians ent. Poland.</i>																		Sun Sun Moon						
6	Fr	9 35 9 46	12 22	2 32	14 33	0 43	Leo	6 34	High tides. <i>Venus in Aquarius</i> [1831																		Sun Sun Moon						
7	Sa	10 30 10 30	0 28	3 30	14 36	1 40	Leo	6 30	Mars in Cancer. <i>Venus in Perigee</i> . [1867.																		Sun Sun Moon						
8	Su	10 52 11 12	1 12	4 32	14 30	2 34	Virgo	6 26	<i>Septuagesima. Mary Queen of Scots died.</i>																		Sun Sun Moon						
9	M	11 35 11 57	1 55	5 32	14 32	3 27	Virgo	6 19	Moon on equat. <i>Shakespeare</i> d. 1611. [1798.																		Sun Sun Moon						
10	Tu	0 41 1 0	2 18	6 15	14 33	4 19	Libra	6 15	Sat in merid. 4 31 ev. <i>Bonap. leaves Cors.</i>																		Sun Sun Moon						
11	W	0 41 1 0	2 18	6 15	14 33	4 19	Libra	6 15	Jupiter quad. Sun. <i>Jupiter conj. moon.</i>																		Sun Sun Moon						
12	Th	1 25 1 44	3 24	6 48	14 33	5 2	Scorpio	6 11	Mars in merid. 10 31 ev. <i>Children in London.</i>																		Sun Sun Moon						
13	Fr	2 14 2 39	4 59	7 34	14 32	6 55	Scorpio	6 7	Low tides. <i>Cotton Mather</i> d. 1728. [1850.																		Sun Sun Moon						
14	Sa	3 9 3 43	6 3	8 29	14 30	7 49	Scorpio	6 3	Venus in merid. 2 18 ev. <i>Blackstone</i> d. 1783.																		Sun Sun Moon						
15	Su	4 29 5 5	7 25	9 39	14 28	8 42	Sagitta.	6 1	Moon lowest. <i>Venus in Pices.</i> <i>Galileo</i> b.																		Sun Sun Moon						
16	M	5 47 6 30	8 50	11 7	14 24	9 36	Sagitta.	6 55	Mars in Gemini. <i>Metelion</i> b. 1497. [1564.																		Sun Sun Moon						
17	Tu	7 8 7 40	10 even	13 21	10 28	Capric' b.	6 51	6 51	Sun ent. Aq. <i>Aurora Auraria</i> d. 1772.																		Sun Sun Moon						
18	W	8 9 8 23	10 33	1 29	14 16	11 18	Capric' b.	6 47	Jupiter in merid. 5 32 mo. <i>Luther</i> d. 1546																		Sun Sun Moon						
19	Th	8 57 9 15	11 38	2 17	14 11	ee	5	5 43	Jupiter in Libra. <i>Florida</i> ceded U. S. 1821.																		Sun Sun Moon						
20	Fr	9 36 9 54	12 22	3 56	14 4	0 50	Aquari' b.	5 39	High tides. <i>South Carolina</i> invaded, 1780.																		Sun Sun Moon						
21	Sa	10 12 10 27	0 32	5 33	14 58	1 53	Aquari' b.	5 35	Saturn in Aries. <i>R. Hall</i> died, 1831.																		Sun Sun Moon						
22	Su	10 44 10 59	1 4	6 43	15 1	2 44	Pices.	5 31	Venus conj. m'n. <i>Washington</i> born, 1732.																		Sun Sun Moon						
23	M	11 15 11 29	1 35	7 43	15 2	3 56	Pices.	5 18	Uranus in Aries. Moon in Aq. [1698.																		Sun Sun Moon						
24	Tu	11 44 11 59	2 4	8 45	15 3	5 19	Pices.	5 20	Saturn and Uranus conj. moon. <i>Handel</i> b.																		Sun Sun Moon						
25	W	12 14 12 29	3 4	9 47	15 4	6 19	Aries	5 12	<i>St. Wednesday. Russians take Wornie</i> , '31.																		Sun Sun Moon						
26	Th	0 29 0 45	3 2	10 48	15 14	6 3	Aries	5 16	Venus in merid. 2 23 ev. <i>Bonaparte leaves</i>																		Sun Sun Moon						
27	Fr	1 13 1 17	3 37	11 43	15 6	6 5	Taurus.	5 12	Jupiter in merid. 4 58 mo. [<i>Elba</i> , 1816.																		Sun Sun Moon						
28	Sa	1 34 1 56	4 16	12 56	15 2	6 39	Taurus.	5 9	Low tides. <i>Bruno</i> killed, 1600 B. C.																		Sun Sun Moon						
29	Su	2 17 2 43	5 6	1 41	15 2	7 32	Gemini.	5 4	1st Sunday in Lent. <i>Dyer</i> field burnt, 1704.																		Sun Sun Moon						

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., (R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK CITY, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADELPHIA, N. J., N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, so. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, California.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	7 14	5 14	3 29	7 10	5 18	3 35	7 8	5 30	3 34	7 6	5 23	3 24	7 5	5 29	3 20	7 4	5 23	3 19	7 3	5 27	3 19
3	7 13	5 15	4 31	7 9	5 19	4 36	7 7	5 21	4 24	7 4	5 23	4 21	7 4	5 29	4 13	7 6	5 23	4 6	7 5	5 28	4 6
4	7 10	5 16	5 33	7 6	5 20	5 38	7 5	5 21	5 23	7 4	5 24	5 23	7 4	5 24	5 23	7 5	5 24	5 23	7 5	5 29	5 23
5	7 9	5 17	6 28	7 5	5 21	6 22	7 4	5 22	6 20	7 3	5 25	6 19	7 3	5 25	6 18	7 4	5 25	6 18	7 4	5 29	6 18
6	7 8	5 18	7 19	7 4	5 22	7 13	7 3	5 23	7 12	7 2	5 26	7 11	7 2	5 26	7 10	7 3	5 26	7 10	7 3	5 29	7 10
7	7 7	5 19	8 10	7 3	5 23	8 1	7 2	5 24	8 0	7 1	5 27	7 5	7 1	5 27	7 4	7 2	5 27	7 5	7 1	5 28	7 1
8	7 6	5 20	9 1	7 2	5 24	9 0	7 1	5 25	9 0	7 0	5 28	8 6	7 0	5 28	8 5	7 1	5 28	8 5	7 0	5 29	8 5
9	7 5	5 21	10 1	7 1	5 25	10 1	7 0	5 26	10 1	7 0	5 29	9 6	7 0	5 29	9 5	7 0	5 29	9 5	7 0	5 30	9 5
10	7 4	5 22	11 1	7 0	5 26	11 1	6 59	5 27	11 1	6 58	5 30	10 16	6 58	5 30	10 15	6 59	5 30	10 14	6 59	5 31	10 14
11	7 3	5 23	12 1	6 58	5 27	12 1	6 58	5 28	12 1	6 57	5 31	11 26	6 57	5 31	11 25	6 58	5 31	11 24	6 58	5 32	11 24
12	7 2	5 24	1 2	6 57	5 28	1 2	6 57	5 29	1 2	6 56	5 32	12 21	6 56	5 32	12 20	6 57	5 32	12 19	6 57	5 33	12 19
13	7 1	5 25	0 41	6 56	5 29	0 38	6 57	5 30	0 37	6 55	5 33	0 32	6 55	5 33	0 31	6 56	5 33	0 30	6 55	5 34	0 30
14	6 58	5 31	2 6	6 55	5 31	2 6	6 54	5 32	2 5	6 53	5 36	2 50	6 53	5 36	2 45	6 54	5 36	2 44	6 53	5 37	2 44

3d Month.]

MARCH, 1852.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland.			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'a.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charles'n.			N. Orleans.			Calendar for PORTLAND.		
		Full Moon.	Third Quar.	New Moon.	First Quar.	D.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	
1	M	3 18	3 57	6 17	9 17	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29	12 29		
2	Tu	4 40	5 29	7 49	10 40	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	9 25	12 17	
3	W	6 4 45	9 5	10 11	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	
4	Th	7 22	7 51	10 11	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	10 24	11 30	12 4	
5	Fr	8 19	8 43	11 3	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	11 31	
6	Sa	9 8	9 28	11 48	2 3	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	0 18	11 22	
7	S	10 49	10 12	0 9	2 48	1 1	1 13	2 48	1 1	1 13	2 48	1 1	1 13	2 48	1 1	1 13	2 48	1 1	1 13	2 48	1 1	1 13	2 48	1 1	1 13	2 48	1 1	1 13	2 48	1 1	
8	M	9 32	10 53	0 52	3 32	10 53	2 7	3 32	10 53	2 7	3 32	10 53	2 7	3 32	10 53	2 7	3 32	10 53	2 7	3 32	10 53	2 7	3 32	10 53	2 7	3 32	10 53	2 7	3 32	10 53	
9	Tu	11 15	11 36	1 35	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	
10	W	11 57	11 57	1 35	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	3 1	4 13	10 37	
11	Th	0 19	0 40	3 3	5 39	10 3	4 4	5 39	10 3	4 4	5 39	10 3	4 4	5 39	10 3	4 4	5 39	10 3	4 4	5 39	10 3	4 4	5 39	10 3	4 4	5 39	10 3	4 4	5 39	10 3	
12	Fr	1 2	1 24	3 44	6 32	9 49	5 4	6 32	9 49	5 4	6 32	9 49	5 4	6 32	9 49	5 4	6 32	9 49	5 4	6 32	9 49	5 4	6 32	9 49	5 4	6 32	9 49	5 4	6 32	9 49	
13	Sa	1 46	2 11	4 31	7 6	9 32	6 33	7 6	9 32	6 33	7 6	9 32	6 33	7 6	9 32	6 33	7 6	9 32	6 33	7 6	9 32	6 33	7 6	9 32	6 33	7 6	9 32	6 33	7 6	9 32	
14	S	2 41	3 13	5 33	8 1	9 15	7 33	8 1	9 15	7 33	8 1	9 15	7 33	8 1	9 15	7 33	8 1	9 15	7 33	8 1	9 15	7 33	8 1	9 15	7 33	8 1	9 15	7 33	8 1	9 15	
15	M	3 56	4 39	6 59	9 16	8 58	8 25	9 16	8 58	8 25	9 16	8 58	8 25	9 16	8 58	8 25	9 16	8 58	8 25	9 16	8 58	8 25	9 16	8 58	8 25	9 16	8 58	8 25	9 16	8 58	
16	Tu	5 24	6 9	8 29	10 44	8 41	9 15	10 44	8 41	9 15	10 44	8 41	9 15	10 44	8 41	9 15	10 44	8 41	9 15	10 44	8 41	9 15	10 44	8 41	9 15	10 44	8 41	9 15	10 44	8 41	
17	W	6 51	7 29	9 40	11 24	8 25	10 3	11 24	8 25	10 3	11 24	8 25	10 3	11 24	8 25	10 3	11 24	8 25	10 3	11 24	8 25	10 3	11 24	8 25	10 3	11 24	8 25	10 3	11 24	8 25	
18	Th	7 54	8 16	10 30	1 14	8 5	10 48	1 14	8 5	10 48	1 14	8 5	10 48	1 14	8 5	10 48	1 14	8 5	10 48	1 14	8 5	10 48	1 14	8 5	10 48	1 14	8 5	10 48	1 14	8 5	
19	Fr	8 37	8 57	11 17	1 57	7 47	11 31	1 57	7 47	11 31	1 57	7 47	11 31	1 57	7 47	11 31	1 57	7 47	11 31	1 57	7 47	11 31	1 57	7 47	11 31	1 57	7 47	11 31	1 57	7 47	
20	Sa	9 15	9 31	11 52	2 35	7 29	11 31	2 35	7 29	11 31	2 35	7 29	11 31	2 35	7 29	11 31	2 35	7 29	11 31	2 35	7 29	11 31	2 35	7 29	11 31	2 35	7 29	11 31	2 35	7 29	
21	S	9 47	10 1	0 7	3 9	7 11	0 12	3 9	7 11	0 12	3 9	7 11	0 12	3 9	7 11	0 12	3 9	7 11	0 12	3 9	7 11	0 12	3 9	7 11	0 12	3 9	7 11	0 12	3 9	7 11	
22	M	10 17	10 31	0 37	3 37	6 52	1 35	3 37	6 52	1 35	3 37	6 52	1 35	3 37	6 52	1 35	3 37	6 52	1 35	3 37	6 52	1 35	3 37	6 52	1 35	3 37	6 52	1 35	3 37	6 52	
23	Tu	10 46	11 0	1 6	4 6	6 34	2 16	4 6	6 34	2 16	4 6	6 34	2 16	4 6	6 34	2 16	4 6	6 34	2 16	4 6	6 34	2 16	4 6	6 34	2 16	4 6	6 34	2 16	4 6	6 34	
24	W	11 15	11 30	1 35	4 35	6 15	2 58	4 35	6 15	2 58	4 35	6 15	2 58	4 35	6 15	2 58	4 35	6 15	2 58	4 35	6 15	2 58	4 35	6 15	2 58	4 35	6 15	2 58	4 35	6 15	
25	Th	11 44	11 57	2 4	5 4	5 57	3 42	5 4	5 57	3 42	5 4	5 57	3 42	5 4	5 57	3 42	5 4	5 57	3 42	5 4	5 57	3 42	5 4	5 57	3 42	5 4	5 57	3 42	5 4	5 57	
26	Fr	11 57	12 0	3 4	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	
27	Sa	0 29	0 45	3 6	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	3 42	6 5	5 20	
28	S	1 4	1 24	3 44	6 41	5 1	6 10	6 41	5 1	6 10	6 41	5 1	6 10	6 41	5 1	6 10	6 41	5 1	6 10	6 41	5 1	6 10	6 41	5 1	6 10	6 41	5 1	6 10	6 41	5 1	
29	M	1 47	2 11	4 31	7 31	4 43	7 11	4 31	7 31	4 43	7 11	4 31	7 31	4 43	7 11	4 31	7 31	4 43	7 11	4 31	7 31	4 43	7 11	4 31	7 31	4 43	7 11	4 31	7 31	4 43	
30	Tu	2 43	3 22	5 42	8 42	4 24	8 8	4 22	8 4	4 24	8 8	4 22	8 4	4 24	8 8	4 22	8 4	4 24	8 8	4 22	8 4	4 24	8 8	4 22	8 4	4 24	8 8	4 22	8 4	4 24	
31	W	4 7	4 51	7 11	10 11	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	9 4	4 6	

Full Moon at New Orleans on the 5th.

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

(Supplies a 1711. Twenty Chumant, 1814.

Moon highest. St. David. The Spectator

Mars conj. moon. Uranus in merid. 3 15 ev.

Venus in ascend. Node. [meet at N.Y. '99.

Mars stat. Sat. conj. Uranus. lat Congress

Jupiter in meri. 4 31 mo. Madison b 1750.

Mars in meri. 8 49 ev. [at Warsaw, 1794.

High tides. Moon on equator. Revolution

Jupiter stationary. Venus in meri. 2 28 ev.

Jupiter in Libra. Ghent surrendered, 1678.

Jupiter conj. moon. Venus in Paces. Benj.

Saturn in merid. 2 43 ev. [West died, 1820.

Saturn in meri. 4 3 mo. 3d chariot gran-

L. tides. Moon lowest. [at Virginia, 1612.

Venus, Saturn, and Uranus, together.

Mercury conj. Sun. Mars in meri. 8 17 ev.

Venus in Aries. Benedict died, 1838.

Mars in Gemini. St. Patrick d. 464. [1766.

Venus in meri. 2 33 ev. Stamp act repeal'd.

Mars in meri. 8 4 ev. lat lunar eclipse on

Sun ent. Paces. Spring beg. [erc. 720 B.C.

High tides. Moon on equator. [1758.

Venus in merid. 2 36 ev. Jno. Edwards d.

Uranus and Saturn conj. moon and Venus.

Jupiter in meri. 3 11 mo. Queen Elizabeth

Mars in Cancer. Lady day. [at 1603.

Sat. in meri. 1 50 ev. Cholera in Paris, 1832.

Mars in meri. 7 29 ev. Bruce crowned, 1297.

Moon highest. Pallas discov. 1802. [1807.

Mars conj. moon. Low tides. Vesta discov

Mars in Aphelion. Wm. Hunter died, 1783.

Jupiter in meridian 2 46 morn.

* Full Moon at New Orleans on the 5th.

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

(Appendix, 1711. Twenty Chautauk, 1814.

Moon highest. St. David. The Spectator

Mars conj. moon. Uranus in meridian. 3 15 ev.

Venus in ascend. Node. [met at N. F. 79.

Mars stat. Sat. conj. Uranus. 1st Congress

Jupiter in mer. 4 31 mo. Madison 1750.

Mars in mer. 8 49 ev. [at Warsaw, 1794.

High tides. Moon on equator. Revolution

Jupiter stationary. Venus in mer. 2 28 ev.

Jupiter in Libra. Ghent surrendered, 1678.

Jupiter conj. moon. Venus in Pisces. Benj.

Saturn in mer. 2 43 ev. [West died, 1820.

Jupiter in mer. 4 3 mo. 32 charter grant.

T. tides. Moon lowest. [at Virginia, 1612.

Venus, Saturn, and Uranus, together.

Mercury conj. Sun. Mars in mer. 8 17 ev.

Venus in Aries. Bonelli died, 1838.

Mars in Gemini. St. Patrick d. 464. [1766.

Venus in mer. 2 33 ev. Stamp act rep'd.

Mars in mer. 8 4 ev. 1st lunar eclipse on

Sun ent. Pisces. Spring beg. [rec. 720 B.C.

High tides. Moon on equator. [1758.

Venus in mer. 2 36 ev. Jno. Edwards d.

Uranus and Saturn conj. moon and Venus.

Jupiter in mer. 3 11 mo. Queen Elizabeth

Mars in Cancer. Lady day. [at 1603.

Sat. in mer. 1 50 ev. Cholera in Paris, 1832.

Mars in mer. 7 29 ev. Bruce crowned, 1297.

Moon highest. Pallas discovered, 1802. [1807.

Mars conj. moon. Low tides. Festa discon

Mars in Aphelion. Wm. Hunter died, 1783.

Jupiter in meridian 2 46 mo.

1st Spring Month.]

MARCH, 1852.

[Begins on Monday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., and Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part N. Jersey, Pennsylv., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois: Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, California.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	
	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	ri'a	
	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	6 35	6 50	3 17	6 35	6 51	3 12	6 34	6 51	3 9	6 33	6 52	3 6	6 30	6 56	2 58	6 28	6 57	2 50	6 26	6 53	2 43
2	6 34	6 51	4 12	6 34	6 52	4 7	6 33	6 52	4 4	6 32	6 53	4 1	6 29	6 56	3 53	6 27	6 58	3 45	6 25	6 50	2 37
3	6 32	6 52	5 3	6 33	6 53	4 59	6 32	6 53	4 57	6 30	6 54	4 54	6 28	6 57	4 46	6 26	6 58	4 40	6 24	6 50	2 35
4	6 31	6 54	5 48	6 33	6 54	5 45	6 30	6 54	5 43	6 29	6 55	5 40	6 28	6 58	5 34	6 25	6 59	5 28	6 23	6 51	2 28
5	6 29	6 55	6 40	6 29	6 55	ri'es	6 29	6 55	ri'es	6 28	6 56	ri'es	6 25	6 58	ri'es	6 24	6 60	ri'es	6 22	6 52	ri'es
6	6 28	6 56	ri'es	6 28	6 55	ri'es	6 27	6 56	6 41	6 28	6 57	6 42	6 24	6 60	6 44	6 23	6 61	6 45	6 21	6 53	6 47
7	6 26	6 57	7 53	6 26	6 57	7 53	6 26	6 57	7 53	6 25	6 58	7 53	6 23	6 61	7 53	6 22	6 61	7 53	6 20	6 57	7 53
8	6 25	6 59	9 9	6 25	6 59	9 10	6 25	6 59	9 9	6 24	6 59	9 8	6 22	6 62	9 9	6 21	6 62	9 9	6 19	6 60	9 9
9	6 23	6 10	10 37	6 23	6 10	10 25	6 23	6 10	10 25	6 22	6 60	10 22	6 20	6 62	2 10 18	6 19	6 63	2 10 18	6 17	6 63	2 10 18
10	6 21	6 11	11 38	6 21	6 11	11 34	6 21	6 11	11 34	6 20	6 61	11 31	6 19	6 63	11 25	6 18	6 64	11 25	6 16	6 65	11 25
11	6 19	6 2	12 39	6 19	6 2	12 30	6 19	6 2	12 30	6 18	6 2	12 30	6 16	6 4	12 30	6 17	6 4	12 30	6 15	6 6	12 30
12	6 17	6 3	1 40	6 17	6 3	1 44	6 17	6 3	1 44	6 16	6 3	1 39	6 15	6 5	1 32	6 14	6 5	1 32	6 13	6 7	1 32
13	6 15	6 4	1 50	6 16	6 4	1 48	6 15	6 4	1 48	6 14	6 4	1 43	6 13	6 6	1 34	6 12	6 6	1 34	6 11	6 8	1 34
14	6 13	6 5	2 50	6 14	6 5	2 45	6 14	6 5	2 43	6 14	6 5	2 43	6 13	6 7	2 34	6 13	6 7	2 34	6 12	6 9	2 34
15	6 12	6 7	3 40	6 13	6 6	3 35	6 12	6 6	3 33	6 12	6 6	3 30	6 12	6 8	3 21	6 12	6 8	3 21	6 11	6 10	3 21
16	6 10	6 8	4 32	6 11	6 7	4 17	6 11	6 7	4 15	6 11	6 7	4 13	6 10	6 9	4 5	6 10	6 9	4 5	6 9	6 11	4 5
17	6 9	6 9	5 23	6 10	6 8	5 05	6 10	6 8	5 04	6 10	6 8	5 01	6 9	6 9	4 45	6 9	6 9	4 45	6 8	6 10	4 45
18	6 7	6 10	6 29	6 8	6 9	5 26	6 8	6 9	5 25	6 8	6 9	5 23	6 8	6 10	5 18	6 8	6 10	5 14	6 7	6 11	5 14
19	6 6	6 11	6 57	6 6	6 10	5 55	6 6	6 10	5 54	6 6	6 10	5 53	6 6	6 11	5 50	6 6	6 11	5 46	6 5	6 11	5 46
20	6 5	6 12	7 52	6 4	6 11	sets	6 4	6 11	sets	6 5	6 11	sets	6 4	6 11	sets	6 5	6 11	sets	6 4	6 12	sets
21	6 2	6 14	7 11	6 3	6 13	7 11	6 3	6 13	7 11	6 3	6 13	7 10	6 3	6 13	7 10	6 3	6 13	7 9	6 3	6 13	7 9
22	6 0	6 15	8 8	6 1	6 14	8 7	6 1	6 14	8 7	6 2	6 13	8 6	6 2	6 13	8 4	6 2	6 13	8 4	6 2	6 13	8 4
23	5 50	6 16	9 7	6 0	6 15	9 5	6 0	6 15	9 4	6 1	6 14	9 3	6 1	6 14	8 59	6 1	6 14	8 56	6 1	6 14	8 56
24	5 57	6 17	10 6	6 5	6 16	10 3	5 58	6 16	10 2	5 59	6 15	10 0	5 59	6 15	9 55	5 59	6 14	9 50	5 59	6 14	9 45
25	5 55	6 19	11 8	6 5	6 17	11 4	5 57	6 17	11 2	5 57	6 16	11 0	5 57	6 16	10 53	5 58	6 15	10 47	5 58	6 15	10 41
26	5 53	6 20	12 8	5 56	6 18	12 3	5 56	6 18	11 58	5 56	6 17	11 58	5 56	6 17	11 50	5 57	6 16	11 49	5 57	6 16	11 36
27	5 52	6 21	0 3	5 56	6 19	0 3	5 56	6 19	0 1	5 54	6 18	0 0	5 55	6 17	12 3	5 56	6 16	12 3	5 56	6 16	12 3
28	5 51	6 22	1 3	5 55	6 20	1 3	5 53	6 20	0 59	5 53	6 19	0 56	5 54	6 18	0 48	5 55	6 17	0 40	5 55	6 17	0 23
29	5 49	6 23	2 3	5 54	6 21	1 57	5 51	6 21	1 55	5 52	6 20	1 52	5 52	6 19	1 43	5 55	6 18	1 35	5 54	6 18	1 27
30	5 47	6 24	3 34	5 49	6 22	2 40	5 49	6 23	2 47	5 50	6 21	2 40	5 50	6 19	2 35	5 54	6 18	2 28	5 53	6 18	2 20
31	5 45	6 25	3 45	5 47	6 23	3 36	5 47	6 23	3 35	5 48	6 22	3 32	5 49	6 20	3 24	5 50	6 19	3 18	5 51	6 19	3 9

4th Month.]

APRIL, 1852.

[30 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland.			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'a.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charles'n.			N. Orleans.			Calendar for PORTLAND.		
		Full Moon.	Last-Quar.	New Moon.	First Quar.	D	H. m.	H. m.	Sun Moon	Meri.	Moon's Place at 7 P. M.	7 St's meri.	even.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th	5 36	6 21	8 41	11 41	3	48	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
2	Fr	6 58	7 36	9 46	12 37	4	45	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
3	Sa	7 51	8 17	10 37	1 37	5	41	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
4	Su	8 41	9 13	11 23	2 37	6	36	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
5	Mo	9 24	9 43	12 23	3 37	7	30	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
6	Tu	10	7 10	29	4 37	8	24	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
7	We	10 50	11 11	1 10	5 39	9	18	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
8	Th	11 33	11 55	2 52	6 41	10	12	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
9	Fr	12 16	12 37	3 36	7 43	11	6	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
10	Sa	1 30	1 51	4 11	8 46	12	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
11	Su	2 16	2 37	4 57	9 48	1	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
12	Mo	3 33	3 54	6 14	10 55	2	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
13	Tu	4 50	5 11	7 31	11 53	3	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
14	We	6 8	6 29	8 49	12 51	4	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
15	Th	7 25	7 46	10 6	1 49	5	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
16	Fr	8 52	9 13	11 33	2 47	6	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
17	Sa	10 19	10 40	1 6	3 45	7	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
18	Su	11 46	12 7	2 23	4 43	8	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
19	Mo	1 13	1 34	3 54	5 42	9	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
20	Tu	2 40	3 1	5 21	6 49	10	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
21	We	4 8	4 29	6 48	8 16	11	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
22	Th	5 36	5 57	7 36	9 4	12	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
23	Fr	6 53	7 14	8 53	10 21	1	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
24	Sa	8 10	8 31	10 10	11 38	2	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
25	Su	9 27	9 48	11 27	12 55	3	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
26	Mo	10 44	11 5	12 34	1 42	4	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
27	Tu	12 1	12 22	1 41	2 49	5	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
28	We	1 18	1 39	2 58	4 6	6	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
29	Th	2 35	2 56	4 15	5 23	7	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.
30	Fr	3 52	4 13	5 32	6 40	8	0	10	0	Leo	....	6	57	9 42	mo	9 15	mo	9 8	mo	9 3	mo	8 23	mo	5 41	6 27	4 32	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rocher's	N.Y., Gr's Bay,	Wis., Toronto,	U.C., Oregon.

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[ried, 1810; 1st Fed. Congress met, 1780.

Venus in merid. 2 42 ev. *Nonpareil mar.*Jupiter in meri. 2 37 mo. *Jefferson b. 1743.*

Mars in merid. 7 19 even. [north.

Uranus conj. Mercury. Merc'y 2 deg. 47 m.

H. tides. Moon Peri. *The India appears, '68*

Venus in Perihelion. Mercury conj. Saturn.

Mars in meri. 7 8 ev. *Charles (the Affable)*

Venus in merid. 3 48 even. [d. 1498.

Mercury 19 deg. 22 m. E. Sun. *Bacon d. 1626.*Jupiter in meri. 2 3 mo. *U. S. Bank incorp.*

Mars in merid. 6 58 even. [ported, 1816.

Low tides. Mars in Cancer. *The Tattler*

Venus in Taurus. [appears, 1769.

Jupiter in Libra. *Embargo law rep. 1813.*Saturn and Uranus in Aries. *Cassini d. 1756.*Mars in merid. 6 45 ev. *Shakespeare b. 1564.*Jupiter in meri. 1 33 mo. *Franklin d. 1790*Venus in merid. 2 56 ev. *John Fox d. 1387.*

Uranus and Saturn conj. moon. Mercury

High tides. *George Clinton d. 1812.* [stat.

1000th anniversary of Rome, 248.

Venus conj. moon. Sun enters Aries.

Uranus conj. moon. *Shakespeare died, 1616.*Jupiter in Libra. *Vog destroyed, 1184 B.C.*Jupiter in meri. 0 58 mo. *Columbus d. 1800.*

Mars conj. moon. Mars in merid. 6 32 ev.

Saturn conj. Sun. Mars 90 deg. east Sun.

Low tides. Mars in merid. 6 17 even.

Merc'y inf. conj. Sun. Moon conj. Regulus.

Venus in meridian 3 5 even.

2d Spring Month.]

APRIL, 1852.

[Begins on Thursday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for ROSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con-			Calendar for N. YORK City,			Calendar for PHILADEL-			Calendar for WASHINGTON,			Calendar for RALEIGH,			Calendar for CHARLES'N,			Calendar for N. ORLEANS,		
	necticut, middle and south part, N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			so, pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			D. C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentu'y, so, pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Ms., so, pt. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif'o'a.			Florida, middle and southern part of Lou- isiana and Texas; as; Austin.		
Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	
ris'a	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris'a	sets.	sets.	ris'a	sets.	sets.	ris'a	sets.	sets.	ris'a	sets.	sets.	ris'a	sets.	sets.	ris'a	sets.	sets.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	5 43	6 26	4 21	5 43	6 24	4 17	5 45	6 23	4 15	5 46	6 22	4 13	5 48	6 21	4 8	5 49	6 20	4 4	5 50	6 19	3 57
3	5 42	6 27	4 21	5 43	6 25	4 14	5 44	6 24	4 15	5 45	6 23	4 12	5 47	6 22	4 8	5 48	6 21	4 4	5 49	6 20	4 4
4	5 40	6 28	5 30	5 41	6 26	5 29	5 42	6 25	5 28	5 43	6 24	5 27	5 45	6 23	5 25	5 47	6 21	5 24	5 46	6 20	5 32
5	5 38	6 29	5 31	5 39	6 27	5 27	5 40	6 26	5 26	5 41	6 24	5 25	5 43	6 22	5 23	5 45	6 20	5 22	5 44	6 19	5 30
6	5 36	6 30	5 29	5 37	6 28	5 26	5 38	6 27	5 25	5 40	6 25	5 24	5 42	6 24	5 22	5 44	6 23	5 21	5 43	6 18	5 29
7	5 34	6 31	5 28	5 35	6 29	5 25	5 36	6 28	5 24	5 38	6 26	5 23	5 40	6 23	5 21	5 42	6 22	5 20	5 41	6 17	5 28
8	5 32	6 32	5 27	5 33	6 30	5 24	5 34	6 29	5 23	5 36	6 27	5 22	5 38	6 22	5 20	5 40	6 21	5 19	5 39	6 16	5 27
9	5 31	6 33	5 26	5 32	6 31	5 23	5 33	6 30	5 22	5 35	6 28	5 21	5 36	6 21	5 19	5 39	6 20	5 18	5 38	6 15	5 26
10	5 29	6 34	5 25	5 30	6 32	5 22	5 31	6 31		5 33	6 29	5 20	5 36	6 20	5 18	5 38	6 19	5 17	5 37	6 14	5 25
11	5 27	6 35	5 24	5 28	6 33	5 21	5 29	6 32	5 20	5 31	6 30	5 20	5 34	6 20	5 17	5 37	6 18	5 16	5 36	6 13	5 24
12	5 26	6 36	5 23	5 27	6 34	5 20	5 28	6 33	5 19	5 30	6 31	5 19	5 33	6 30	5 16	5 36	6 17	5 15	5 35	6 12	5 23
13	5 24	6 37	5 22	5 25	6 35	5 20	5 26	6 34	5 17	5 28	6 32	5 18	5 31	6 30	5 2	5 35	6 17	5 14	5 34	6 11	5 22
14	5 23	6 38	5 21	5 24	6 36	5 20	5 25	6 35	5 17	5 27	6 33	5 17	5 30	6 31	5 2	5 34	6 18	5 24	5 33	6 10	5 21
15	5 21	6 39	5 20	5 23	6 37	5 19	5 24	6 36	5 16	5 26	6 34	5 16	5 29	6 32	5 1	5 33	6 19	5 23	5 32	6 9	5 20
16	5 19	6 40	5 19	5 21	6 38	5 19	5 22	6 37	5 15	5 24	6 35	5 15	5 28	6 33	5 2	5 32	6 30	5 22	5 31	6 8	5 19
17	5 18	6 41	5 18	5 20	6 39	5 18	5 21	6 38	5 14	5 23	6 36	5 14	5 27	6 34	5 2	5 31	6 30	5 20	5 30	6 7	5 18
18	5 16	6 42	5 16	5 18	6 40	5 16	5 20	6 39	5 13	5 22	6 37	5 13	5 26	6 35	5 1	5 30	6 31	5 19	5 29	6 6	5 17
19	5 14	6 43	5 15	5 16	6 41	5 15	5 18	6 40	5 12	5 20	6 38	5 12	5 24	6 36	5 1	5 29	6 32	5 18	5 28	6 5	5 16
20	5 13	6 44	5 14	5 15	6 42	5 14	5 17	6 41	5 11	5 19	6 39	5 11	5 23	6 37	5 2	5 28	6 33	5 17	5 27	6 4	5 15
21	5 11	6 45	5 12	5 13	6 43	5 13	5 15	6 42	5 10	5 17	6 40	5 10	5 21	6 38	5 3	5 27	6 33	5 16	5 26	6 3	5 14
22	5 10	6 47	5 11	5 12	6 44	5 12	5 14	6 43	5 9	5 16	6 41	5 9	5 20	6 39	5 3	5 26	6 34	5 15	5 25	6 2	5 13
23	5 9	6 48	5 10	5 11	6 45	5 11	5 13	6 44	5 8	5 15	6 42	5 8	5 19	6 40	5 3	5 25	6 35	5 14	5 24	6 1	5 12
24	5 8	6 49	5 10	5 10	6 46	5 10	5 12	6 45	5 7	5 14	6 43	5 7	5 18	6 41	5 3	5 24	6 36	5 13	5 23	6 1	5 11
25	5 6	6 50	5 9	5 8	6 46	5 9	5 10	6 45	5 6	5 13	6 44	5 6	5 17	6 41	5 3	5 23	6 36	5 12	5 22	6 1	5 10
26	5 5	6 51	5 9	5 6	6 49	5 9	5 9	6 49	5 5	5 12	6 45	5 5	5 16	6 42	5 3	5 22	6 37	5 11	5 21	6 1	5 9
27	5 2	6 52	5 8	5 6	6 50	5 8	5 7	6 50	5 4	5 9	6 46	5 4	5 14	6 42	5 3	5 20	6 37	5 10	5 20	6 1	5 8
28	5 1	6 53	5 8	5 5	6 51	5 8	5 6	6 51	5 3	5 8	6 47	5 3	5 13	6 43	5 2	5 19	6 38	5 9	5 19	6 1	5 7
29	5 59	6 54	5 7	5 4	6 52	5 7	5 4	6 52	5 2	5 7	6 48	5 2	5 12	6 44	5 2	5 18	6 39	5 8	5 20	6 1	5 6
30	5 58	6 57	5 7	5 3	6 53	5 7	5 3	6 53	5 1	5 6	6 49	5 1	5 10	6 44	5 2	5 17	6 39	5 7	5 19	6 1	5 5
31	5 56	6 58	5 6	5 2	6 54	5 6	5 2	6 54	5 1	5 5	6 50	5 1	5 9	6 46	5 3	5 16	6 40	5 6	5 18	6 1	5 4

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.	Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Or'n's.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.
		Full Moon	10 5 41 ev.	5 38 ev.	5 26 ev.	5 22 ev.	5 15 ev.	5 8 ev.	5 3 ev.	4 23 ev.	Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.
		Last Quar.	10 6 41 ev.	6 38 ev.	6 26 ev.	6 22 ev.	6 15 ev.	6 8 ev.	6 3 ev.	5 23 ev.	Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.
		New Moon	18 10 34 ev.	10 31 ev.	10 19 ev.	10 15 ev.	10 8 ev.	10 1 ev.	9 56 ev.	9 15 ev.	Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.
		First Quar.	26 10 57 mo.	10 54 mo.	10 43 mo.	10 38 mo.	10 31 mo.	10 24 mo.	10 19 mo.	9 38 mo.	Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.
		High water at N. York.	H. in.	H. in.	Sun meri.	Moon meri.	Moon's Place at 7 P.M.	7 St's meri.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.		
		morn even.	even.	even.	before	even.			[Equator. Union Eng'd and Scot'd 1707.		
		h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. m. a.	h.m. m. a.	h.m. m. a.	Sign. Deg.	h. m.		Mercury 2 deg. 26 m. N. Saturn. Moon on		
1	Sa	6 29 6 58	9 18	11 49	3 6	10 28	Virgo... 15	1 0	Moon perigee 4 ev. Jupiter in Libra. Moon		
2	M	7 25 7 50	10 10	0 18	3 13	11 22	Virgo... 30	0 57	Jupiter 2 deg. 50 m. S. moon. [conj. Spica.		
3	Th	8 14 8 36	10 56	1 10	3 19	morn	Libra... 15	0 53	Venus in merid. 3 7 even High tides.		
4	Tu	8 57 9 19	11 39	1 56	3 25	0 18	Libra... 30	0 49	Mars in meri. 6 2 ev. Moon conj. Antares.		
5	W	9 43 10 6	morn	2 39	3 30	1 15	Scorpio. 15	0 45	Venus highest. Dec. 26 deg. 36 m. N. Bat.		
6	Th	10 28 10 49	0 26	3 36	3 35	2 14	Scorpio. 29	0 41	Moon lowest. Sat'n in Aries. [Orion, '14.		
7	Fr	11 11 11 32	1 9	4 9	3 39	3 12	Sagitta. 13	0 37	Jupiter opp. Sun. Sazony diemeb'd 1815.		
8	Sa	11 55.....	1 52	4 52	3 43	4 10	Sagitta. 26	0 33	Jupiter in meri. 11 51 ev. Florida tak. 1781.		
9	M	0 18 0 39	2 38	5 38	3 46	5 4	Capric'n 9	0 29	Uranus 2 deg. N. Mer'y. Jupl. nearest earth.		
10	Tu	1 3 1 31	3 23	6 33	3 48	5 56	Capric'n 21	0 25	Venus 45 deg. 23 m. E. Sun. Low tides.		
11	W	1 58 2 28	4 18	7 18	3 50	6 43	Aqua'us 3	0 21	Mercury stationary. in Aphelion. Venice		
12	Th	3 3 3 43	5 23	8 23	3 52	7 28	Aqua'us 15	0 17	Venus in merid. 3 11 even. [taken, 1797.		
13	Fr	4 22 5 0	6 42	9 42	3 52	8 11	Aqua'us 27	0 13	Mer'y 2 deg. 43 m. S. Uranus. Moon on equa.		
14	Sa	5 35 6 11	7 55	10 55	3 53	8 52	Pisces... 9	0 9	Moon Apogee 3 mo. Bonaparte d. 1821.		
15	M	6 40 7 7	9 0	12 0	3 52	9 33	Pisces... 21	0 6	Uranus conj. moon. Mercury conj. moon.		
16	Tu	7 29 7 45	9 49	morn	3 52	10 14	Aries... 3	0 2	Saturn conj. moon. Mars in Cancer.		
17	W	8 5 8 24	10 25	1 25	3 51	10 56	Aries... 15	morn	Mars in merid. 5 34 ev. Moon near 7 stars.		
18	Th	8 42 8 58	11 2	2 2	3 49	11 40	Aries... 27	11 54	High tides. Mars dec. 16 deg. 59 m. north.		
19	Fr	9 15 9 31	11 36	2 36	3 47	ev. 27	Taurus... 9	11 50	Jupiter in merid. 11 2 ev. Sun ent. Taurus.		
20	Sa	9 46 10 2	even	3 6	3 44	1 16	Taurus... 22	11 46	Jupiter in Libra. Venus in Gemini.		
21	M	10 19 10 36	0 39	3 39	3 40	2 8	Gemini... 4	11 42	Venus 2 deg. 15 m. N. moon. Moon highest.		
22	Tu	10 53 11 9	1 13	4 13	3 35	3 1	Gemini... 17	11 38	Saturn in merid. 10 27 mo. Victoria b. 1819.		
23	W	11 29 11 47	1 43	4 47	3 30	3 55	Gemini... 30	11 34	Mars 2 deg. 8 moon. Mer'y 1 deg. 27 m. S. Sat.		
24	Th	0 7 0 27	2 27	5 26	3 25	4 50	Cancer... 13	11 30	Jupl. in merid. 10 36 ev. Moon conj. Regu's.		
25	Fr	0 30 0 53	3 13	6 17	3 19	5 43	Cancer... 27	11 26	Mercury 34 deg. 33 m. W. Sun. Low tides.		
26	Sa	1 18 1 47	4 7	7 9	3 13	6 35	Leo... 11	11 32	Mars in meri. 5 15 ev. Victoria crowned, '35.		
27	M	2 15 2 49	5 9	8 10	3 6	7 26	Leo... 25	11 18	Moon on equator. Saturn in Aries.		
28	Tu	3 28 4 10	6 30	9 30	3 59	8 18	Virgo... 9	11 14	Moon Perigee 8 ev. Jupiter 3 deg. S. moon.		
29	W	4 45 5 17	7 37	10 40	4 51	9 9	Virgo... 24	11 10	Venus in meri. 3 8 ev. Stony Pt. taken, '73.		
30	Th	5 62 6 22	8 42	11 42	4 53	10 3	Libra... 6	11 6			
31	Fr	6 52 7 21	9 41	0 12	2 35	10 58	Libra... 24	11 3			

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	Calendar for N. YORK City, north part N. Jersey, Pennsylv'nia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.	Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentu'ky, so. pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'o'a.	Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south-east part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.
	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets.
1	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.	h.m. h.m. h.m.
2	4 54 6 59 4 2	4 59 6 55 4 2	5 0 6 54 4 1	5 2 6 52 4 1	5 8 6 46 4 0	5 13 6 41 3 59	5 17 6 37 3 58
3	4 53 7 0 4 29	4 58 6 56 4 30	4 59 6 55 4 30	5 1 6 53 4 31	5 7 6 47 4 32	5 12 6 42 4 33	5 16 6 38 4 34
4	4 52 7 1 rises	4 57 6 57 rises	4 58 6 50 rises	5 0 6 54 rises	5 6 6 45 rises	5 11 6 43 rises	5 15 6 39 rises
5	4 50 7 2 8 3	4 56 6 58 8 3	4 57 6 57 8 1	4 59 6 55 7 59	5 6 6 49 7 52	5 10 6 44 7 48	5 15 6 40 7 41
6	4 49 7 3 9 19	4 55 6 59 9 15	4 56 6 57 9 13	4 58 6 55 9 10	5 6 6 50 9 9	5 10 6 45 8 56	5 14 6 40 8 48
7	4 47 7 4 10 29	4 54 7 10 10 23	4 55 6 58 10 21	4 57 6 56 10 18	5 3 6 51 10 2	5 9 6 45 10 2	5 13 6 41 9 8
8	4 47 7 5 11 30	4 53 7 11 11 34	4 54 6 59 11 22	4 56 6 57 11 19	5 2 6 52 11 10	5 8 6 46 11 2	5 13 6 42 11 53
9	4 46 7 6 morn	4 52 7 2 morn	4 53 7 0 morn	4 55 6 58 morn	5 1 6 53 morn	5 7 6 46 morn	5 12 6 42 11 58
10	4 45 7 7 0 29	4 51 7 3 0 24	4 52 7 1 0 22	4 54 6 59 0 19	5 0 6 53 0 11	5 6 6 47 0 3	5 11 6 43 morn
11	4 44 7 8 1 2	4 50 7 4 0 57	4 51 7 2 0 55	4 53 7 0 0 53	4 59 6 54 0 45	5 5 6 48 0 38	5 10 6 44 0 31
12	4 43 7 9 1 36	4 49 7 5 1 32	4 50 7 3 1 31	4 52 7 1 1 28	4 58 6 56 1 22	5 4 6 48 1 17	5 10 6 44 1 11
13	4 42 7 10 2 3	4 48 7 6 2 3	4 49 7 4 2 2	4 51 7 2 2 0	4 57 6 66 1 56	5 4 6 49 1 51	5 9 6 45 1 47
14	4 41 7 11 2 33	4 47 7 7 2 31	4 48 7 5 2 30	4 50 7 3 2 29	4 56 6 57 2 26	5 3 6 50 2 23	5 9 6 45 2 20
15	4 40 7 12 3 55	4 46 7 8 2 54	4 47 7 6 2 53	4 49 7 4 2 55	4 55 6 58 2 51	5 2 6 50 2 50	5 8 6 46 2 49
16	4 39 7 13 3 19	4 44 7 9 3 19	4 46 7 7 3 20	4 48 7 5 3 20	4 54 6 58 3 20	5 2 6 51 3 20	5 7 6 46 3 20
17	4 38 7 14 3 43	4 43 7 10 3 44	4 45 7 8 3 44	4 47 7 6 3 45	4 54 6 59 3 47	5 1 6 52 3 48	5 7 6 47 3 40
18	4 37 7 15 4 8	4 42 7 11 4 10	4 44 7 9 4 11	4 46 7 6 4 12	4 53 7 0 4 16	5 0 6 53 4 19	5 6 6 48 4 22
19	4 36 7 16 sets	4 41 7 12 sets	4 43 7 10 sets	4 45 7 7 sets	4 52 7 0 sets	5 0 6 53 sets	5 5 6 49 sets
20	4 36 7 17 7 57	4 40 7 13 7 53	4 42 7 11 7 51	4 45 7 8 7 49	4 51 7 1 7 41	4 59 6 54 7 35	5 5 6 49 7 28
21	4 35 7 18 8 57	4 39 7 14 8 52	4 41 7 12 8 49	4 44 7 9 8 46	4 50 6 54 8 38	4 58 6 54 8 31	5 5 6 49 8 23
22	4 34 7 19 9 54	4 38 7 14 9 49	4 40 7 13 9 46	4 43 7 9 9 43	4 49 6 54 9 37	4 57 6 54 9 30	5 5 6 49 9 18
23	4 33 7 20 10 47	4 37 7 15 10 42	4 39 7 13 10 39	4 42 7 10 10 36	4 48 6 54 10 32	4 56 6 54 10 25	5 5 6 49 10 13
24	4 32 7 21 11 38	4 36 7 16 11 30	4 38 7 14 11 28	4 41 7 11 11 35	4 47 6 54 11 27	4 55 6 54 11 20	5 5 6 49 11 8
25	4 31 7 22 morn	4 35 7 17 morn	4 37 7 15 morn	4 40 7 12 morn	4 46 6 54 morn	4 54 6 54 11 17	5 5 6 49 11 50
26	4 30 7 23 0 19	4 34 7 18 0 15	4 36 7 16 0 13	4 40 7 13 0 50	4 45 6 54 0 44	4 53 6 54 0 39	5 5 6 49 12 3
27	4 29 7 24 0 56	4 34 7 19 0 53	4 36 7 16 0 52	4 39 7 14 1 24	4 44 6 54 1 17	4 52 6 54 1 16	5 5 6 49 1 23
28	4 28 7 25 1 28	4 34 7 20 1 26	4 35 7 17 1 25	4 38 7 15 1 57	4 43 6 54 2 50	4 51 6 54 2 54	5 5 6 49 1 56
29	4 27 7 26 1 59	4 33 7 21 1 58	4 35 7 18 1 57	4 37 7 16 2 29	4 42 6 54 3 29	4 50 6 54 3 29	5 5 6 49 2 26
30	4 26 7 27 2 56	4 32 7 22 2 56	4 34 7 19 3 0	4 37 7 16 3 2	4 41 6 54 3 40	4 49 6 54 3 40	5 5 6 49 3 27
31	4 25 7 28 3 31	4 31 7 23 3 33	4 33 7 20 3 34	4 37 7 17 3 36	4 40 6 54 4 0	4 48 6 54 4 0	5 5 6 49 4 28

May 2, Bat. Lutzen, 1813. May 5, B-marte d. 1821. May 10, Socrates d. 290 B.C. May 10, All Banks stop specie payments, '37. May 32, 1st steamship for Liverpool, 1819. May 24, Copernicus d. 1543. May 27, St. Petersburg founded, 1703.

6th Month.]

JUNE, 1852.

[30 Days.

Day of the Month. Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charle'n.	N. O. & N.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Cr's Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.		
	Full Moon.	Last Quar.	New Moon.	First Quar.	D	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Sun's ris.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.
1 Tu	9 10 33	10 33	10 30	10 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
2 W	9 37	9 49	10 11	9 59	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
3 Th	9 52	9 49	10 11	9 59	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
4 Fr	10 11	10 34	10 54	10 33	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
5 Sa	10 33	10 54	11 16	10 54	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
6 Su	10 54	11 16	11 39	11 16	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
7 M	11 16	11 39	11 59	11 39	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
8 Tu	11 39	11 59	12 19	11 59	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
9 W	12 19	12 19	12 38	12 19	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
10 Th	12 38	12 58	1 18	12 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
11 Fr	1 18	1 38	1 58	1 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
12 Sa	1 38	1 58	2 18	1 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
13 Su	2 18	2 38	2 58	2 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
14 M	2 38	2 58	3 18	2 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
15 Tu	3 18	3 38	3 58	3 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
16 W	3 38	3 58	4 18	3 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
17 Th	4 18	4 38	4 58	4 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
18 Fr	4 38	4 58	5 18	4 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
19 Sa	5 18	5 38	5 58	5 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
20 Su	5 38	5 58	6 18	5 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
21 M	6 18	6 38	6 58	6 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
22 Tu	6 38	6 58	7 18	6 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
23 W	7 18	7 38	7 58	7 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
24 Th	7 38	7 58	8 18	7 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
25 Fr	8 18	8 38	8 58	8 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
26 Sa	8 38	8 58	9 18	8 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
27 Su	9 18	9 38	9 58	9 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
28 M	9 38	9 58	10 18	9 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
29 Tu	10 18	10 38	10 58	10 18	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10
30 W	10 38	10 58	11 18	10 38	mo	1 29	mo	1 25	mo	1 17	mo	0 26	mo	1 10

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[Tennessee admitted into the Union, 1796.

Venus in meri. 3 7 ev. Moon con. Antares.

Venus in Gemini. Moon low. [P. 1796.

H. tides, Mars in meri. 5 4 ev. Transit of

Mars dec. 14 deg. 6 m. north. [1926.

Jupiter in meri. 9 53 even. Von Weher d.

Saturn in meri. 9 41 mo. Alexander the G.

Venus in Cancer. [born, 556 B. C.

Mars in Leo. Thos. Paine d. 1803. [1825.

Venus in meri. 2 58 ev. Abraham Rice d.

Low tides. Riot in Boston, 1788. [equator.

Moon Apog. Mars con. Regulus. Moon on

Mars in meri. 4 45 ev. N. Y. city incorp. 1665.

Uranus and Saturn con. moon. Uranus in

Venus brightest. Moon nr. 7 stars. [Aries.

Jupi. in meri. 9 10 ev. Moon con. Alcob'n.

Mercury con. moon. Jupiter dec. 15 d. 8.

Saturn in meri. 9 3 mo. Bat. Bunker's Hill.

H. tides. Sat. in Aries. Moon highest. [76.

Mars in meri. 4 33 ev. Sam. Chase d. 1811.

Venus 1 deg. 53 m. S. moon. Jupi. in Libra.

Sun enters Gemini. Summer begins.

Mars 3 deg. 38 m. S. moon. Days longest.

Venus in dec. Node. Jupi. in meri. 8 36 ev.

Middle day of Spring and Summer. Moon

Mercury Perihelion. L. tides. [on equator.

Venus in meri. 2 16 ev. [era lat in N. Y. 32.

Moon Peri. Jupi. 3 deg. 25 m. S. moon. Chul.

Venus stationary. Mercury sup. con. Sun.

Mars in meri. 4 15 ev. Moon con. Antares.

Venus in meri. 2 0 ev. Montezuma d. 1520.

1st Summer Month.]

JUNE, 1852.

[Begins on Tuesday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part of N. York, Me., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so, pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so, pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee; Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so, pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'o.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south-east part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun's ris.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's ris.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's ris.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's ris.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's ris.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's ris.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's ris.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 25	7 29	6 55	4 31	7 34	6 50	4 33	7 31	6 49	4 36	7 31	6 46	4 40	7 40	6 39	4 43	7 41	6 33	4 45	7 42	6 26
2	4 24	7 29	8	4 30	7 34	8	4 33	7 32	8	4 36	7 32	8	4 45	7 40	7 49	4 43	7 41	7 42	4 49	7 46	6 26
3	4 24	7 30	9 12	4 30	7 35	9 7	4 32	7 32	9 6	4 35	7 31	9 1	4 45	7 41	8 53	4 43	7 42	8 45	4 49	7 46	6 34
4	4 23	7 31	10 9	4 29	7 36	10 4	4 32	7 33	10 1	4 35	7 30	9 58	4 45	7 41	9 40	4 43	7 42	9 41	4 49	7 46	6 28
5	4 23	7 32	11 0	4 29	7 36	10 56	4 32	7 33	10 54	4 35	7 30	10 51	4 45	7 42	10 43	4 43	7 43	10 36	4 49	7 47	6 23
6	4 23	7 33	11 42	4 29	7 37	11 38	4 32	7 34	11 36	4 35	7 31	11 33	4 44	7 42	11 27	4 43	7 43	11 29	4 49	7 48	6 11
7	4 22	7 33	mo	4 28	7 38	mo	4 31	7 35	mo	4 34	7 31	mo	4 43	7 43	mo	4 42	7 44	mo	4 49	7 48	6 15
8	4 22	7 34	0 17	4 28	7 38	0 14	4 31	7 35	0 12	4 34	7 32	0 10	4 43	7 44	0 5	4 42	7 45	0 3	4 49	7 48	6 08
9	4 22	7 35	0 45	4 28	7 39	0 43	4 31	7 36	0 42	4 34	7 33	0 41	4 43	7 44	0 37	4 42	7 46	0 33	4 49	7 49	6 03
10	4 22	7 36	1 10	4 28	7 39	1 9	4 31	7 36	1 9	4 34	7 33	1 6	4 43	7 45	1 8	4 42	7 47	1 4	4 49	7 50	6 1
11	4 22	7 36	1 35	4 28	7 39	1 35	4 31	7 37	1 34	4 34	7 34	1 34	4 43	7 46	1 34	4 42	7 48	1 33	4 49	7 51	0 13
12	4 22	7 37	1 57	4 28	7 39	1 58	4 31	7 38	1 58	4 34	7 35	1 59	4 43	7 46	2 0	4 42	7 49	2 0	4 49	7 52	0 2
13	4 22	7 37	2 23	4 28	7 39	2 24	4 31	7 38	2 25	4 34	7 35	2 26	4 43	7 46	2 29	4 42	7 50	2 29	4 49	7 53	0 2
14	4 22	7 38	2 48	4 28	7 41	2 51	4 31	7 39	2 52	4 34	7 36	2 53	4 43	7 46	2 58	4 42	7 51	2 58	4 49	7 54	0 3
15	4 22	7 38	3 17	4 28	7 42	3 20	4 30	7 39	3 21	4 33	7 37	3 22	4 43	7 46	3 30	4 42	7 51	3 30	4 49	7 55	0 4
16	4 22	7 38	3 48	4 28	7 43	3 52	4 30	7 40	3 54	4 33	7 37	3 57	4 43	7 47	3 57	4 42	7 51	4 11	4 49	7 56	0 4
17	4 22	7 38	sets	4 28	7 43	sets	4 30	7 40	sets	4 33	7 37	sets	4 43	7 48	sets	4 42	7 52	sets	4 49	7 57	sets
18	4 22	7 39	4 43	4 28	7 43	3 28	4 30	7 41	3 26	4 33	7 38	8 32	4 43	7 48	8 25	4 42	7 52	8 16	4 49	7 58	3 8
19	4 22	7 39	5 26	4 29	7 44	9 31	4 31	7 41	9 29	4 34	7 39	9 25	4 43	7 48	9 17	4 42	7 53	9 17	4 49	7 59	3 9
20	4 23	7 39	10 20	4 29	7 44	10 15	4 31	7 41	10 13	4 34	7 38	10 10	4 43	7 48	10 10	4 42	7 53	10 9	4 49	7 60	4 9
21	4 23	7 40	10 59	4 29	7 44	10 55	4 31	7 41	10 54	4 34	7 38	10 51	4 43	7 48	10 45	4 42	7 53	10 40	4 49	7 61	4 10
22	4 23	7 40	11 31	4 29	7 44	11 29	4 31	7 41	11 28	4 34	7 39	11 26	4 43	7 49	11 22	4 42	7 54	11 18	4 49	7 62	4 11
23	4 23	7 40	mo	4 29	7 44	12 0	4 31	7 41	12 0	4 34	7 39	11 59	4 43	7 49	11 56	4 42	7 54	11 54	4 49	7 63	4 12
24	4 24	7 40	0 2	4 30	7 45	mo	4 32	7 42	mo	4 35	7 39	mo	4 44	7 49	mo	4 43	7 54	mo	4 50	7 64	mo
25	4 24	7 40	0 31	4 30	7 45	0 31	4 32	7 42	0 30	4 35	7 39	0 30	4 44	7 50	0 30	4 43	7 54	0 29	4 50	7 65	0 29
26	4 24	7 40	1 2	4 30	7 45	1 3	4 32	7 42	1 3	4 35	7 39	1 4	4 44	7 50	1 4	4 43	7 54	1 6	4 50	7 66	1 8
27	4 25	7 40	1 29	4 30	7 45	1 32	4 32	7 42	1 33	4 36	7 39	1 34	4 45	7 50	1 37	4 43	7 54	1 41	4 50	7 67	1 44
28	4 25	7 40	2 3	4 31	7 45	2 6	4 33	7 42	2 7	4 36	7 39	2 10	4 45	7 50	2 16	4 43	7 54	2 20	4 50	7 68	2 25
29	4 25	7 40	2 43	4 31	7 45	2 46	4 33	7 42	2 48	4 36	7 39	2 51	4 45	7 50	2 29	4 43	7 54	2	4 50	7 69	2 31
30	4 25	7 40	3 27	4 31	7 45	3 32	4 33	7 42	3 34	4 36	7 39	3 37	4 46	7 50	3 36	4 43	7 54	3 33	4 50	7 70	3 4

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase.			Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Phila.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charle's.	N. Or's.	Calendar for PORTLAND.							
		D.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	Sun's	Sun Moon	Sun's					
		Full Moon..	1	10 46	mo	10 43	mo	10 31	mo	10 27	mo	10 19	mo	10 12	mo	10 7	mo	9 27	mo	Me., N.H., Ver-
		Last Quar.	9	3 25	mo	3 22	mo	3 10	mo	3 6	mo	2 58	mo	2 51	mo	2 46	mo	2 6	mo	mont, Roches's
		New Moon	16	11 34	ev	11 31	ev	11 19	ev	11 15	ev	11 7	ev	11 0	ev	10 55	ev	10 16	ev	N.Y., Gr'n Bay,
		First Quar.	23	8 20	ev	8 17	ev	8 6	ev	8 1	ev	7 53	ev	7 46	ev	7 41	ev	7 1	ev	Wis., Toronto,
		Full Moon..	30	9 30	ev	9 27	ev	9 16	ev	9 11	ev	9 3	ev	8 56	ev	8 51	ev	8 11	ev	U.C., & Orego
		High water at N. York.	Hust.	H. m.	Sun Moon	Sun Moon	Moon's Place at 7 P. M.	7 S't's meri.	7 S't's meri.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.				Sun's	Sun Moon	Sun's	Sun Moon	Sun's	Sun Moon	
		morn even.	Hust.	H. m.	meri.	meri.	Place at 7 P. M.	meri.	meri.					Sun's	Sun Moon	Sun's	Sun Moon	Sun's	Sun Moon	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Sign.	Deg	h. m.					h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	Th	8 21	8 48	11 6	1 14	3 33	 Sagitta..	15	8 59	Moon lowest. High tides. Venus in meri.				4 19	7 48	8	10 1	11 2	12 3	
2	Fr	9 11	9 39	11 58	2 3	4 44	0 37 Sagitta..	28	8 55	Earth farthest from Sun 3 morn. (1642.				4 20	7 48	9	10 1	11 2	12 3	
3	Sa	10 1	10 23	12 30	2 58	5 56	1 33 Capric' in	11	8 51	Saturn in meri. 8 7 mo. <i>Mary de Medicis</i> d.				4 20	7 47	9 30	10 1	11 2	12 3	
4	Su	10 44	11 6	0 43	3 43	6 26	2 36 Capric' in	24	8 47	Jupiter in meri. 7 52 ev. <i>J. Adams and Jef-</i>				4 21	7 47	10 10	11 1	12 2	13 3	
5	Mo	11 25	11 47	1 26	4 26	7 17	3 18 Aquari' 7	8 43	8 43	Mercury gr. Hel. Lat. S. [<i>feron</i> d. 1836.				4 22	7 47	10 38	11 1	12 2	13 3	
6	Tu	.....	0	7	5	7	4	27	4	Mars in merid. 4 3 ev. <i>Bottle James River</i> .				4 22	7 46	11 1	12 2	13 3	14 4	
7	W	0 27	0 48	2 47	5 47	8 47	4 34 Pisces..	1	8 35	Saturn in Aries. Jupiter in Libra. (1781.				4 23	7 46	11 27	12 3	13 4	14 5	
8	Th	1 7	1 28	3 28	6 28	9 28	5 26 Pisces..	13	8 31	Moon on equator. Mars dec. 6 dg. 38 m. S.				4 24	7 46	11 50	12 3	13 4	14 5	
9	Fr	1 51	2 13	4 11	7 11	10 11	6 56 Pisces..	25	8 27	Moon Apogee 2 ev. L. tides. [<i>emp'r</i> . d. 1338.				4 25	7 46	12 20	13 3	14 4	15 5	
10	Sa	2 37	3 1	4 57	7 57	8 57	8 3 48 Aries...	7	8 23	Jupiter stat. Uranus conj. moon. <i>Adrian</i> .				4 26	7 46	1 0	11 1	12 2	13 3	
11	Su	3 31	4 2	5 51	8 51	9 51	11 7 30 Aries...	19	8 19	Venus conj. Mer'ry 6 mo. Saturn conj. m'u.				4 27	7 44	0 36	11 1	12 2	13 3	
12	Mo	4 34	5 6	6 54	9 54	10 54	12 16 Taurus..	1	8 15	Venus conj. Pollux. Moon near Aldebaran.				4 27	7 44	1 0	11 1	12 2	13 3	
13	Tu	5 38	6 7	7 55	10 55	11 55	1 22 Taurus..	13	8 12	Jupit. in meri. 7 17 ev. <i>J. Bernoulth</i> , d. 1807.				4 28	7 43	1 54	12 1	13 2	14 3	
14	W	6 41	7 7	8 55	11 55	12 55	2 29 Taurus..	26	8 8	Mars in meri. 3 48 ev. <i>Bat. Prague</i> , d. 1807.				4 28	7 42	2 44	13 1	14 2	15 3	
15	Th	7 30	7 53	9 00	6 50	8 29	3 46 Gemini..	8	8 5	Moon highest. Venus in merid. 3 8 even.				4 29	7 42	3 36	14 1	15 2	16 3	
16	Fr	8 16	8 40	10 36	1 36	4 44	11 41 Gemini..	22	8 0	High tides. Venus dec. 15 dg. north.				4 30	7 41	4 29	15 1	16 2	17 3	
17	Sa	9 3	9 23	11 22	2 32	5 49	ev 37 Cancer..	6	7 56	Venus near moon. Venus in meri. 0 25 ev.				4 30	7 40	5 19	16 1	17 2	18 3	
18	Su	9 43	10 5	12 3	3 3	6 54	1 33 Cancer..	20	7 52	Mercury near moon. Moon near Regulus.				4 31	7 39	6 8	17 1	18 2	19 3	
19	Mo	10 25	10 46	0 45	3 45	6 58	2 28 Leo	2	7 48	Mars near moon. Jupit. dec. 14 dg. 5 m. S.				4 32	7 39	6 11	18 1	19 2	20 3	
20	Tu	11 6	11 27	1 26	4 26	6 2	3 20 Leo	18	7 44	Venus in f. conj. Sun 4 mo. <i>Prudente</i> d. 1650.				4 33	7 38	6 59	19 1	20 2	21 3	
21	W	11 47	.....	2	7	5	6	5	7 40	Venus nearest the earth. Mars in Leo.				4 34	7 37	7 18	20 1	21 2	22 3	
22	Th	0 11	0 33	2 53	5 53	6	6	5	7 36	Moon Perig. 1 ev. Moon on equa. Sun ent.				4 35	7 36	8 10	21 1	22 2	23 3	
23	Fr	0 55	1 21	3 41	6 41	6	9	5	7 31	Low tides. Moon east of Spica. [<i>Cancer</i>				4 36	7 35	9 1	22 1	23 2	24 3	
24	Sa	1 46	2 12	4 32	7 32	6	10	6	7 28	Jupiter ur. moon. Jupiter in meri. 6 34 ev.				4 37	7 34	10 12	23 1	24 2	25 3	
25	Su	2 40	3 10	5 30	8 30	6	12	7	26	Saturn dec. 14 dg. 39 m. S. Venus in Gemini.				4 38	7 33	11 22	24 1	25 2	26 3	
26	Mo	3 42	4 19	6 39	9 39	6	12	8	21	Moon near Antares. <i>Coteridge died</i> , 1834.				4 39	7 32	0	25 1	26 2	27 3	
27	Tu	4 52	5 27	7 47	10 47	6	12	9	28	Venus in Aphelion. Jupiter in Libra.				4 40	7 31	0 37	26 1	27 2	28 3	
28	W	6 6	6 42	9 2	12	6	11	10	23	Moon lowest. Saturn in merid. 6 36 morn.				4 41	7 30	1 18	27 1	28 2	29 3	
29	Th	7 14	7 47	10 7	0 9	6	11	11	22	Merc'ry in descend. Node. Saturn in Aries.				4 43	7 29	2	28 1	29 2	30 3	
30	Fr	8 16	8 43	11 3	1	7	6	7	19	High tides. Jupiter in meri. 6 12 ev. <i>Wm</i>				4 44	7 27	3 9	29 1	30 2	31 3	
31	Sa	9 6	9 29	11 49	3 3	6	4	0	16	Uranus 90 deg. west of Sun. [<i>Pizza</i> d. 1718.				4 45	7 26	4	30 1	31 2	.....	

2d Summer Month.]

JULY, 1852.

[Begin on Thursday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part, N. York, Mich., Milwaukee.			Calendar for NEW YORK City, north part of New Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Califor- nia.			Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Loui- siana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun. Mon. Tues.			Sun. Mon. Tues.			Sun. Mon. Tues.			Sun. Mon. Tues.			Sun. Mon. Tues.			Sun. Mon. Tues.			Sun. Mon. Tues.		
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 26	7 40	8 56	4 31	7 35	7 51	4 34	7 32	7 49	4 37	7 29	7 45	4 46	7 20	7 37	4 55	7 11	7 29	5 17	5 7	7 20
2	4 26	7 40	8 56	4 32	7 35	8 53	4 34	7 32	8 51	4 37	7 29	8 48	4 46	7 20	8 40	4 55	7 11	8 39	5 17	4 8	8 24
3	4 27	7 40	9 31	4 32	7 35	9 26	4 35	7 31	9 24	4 38	7 29	9 21	4 47	7 20	9 14	4 56	7 11	9 7	5 17	4 9	9 0
4	4 28	7 39	10 2	4 33	7 34	10 3	4 35	7 31	10 2	4 38	7 28	9 59	4 47	7 19	9 53	4 56	7 11	9 48	5 27	4 9	9 42
5	4 28	7 39	10 36	4 33	7 34	10 34	4 36	7 31	10 33	4 39	7 28	10 31	4 48	7 19	10 26	4 57	7 11	10 22	5 27	4 10	10 18
6	4 29	7 39	11 3	4 34	7 34	11 1	4 37	7 31	11 0	4 40	7 28	10 59	4 48	7 19	10 56	4 57	7 11	10 54	5 37	4 10	10 51
7	4 30	7 39	11 47	4 35	7 34	11 26	4 37	7 31	11 25	4 40	7 28	11 25	4 49	7 19	11 24	4 58	7 11	11 23	5 47	4 11	11 22
8	4 30	7 38	11 50	4 35	7 33	11 50	4 38	7 30	11 50	4 41	7 27	11 51	4 50	7 18	11 51	4 58	7 10	11 52	5 47	3 7	11 52
9	4 31	7 38	morn.	4 36	7 33	morn.	4 39	7 30	morn.	4 42	7 27	morn.	4 51	7 18	morn.	4 59	7 10	morn.	5 57	3 7	morn.
10	4 32	7 38	0 14	4 37	7 33	0 15	4 39	7 30	0 15	4 42	7 27	0 16	4 52	7 18	0 18	5 0	7 10	0 20	5 57	3 7	0 22
11	4 33	7 37	0 26	4 38	7 32	0 40	4 40	7 29	0 41	4 43	7 26	0 42	4 52	7 18	0 46	5 0	7 10	0 49	5 57	3 7	0 53
12	4 33	7 37	1 3	4 39	7 32	1 9	4 41	7 29	1 11	4 44	7 26	1 13	4 53	7 17	1 14	5 1	7 9	1 23	5 57	2 7	1 28
13	4 34	7 36	1 18	4 39	7 31	2 43	4 42	7 29	1 43	4 45	7 25	2 46	4 53	7 17	1 53	5 1	7 9	1 59	5 57	2 7	2 3
14	4 34	7 36	3 15	4 40	7 31	3 40	4 43	7 28	3 43	4 46	7 25	3 46	4 55	7 16	3 40	5 1	7 9	2 30	5 57	2 7	2 47
15	4 36	7 35	4 0	4 41	7 30	4 5	4 43	7 28	4 5	4 46	7 24	3 11	4 55	7 16	4 33	5 3	7 8	4 37	5 57	2 7	3 36
16	4 37	7 34	4 53	4 42	7 29	3 59	4 44	7 27	4 9	4 47	7 24	4 1	4 55	7 16	4 30	5 3	7 8	4 31	5 57	1 7	4 30
17	4 38	7 34	5 5	4 43	7 29	5 5	4 45	7 27	5 5	4 48	7 23	5 5	4 56	7 15	5 5	5 4	7 8	5 27	5 57	1 7	5 5
18	4 39	7 33	8 16	4 44	7 28	8 16	4 46	7 26	8 9	4 49	7 23	8 0	4 57	7 15	7 58	5 4	7 7	8 1	5 57	1 7	7 45
19	4 40	7 32	8 56	4 44	7 28	8 54	4 47	7 26	8 52	4 50	7 22	8 50	4 58	7 14	8 43	5 5	7 6	8 27	5 57	1 7	8 31
20	4 41	7 32	9 25	4 45	7 27	9 32	4 47	7 25	9 31	4 50	7 21	9 29	4 58	7 13	9 24	5 5	7 6	9 20	5 57	1 7	9 24
21	4 42	7 31	10 6	4 46	7 26	10 4	4 48	7 24	10 3	4 51	7 21	10 2	4 59	7 13	9 59	5 5	7 6	9 57	5 57	1 7	10 22
22	4 43	7 30	10 36	4 47	7 25	10 36	4 49	7 24	10 36	4 52	7 20	10 35	5 0	7 12	10 34	5 7	7 5	10 23	5 57	1 7	10 25
23	4 44	7 29	11 5	4 48	7 24	11 5	4 50	7 23	11 4	4 53	7 19	11 6	5 0	7 12	11 7	5 7	7 5	11 8	5 57	1 7	11 4
24	4 45	7 28	11 morn.	4 49	7 23	11 morn.	4 51	7 22	11 36	4 53	7 18	11 57	5 1	7 11	11 40	5 8	7 4	11 42	5 57	1 7	11 45
25	4 46	7 27	morn.	4 49	7 23	morn.	4 51	7 21	morn.	4 54	7 17	morn.	5 1	7 10	morn.	5 8	7 3	morn.	5 57	1 7	morn.
26	4 47	7 26	0 5	4 50	7 23	0 5	4 52	7 20	0 10	4 55	7 17	0 11	5 2	7 10	0 16	5 9	7 2	0 20	5 57	1 7	0 20
27	4 48	7 25	0 40	4 51	7 22	0 44	4 53	7 20	0 46	4 56	7 16	0 48	5 3	7 9	0 55	5 10	7 2	1 1	5 57	1 7	1 1
28	4 49	7 24	1 29	4 52	7 20	1 37	4 54	7 19	1 28	4 56	7 15	1 31	5 4	7 8	1 29	5 11	7 1	1 46	5 57	1 7	1 54
29	4 50	7 23	1 50	4 53	7 19	1 55	4 55	7 18	1 52	4 57	7 14	2 31	5 4	7 7	2 30	5 11	7 0	2 37	5 57	1 7	2 34
30	4 51	7 22	3 7	4 54	7 18	3 33	4 56	7 17	3 14	4 58	7 13	3 18	5 5	7 7	3 30	5 12	7 0	3 34	5 57	1 7	3 43
31	4 53	7 21	4 7	4 55	7 17	4 12	4 57	7 15	4 14	4 59	7 13	4 17	5 6	7 6	4 46	5 13	6 59	4 34	5 57	1 7	4 40

July 6, Bat. Chippewa, 1814. July 8, Ellis Yale d. 1721. July 9, Braddock's defeat, 1755. July 11, Hamilton shot, 1804. July 12, Julius Caesar born 100 B. C. July 15, Crusaders take Jerusalem, 1099. July 27, Overthrow of Robespierre, 1794.

8th Month.)

AUGUST, 1852.

[31 DAYS.]

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charle's'n.	N. Orl'ns.	Calendar for PORTLAND.		
		Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	D	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
1	Mo	16	12	18	24	30	6	12	18	24	30	6	12	18	24
2	Tu	17	13	19	25	31	7	13	19	25	31	7	13	19	25
3	We	18	14	20	26		8	14	20	26		8	14	20	26
4	Th	19	15	21	27		9	15	21	27		9	15	21	27
5	Fr	20	16	22	28		10	16	22	28		10	16	22	28
6	Sa	21	17	23	29		11	17	23	29		11	17	23	29
7	Su	22	18	24	30		12	18	24	30		12	18	24	30
8	Mo	23	19	25	31		1	19	25	31		1	19	25	31
9	Tu	24	20	26			2	20	26			2	20	26	
10	We	25	21	27			3	21	27			3	21	27	
11	Th	26	22	28			4	22	28			4	22	28	
12	Fr	27	23	29			5	23	29			5	23	29	
13	Sa	28	24	30			6	24	30			6	24	30	
14	Su	29	25	31			7	25	31			7	25	31	
15	Mo	30	26				8	26				8	26		
16	Tu	31	27				9	27				9	27		
17	We		28				10	28				10	28		
18	Th		29				11	29				11	29		
19	Fr		30				12	30				12	30		
20	Sa		31				1	31				1	31		
21	Su						2					2			
22	Mo						3					3			
23	Tu						4					4			
24	We						5					5			
25	Th						6					6			
26	Fr						7					7			
27	Sa						8					8			
28	Su						9					9			
29	Mo						10					10			
30	Tu						11					11			
31	We						12					12			

Sd Summer Month.]

AUGUST, 1852.

(Begins on Sunday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- a, pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, &c., pt. N. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Ark- ansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no, pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'o'a.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	h. m.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	h. m.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	h. m.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	h. m.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	h. m.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	h. m.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	h. m.
1	5 52	7 20	8 35	4 56	7 18	8 32	4 58	7 14	8 30	5 0	7 12	8 29	5 0	7 12	8 29	4 53	6 58	8 19	5 19	6 53	8 14
2	5 50	7 19	9 3	4 57	7 15	9 1	4 59	7 13	9 0	5 0	7 11	8 28	5 0	7 11	8 28	4 52	6 57	8 18	5 19	6 52	8 13
3	5 47	7 18	9 52	4 58	7 14	9 52	5 0	7 12	9 52	5 0	7 10	8 26	5 0	7 10	8 26	4 51	6 56	8 17	5 20	6 51	8 12
4	5 55	7 16	9 58	4 59	7 13	9 57	5 1	7 11	9 51	5 1	7 10	8 25	5 1	7 10	8 25	4 50	6 55	8 16	5 20	6 50	8 11
5	5 56	7 15	10 15	5 0	7 12	10 16	5 2	7 10	10 16	5 2	7 9	8 24	5 2	7 9	8 24	4 50	6 54	8 15	5 21	6 49	8 10
6	5 57	7 14	10 40	5 0	7 11	10 40	5 3	7 9	10 43	5 3	7 8	8 23	5 3	7 8	8 23	4 49	6 53	8 14	5 21	6 48	8 09
7	5 58	7 13	11 1	5 0	7 10	11 1	5 4	7 8	11 10	5 4	7 7	8 22	5 4	7 7	8 22	4 48	6 52	8 13	5 22	6 48	8 08
8	5 59	7 11	11 34	5 0	7 9	11 37	5 5	7 6	11 39	5 5	7 6	8 21	5 5	7 6	8 21	4 47	6 51	8 12	5 23	6 47	8 07
9	5 0	7 10	12 00	5 0	7 7	12 00	5 6	7 5	12 00	5 6	7 5	8 20	5 6	7 5	8 20	4 46	6 50	8 11	5 23	6 46	8 06
10	5 1	7 9	0 18	5 0	7 6	0 23	5 7	7 4	0 25	5 7	7 4	0 27	5 7	7 4	0 27	4 45	6 49	8 10	5 24	6 45	8 05
11	5 2	7 8	0 49	5 0	7 5	0 54	5 8	7 3	0 56	5 8	7 3	0 57	5 8	7 3	0 57	4 44	6 48	8 09	5 25	6 44	8 04
12	5 3	7 7	1 40	5 0	7 3	1 45	5 9	7 1	1 47	5 10	6 59	1 51	5 10	6 53	1 50	4 43	6 47	8 08	5 25	6 43	8 03
13	5 4	7 6	2 36	5 0	7 2	2 41	5 10	7 0	2 43	5 11	6 58	2 42	5 11	6 52	2 41	4 42	6 46	8 07	5 26	6 42	8 02
14	5 5	7 4	3 43	5 0	7 0	3 48	5 11	6 59	3 50	5 12	6 57	3 52	5 12	6 51	3 51	4 41	6 45	8 06	5 27	6 41	8 01
15	5 6	7 2	4 51	5 0	6 59	4 56	5 12	6 57	4 58	5 13	6 55	4 59	5 13	6 49	4 58	4 40	6 44	8 05	5 28	6 40	8 00
16	5 7	7 1	6 01	5 1	6 58	6 06	5 13	6 56	6 08	5 14	6 54	6 10	5 14	6 48	6 09	4 39	6 43	8 04	5 29	6 39	7 59
17	5 8	6 59	8 13	5 1	6 56	8 18	5 14	6 55	8 20	5 15	6 53	8 22	5 15	6 51	8 24	4 38	6 42	8 03	5 30	6 38	7 58
18	5 9	6 58	8 26	5 1	6 55	8 35	5 15	6 54	8 34	5 16	6 52	8 36	5 16	6 50	8 38	4 37	6 41	8 02	5 3		
19	5 10	6 55	9 0	5 1	6 54	9 1	5 16	6 53	9 1	5 17	6 50	9 1	5 17	6 49	9 1	4 36	6 40	8 01	5 32		
20	5 11	6 50	9 24	5 1	6 53	9 36	5 17	6 52	9 36	5 18	6 49	9 37	5 18	6 48	9 37	4 35	6 39	8 00	5 33		
21	5 12	6 54	10 8	5 1	6 56	10 10	5 18	6 50	10 11	5 19	6 48	10 13	5 19	6 47	10 17	4 34	6 38	7 59	5 34		
22	5 13	6 52	10 39	5 1	6 55	10 43	5 19	6 48	10 44	5 20	6 46	10 46	5 20	6 45	10 53	4 33	6 37	7 58	5 35		
23	5 15	6 51	11 19	5 1	6 54	11 23	5 20	6 47	11 25	5 21	6 45	11 28	5 21	6 44	11 36	4 32	6 36	7 57	5 36		
24	5 16	6 49	12 00	5 1	6 53	12 01	5 21	6 46	12 00	5 22	6 43	12 00	5 22	6 42	12 00	4 31	6 35	7 56	5 37		
25	5 17	6 48	0 0	5 1	6 52	0 4	5 22	6 44	0 13	5 23	6 42	0 17	5 23	6 40	0 25	4 30	6 34	0 33	5 38		
26	5 18	6 46	0 59	5 1	6 51	1 4	5 23	6 42	1 6	5 24	6 41	1 11	5 24	6 39	1 20	4 29	6 33	1 27	5 39		
27	5 19	6 44	1 57	5 1	6 50	2 4	5 24	6 40	2 8	5 25	6 39	2 15	5 25	6 37	2 17	4 28	6 32	2 24	5 40		
28	5 20	6 42	3 0	5 1	6 49	3 6	5 25	6 39	3 7	5 26	6 38	3 10	5 26	6 36	3 18	4 27	6 31	3 24	5 41		
29	5 21	6 41	4 6	5 1	6 48	4 9	5 26	6 37	4 10	5 27	6 36	4 13	5 26	6 32	4 19	4 26	6 29	4 25	5 42		
30	5 22	6 39	5 15	5 1	6 47	5 18	5 27	6 35	5 19	5 28	6 34	5 22	5 28	6 31	5 25	4 25	6 28	5 22	5 43		
31	5 23	6 37	7 24	5 1	6 46	7 30	5 28	6 34	7 50	5 29	6 33	7 29	5 31	6 29	7 26	4 24	6 26	7 24	5 44		

Ass. R. Ben Jonson d. 1637. Aug. 7, Rut. Thermopyla, 480 B.C. Aug. 8, Geo. Canning d. 1827. Aug. 10, Greenwich Ob-

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.						Calendar for									
		Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Kaleigh.		Charles N. Cr.'s.		PORTLAND,	
		D															Me., N.H., Ver-
		Last Quar.	6 1.53 ev.	1 50 ev.	1 38 ev.	1 34 ev.	1 26 ev.	1 19 ev.	1 14 ev.	0 54 ev.							mont, Rho-Is.
		New Moon	13 5 57 ev.	5 54 ev.	5 42 ev.	5 38 ev.	5 26 ev.	5 23 ev.	5 18 ev.	5 58 ev.							N.Y., Conn., &
		First Quar.	20 8 36 mo.	8 33 mo.	8 21 mo.	8 17 mo.	8 9 mo.	8 9 mo.	7 57 mo.	7 17 mo.							Bay,
		Full Moon	28 1 48 mo.	1 40 mo.	1 28 mo.	1 24 mo.	1 16 mo.	8 9 mo.	1 4 mo.	0 24 mo.							W.C., Toronto,
																	U.C., & Oregon.
		High water at N. York.	H. ut.	H. m.	Sun Moon	Moon's	7 St's										
		morn. even.	morn. Phil.	morn. mer.	merid. mer.	Place at	merid.										
			morn. morn.	morn. before	h. m.	7 P.M.	h. m.										
			m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	Sign.	Deg.										
1 W		10 41 10 58	0 48	3 38	1 58	Pisces . . .	16	4 53	[mo. Venus highest, Juno discon. 1804								
2 Th		11 14 11 50	1 16	4 14	2 39	Pisces . . .	31	4 51	Mercury conj. Ceres, Saturn in merid. 4 32								
3 Fr		11 45 5 00	1 50	5 00	3 32	Aries . . .	4 41	4 47	Coring Sun. Moon farthest from earth.								
4 Sa		0 0 0 15	2 19	5 19	1 17	4 3 Aries . . .	23	4 45	Mars this month appears in the west, and								
5 Su		0 32 0 47	2 51	5 51	1 36	4 4 Taurus . .	5	4 39	Mer'y inf. conj. Sun. [sets about 8 o'clock.								
6 M		1 3 1 30	3 22	6 22	1 56	5 3 Taurus .	17	4 35	Moon near Aldebaran. Bloody Bonner d.								
7 Tu		1 41 2 3	4 1	7 11	2 17	6 23 Taurus .	29	4 31	Venus in Cancer this month. [1869.]								
8 W		2 29 3 3	0 4	7 49	2 37	7 15 Leo . . .	12	4 27	Mars in Virgo. Jupiter in merid. 3 56 ev.								
9 Th		3 42 4 23	5 2	8 2	2 58	8 9 Leo . . .	25	4 23	Jupiter in Libra this month. Horrendal con.								
10 Fr		5 5 5 48	7 25	10 25	3 18	9 5 Cancer .	9	4 20	Saturn in Aries this month. [founder, 1635.								
11 Sa		6 29 7 7	8 49	11 49	3 39	10 1 Cancer .	23	4 16	Moon near Venus. Venus in meri. 9 1 mo.								
12 Su		7 33 8 0	9 53	12 53	4	0 10 57 Leo . . .	7	4 12	Moon near Regulus. Bat. L. Champlain.								
13 M		8 23 8 45	10 42	1 43	4 21	11 51 Leo . . .	22	4 8	Mercury stationary and near moon. [1814.								
14 Tu		9 6 9 27	11 26	2 26	4 43	ec. 44 Virgo . .	7	4 4	Uranus in Aries this month. Quebec taken								
15 W		9 47 10 7	ez. 7	3 7	6	4 1 37 Virgo . .	22	4 0	Saturn in merid. 3 30 mo. [by Wolfe, 1759.								
16 Th		10 29 10 48	0 49	3 49	5 25	2 31 Libra . .	7	3 56	Moon or Mars & Spica, and nearest star.								
17 Fr		11 10 11 31	1 30	4 30	6 46	3 25 Libra . .	22	3 52	Mer'y in ascend. N. Jupit. at night in west.								
18 Sa		11 52 12 2	2 12	5 12	6 7	4 21 Scorpio .	6	3 48	Jupiter near moon, and in merid. 3 23 ev.								
19 Su		0 13 0 35	2 55	5 55	6 28	5 18 Scorpio .	20	3 44	Moon near Antares. Bat. Deerfield, 1675.								
20 M		0 57 1 19	3 39	6 39	6 43	6 15 Sagitta .	4	3 39	Jupiter in merid. 3 16 ev. [in the morn.								
21 Tu		1 45 3 12	4 32	7 32	7 10	7 11 Sagitta .	17	3 39	Mercury 17 deg. 51 m. N. Sun. and S. 12 m.								
22 W		2 43 3 28	5 48	8 48	8 21	8 5 Capric'us	10	3 32	Mer'y nearest Sun. Eminent eclipse, 1803.								
23 Th		3 44 6 29	40	11 40	7 12	9 45 Capric'us	13	3 25	Superior Venus. Bat. of Mycale, 479 B.C.								
24 Fr		4 4 6 29	40	11 40	7 12	9 45 Capric'us	13	3 25	Juno opp. Sun. Major Andes taken, 1780.								
25 Sa		7 1 7 20	9 50	Moon	8 33	10 31 Aquas'us	8	3 21	Mars in Libra. Venus in merid. 8 55 mo.								
26 Su		7 55 8 16	10 35	0 50	8 33	11 14 Aquas'us	30	3 17	Saturn in meri. 2 46 mo. J. Willard d. 1804.								
27 M		8 37 8 56	11 16	1 30	9 13	11 55 Pisces . .	2	3 13	Jupiter in merid. 2 54 ev. Constantine pte.								
28 Tu		9 12 9 29	11 49	2 16	9 33	moon Pisces . .	14	3 9	Venus dec. 13 deg. 41 m. N. [founder, 329.								
29 W		9 43 9 58	moon	2 49	9 52	0 37 Pisces . .	26	3 6	Jupiter dec. 17 deg. 23 m. S. [taken, 1526								
30 Th		10 13 10 29	0 18	3 18	10 11	1 18 Aries . . .	8	3 1	Moon R. apogee. Michaelmas day. Rome								
									Venus gr. elong. 46 deg. 11 m. west of Sun.								

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part, N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'o'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, mid- dle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 34	6 30	8 7	5 27	6 33	8 7	5 25	6 32	8 7	5 23	6 31	8 4	5 20	6 30	8 45	5 23	6 27	8 7	5 27	6 33	8 10
3	5 26	6 36	8 41	5 24	6 38	8 43	5 22	6 34	8 43	5 20	6 32	8 44	5 18	6 30	8 45	5 25	6 24	8 49	5 27	6 32	8 38
4	5 27	6 38	9 5	5 29	6 39	9	5 30	6 39	9	5 30	6 39	9	5 31	6 39	9 11	5 34	6 25	9 16	5 28	6 21	9 33
5	5 29	6 39	10 6	5 31	6 37	10 7	5 32	6 26	10 11	5 33	6 25	10 14	5 33	6 25	10 14	5 35	6 22	9 49	5 38	6 21	9 57
6	5 30	6 38	10 4	5 32	6 29	10 48	5 33	6 25	10 10	5 34	6 24	10 54	5 36	6 21	11 2	5 38	6 19	11 9	5 39	6 17	11 47
7	5 31	6 26	11 28	5 33	6 24	11 33	5 34	6 24	11 35	5 35	6 23	11 39	5 37	6 19	11 47	5 39	6 18	11 56	5 40	6 16	12 04
8	5 32	6 25	12 09	5 34	6 23	12 09	5 34	6 22	12 09	5 35	6 21	12 09	5 37	6 18	12 09	5 40	6 16	12 09	5 40	6 15	12 0 4
9	5 33	6 23	12 20	5 35	6 21	12 25	5 35	6 21	12 27	5 36	6 20	12 31	5 38	6 16	12 39	5 40	6 15	12 07	5 41	6 13	12 0 4
10	5 34	6 21	12 28	5 36	6 19	12 26	5 36	6 19	12 26	5 37	6 18	12 31	5 39	6 15	12 37	5 41	6 14	12 07	5 42	6 12	1 05
11	5 35	6 19	1 20	5 37	6 18	1 23	5 37	6 18	1 24	5 38	6 17	1 27	5 40	6 13	1 24	5 42	6 12	1 41	5 42	6 11	1 28
12	5 36	6 17	1 32	5 38	6 16	1 35	5 38	6 16	1 37	5 39	6 15	1 40	5 41	6 12	1 34	5 43	6 11	1 40	5 43	6 10	1 4 4
13	5 37	6 16	1 42	5 39	6 14	1 45	5 39	6 14	1 46	5 40	6 13	1 48	5 41	6 10	1 42	5 43	6 9	1 49	5 43	6 8	1 45
14	5 38	6 14	1 47	5 40	6 12	1 47	5 40	6 12	1 47	5 41	6 12	1 47	5 42	6 9	1 47	5 44	6 9	1 47	5 44	6 7	1 47 2
15	5 39	6 13	1 49	5 41	6 10	1 49	5 41	6 10	1 49	5 42	6 9	1 49	5 43	6 8	1 49	5 44	6 7	1 49	5 44	6 6	1 49 0
16	5 40	6 11	1 48	5 42	6 8	1 48	5 42	6 8	1 48	5 43	6 8	1 48	5 44	6 8	1 48	5 45	6 6	1 48	5 45	6 5	1 48 0
17	5 41	6 9	1 49	5 43	6 7	1 48	5 43	6 7	1 48	5 44	6 7	1 48	5 45	6 6	1 48	5 46	6 5	1 48	5 46	6 4	1 48 0
18	5 42	6 7	1 48	5 44	6 6	1 48	5 43	6 6	1 48	5 44	6 5	1 48	5 45	6 4	1 48	5 46	6 4	1 48	5 46	6 3	1 48 0
19	5 43	6 5	1 48	5 45	6 4	1 48	5 44	6 4	1 48	5 45	6 4	1 48	5 46	6 3	1 48	5 47	6 3	1 48	5 47	6 2	1 48 0
20	5 44	6 4	1 45	5 46	6 3	1 45	5 45	6 3	1 45	5 46	6 2	1 45	5 47	6 1	1 45	5 48	6 1	1 45	5 48	6 0	1 45 0
21	5 45	6 3	1 42	5 47	6 1	1 47	5 46	6 1	1 47	5 47	6 59	1 49	5 48	6 58	1 49	5 49	6 57	1 48	5 49	6 56	1 48 0
22	5 46	6 2	1 40	5 48	6 0	1 45	5 48	6 0	1 45	5 49	6 57	1 48	5 48	6 56	1 47	5 49	6 55	1 47	5 49	6 54	1 48 0
23	5 47	6 0	1 38	5 49	6 0	1 43	5 49	6 0	1 43	5 50	6 56	1 46	5 49	6 55	1 46	5 50	6 54	1 46	5 50	6 53	1 48 0
24	5 48	6 0	1 36	5 50	6 0	1 41	5 49	6 0	1 41	5 50	6 55	1 45	5 49	6 54	1 45	5 50	6 53	1 45	5 50	6 52	1 48 0
25	5 49	6 54	2 59	5 51	6 53	2 58	5 50	6 53	2 58	5 51	6 52	3 4	5 50	6 51	3 4	5 51	6 50	3 4	5 51	6 49	3 21
26	5 50	6 52	4 1	5 52	6 52	4 5	5 51	6 52	4 5	5 51	6 51	4 6	5 51	6 50	4 6	5 52	6 49	4 6	5 52	6 48	3 21
27	5 51	6 50	4 2	5 53	6 50	4 59	5 52	6 50	4 59	5 53	6 49	5 52	5 50	6 48	5 52	5 51	6 47	5 52	5 51	6 46	3 21
28	5 52	6 49	4 31	5 54	6 4	6 21	5 53	6 49	6 22	5 53	6 48	6 23	5 53	6 48	6 22	5 53	6 50	6 23	5 51	6 50	6 23
29	5 54	6 47	4 40	5 55	6 47	6 47	5 54	6 45	6 47	5 54	6 45	6 48	5 54	6 45	6 48	5 54	6 48	6 52	5 52	6 48	6 54
30	5 55	6 45	4 7	5 56	6 47	7 10	5 55	6 47	7 11	5 55	6 47	7 12	5 56	6 45	7 10	5 55	6 47	7 20	5 52	6 48	7 0

10th Month.]

OCTOBER, 1852.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.				Portland	Boston	N. York	Philad'a	Wash'n	Kewgh.	Charles'n	N. Orleans	Calendar for		
		Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quarter	Full Moon	D	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Portland	Me., N.H., Vermont	Roche's N.Y., Gr's Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon.
1	Fr	10 43	10 58	0 49	3 49	10 31	2 0	Artes...	20	5 57	Moon near Saturn and 7 Stars. <i>St. Paul's</i> .	5 56	5 41	7 32	5 56	5 41
2	Sa	11 12	11 26	1 18	4 16	10 50	2 43	Taurus...	12	5 53	Moon near Aldebaran. <i>André hanged</i> , 1780.	5 52	5 40	8 0	5 52	5 40
3	Su	11 40	11 55	1 46	4 46	11 7	3 28	Taurus...	15	5 49	Jupiter in Libra this month. <i>Tenison</i> , 1777.	5 50	5 38	8 34	5 50	5 38
4	Mo	...	0 12	2 16	5 16	11 25	4 16	Taurus...	20	5 45	Saturn in Aries this month. <i>Rui. German</i> .	5 45	5 36	9 14	5 45	5 36
5	Tu	0 27	0 47	2 47	5 47	11 43	5 0	Gemini...	23	5 41	Uranus in Aries this mo' <i>h. Barotier</i> d. 1740.	5 41	5 34	10 4	5 41	5 34
6	W	1 6	1 29	3 26	6 26	12 1	5 58	Gemini...	27	5 37	Venus in Cancer. <i>Alex'r Murray</i> d. 1821.	5 37	5 26	11 0	5 37	5 26
7	Th	1 54	2 25	4 14	7 14	12 18	6 52	Cancer...	30	5 33	Venus in Leo the rest of the month.	5 33	5 20	11 14	5 33	5 20
8	Fr	3 2	3 47	5 32	8 22	12 34	7 47	Cancer...	17	5 29	Moon near Regulus. <i>John Hancock</i> d. 1793.	5 29	5 19	0 4	5 29	5 19
9	Sa	4 33	5 19	6 51	9 23	12 50	8 41	Leo...	1	5 26	Moon near Venus. <i>Baile Yorktown</i> , 1781.	5 26	5 17	1 14	5 26	5 17
10	Su	6 1	6 39	8 21	11 21	13 6	9 35	Leo...	15	5 22	Mars in the middle of Libra. <i>D. Gregory</i>	5 22	5 15	2 29	5 22	5 15
11	Mo	7 8	7 33	9 28	12 13	13 21	10 29	Virgo...	1	5 18	Saturn in merid. 1 39 <i>mora</i> . <i>[d. 1710]</i> .	5 18	5 12	3 45	5 18	5 12
12	Tu	7 55	8 18	10 15	13 15	13 36	11 22	Virgo...	16	5 14	Moon near Mercury. <i>[hour after the Sun]</i> .	5 14	5 10	5 2	5 14	5 10
13	W	8 39	9 0	10 59	14 0	13 50	12 16	Libra...	1	5 10	During this month Jupiter sets about an hour after Saturn.	5 10	5 20	sets	5 10	5 20
14	Th	9 21	9 40	11 41	2 41	14 4	1 11	Libra...	16	5 6	Moon near Mars. Venus in ascend. Node.	5 6	5 15	6 32	5 6	5 15
15	Fr	10 2	10 25	12 34	3 22	14 17	2 8	Scorpio...	1	5 2	Moon near Jupiter. Moon W. of Antares.	5 2	5 17	7 10	5 2	5 17
16	Sa	10 44	11 6	1 4	4 4	14 29	3 7	Scorpio...	16	5 58	Venus in mer. 8 57 <i>m.</i> <i>Lutimer born</i> , 1535.	5 58	5 15	7 51	5 58	5 15
17	Su	11 27	11 50	1 47	4 47	14 40	4 6	Scorpio...	30	5 54	Mercury sup. conj. Sun. <i>[den united]</i> , 1814.	5 54	5 13	8 42	5 54	5 13
18	Mo	...	0 12	2 32	5 32	14 52	5 4	Sagitta...	14	5 50	Uranus in merid. 0 32 <i>m.</i> <i>Norway</i> d. 1814.	5 50	5 12	9 39	5 50	5 12
19	Tu	0 35	0 59	3 19	6 19	15 2	6 1	Sagitta...	27	5 46	Saturn in merid. 1 5 <i>m.</i> <i>H. K. White</i> d. 1808.	5 46	5 19	10 10	5 46	5 19
20	W	1 25	1 55	4 15	7 15	15 12	6 54	Cupre...	10	5 42	Uranus dec. 13 deg. 21 <i>m.</i> <i>[1492]</i> .	5 42	5 15	11 44	5 42	5 15
21	Th	2 27	3 7	5 27	8 27	15 22	7 43	Cupre...	22	5 38	Jupiter in merid. 1 36 <i>m.</i> <i>Americus discov'd</i> .	5 38	5 15	7 <i>mora</i>	5 38	5 15
22	Fr	3 53	4 40	7 10	9 10	15 33	8 30	Aqua...	5	5 34	Jupl. and Mars set about one time this mo.	5 34	5 10	8 49	5 34	5 10
23	Sa	5 23	6 4	8 24	11 24	15 38	9 14	Aqua...	17	5 30	Venus in mer. 8 59 <i>m.</i> Sun enters Libra.	5 30	5 11	9 55	5 30	5 11
24	Su	6 38	7 5	9 25	12 25	15 45	9 52	Aqua...	28	5 27	Merc'y in descend. N. Sat. in merid. 0 44 <i>m.</i>	5 27	5 12	3 55	5 27	5 12
25	Mo	7 29	8 10	10 1	13 01	15 52	10 36	Preses...	11	5 23	Venus rises about 3 1/2 in <i>mora</i> . this month.	5 23	5 13	5 35	5 23	5 13
26	Tu	8 11	8 37	10 47	14 11	15 52	11 17	Preses...	22	5 19	Jupiter dec. 18 deg. 53 <i>m.</i> south.	5 19	5 14	6 59	5 19	5 14
27	W	8 43	8 58	11 18	14 17	16 0	11 59	Aries...	5	5 16	Jupiter conj. Mars—only 1 deg. 12 <i>m.</i> apart.	5 16	5 17	7 <i>sets</i>	5 16	5 17
28	Th	9 14	9 30	11 50	2 15	16 7	12 59	Aries...	17	5 11	Moon near Saturn. Venus in merid. 9 0 <i>m.</i>	5 11	5 16	8 35	5 11	5 16
29	Fr	9 43	10 0	12 22	3 15	16 10	0 41	Aries...	29	5 7	Uranus opp. Sun. Moon near 7 Stars.	5 7	5 24	6 3	5 7	5 24
30	Sa	10 15	10 28	0 30	3 20	16 14	1 26	Taurus...	11	5 3	Saturn conj. Vesta. Moon near Aldebaran.	5 3	5 25	6 36	5 3	5 25
31	Su	10 44	10 59	0 48	3 48	16 16	2 12	Taurus...	22	5 59	Sat. in mer. 0 15 <i>m.</i> <i>N. Worcester</i> d. 1838.	5 59	5 25	7 13	5 59	5 25

2d Fall Month.]

OCTOBER, 1852.

[Begins on Friday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. Y. ORK City, N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentu'ky, so. pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee; Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'sa.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 56	5 43	7 35	5 56	5 43	7 32	5 56	5 43	7 39	5 56	5 43	7 41	5 55	5 44	7 46	5 54	5 45	7 51	5 53	5 46	7 56
2	5 57	5 42	8 3	5 57	5 42	8 7	5 57	5 42	8 9	5 57	5 42	8 12	5 56	5 42	8 18	5 55	5 44	8 25	5 54	5 45	8 31
3	5 58	5 40	8 38	5 58	5 41	8 43	5 58	5 41	8 45	5 58	5 40	8 48	5 56	5 41	8 56	5 55	5 43	9 3	5 54	5 44	9 11
4	5 59	5 39	9 19	5 59	5 39	9 24	5 59	5 39	9 27	5 59	5 39	9 30	5 57	5 40	9 39	5 56	5 42	9 46	5 55	5 43	9 55
5	6 15	5 38	10 8	6 05	5 38	10 14	6 05	5 38	10 16	6 05	5 38	10 19	5 58	5 39	10 28	5 56	5 41	10 36	5 55	5 42	10 45
6	6 25	5 36	11 5	6 15	5 37	11 10	6 15	5 37	11 13	6 15	5 37	11 16	5 59	5 37	11 24	5 57	5 40	11 32	5 56	5 41	11 41
7	6 35	5 34	morn	6 25	5 36	morn	6 25	5 35	morn	6 25	5 35	morn	6 05	5 36	morn	5 55	5 38	morn	5 57	5 39	morn
8	6 45	5 33	0 8	6 35	5 34	0 13	6 35	5 34	0 15	6 35	5 34	0 18	6 15	5 34	0 26	5 54	5 37	0 33	5 58	5 38	0 41
9	6 55	5 31	1 17	6 45	5 32	1 21	6 45	5 32	1 23	6 45	5 32	1 25	6 15	5 33	1 32	5 59	5 36	1 38	5 58	5 37	1 44
10	6 55	5 29	2 31	6 45	5 31	2 34	6 45	5 31	2 35	6 45	5 31	2 37	6 15	5 32	2 41	6 05	5 35	2 45	5 59	5 36	2 50
11	6 55	5 28	3 46	6 45	5 29	3 48	6 45	5 28	3 49	6 45	5 28	3 49	6 15	5 31	3 52	6 05	5 34	3 54	5 59	5 35	3 57
12	6 55	5 26	5 2	6 45	5 28	5 2	6 45	5 27	5 2	6 45	5 27	5 2	6 15	5 30	5 3	6 15	5 33	5 4	6 05	5 34	5 4
13	6 10	5 24	sets	6 45	5 26	sets	6 45	5 25	sets	6 45	5 25	sets	6 15	5 29	sets	6 15	5 32	sets	6 15	5 33	sets
14	6 11	5 20	6 54	6 45	5 25	6 37	6 45	5 23	6 39	6 45	5 23	6 40	6 15	5 26	6 45	6 15	5 26	6 40	6 15	5 25	6 40
15	6 12	5 19	7 13	6 45	5 23	7 17	6 45	5 22	7 19	6 45	5 22	7 21	6 15	5 25	7 29	6 15	5 26	7 33	6 15	5 25	7 40
16	6 12	5 17	7 55	6 45	5 22	8 0	6 45	5 20	8 1	6 45	5 20	8 57	6 15	5 24	8 13	6 15	5 26	8 20	6 15	5 25	8 28
17	6 14	5 16	8 46	6 45	5 20	8 51	6 45	5 18	8 54	6 45	5 18	9 51	6 15	5 23	9 0	6 15	5 26	9 14	6 15	5 25	9 33
18	6 15	5 14	9 44	6 45	5 18	9 49	6 45	5 16	9 51	6 45	5 16	10 57	6 15	5 22	9 57	6 15	5 26	10 11	6 15	5 25	10 30
19	6 15	5 13	10 44	6 45	5 17	10 50	6 45	5 15	10 52	6 45	5 15	11 58	6 15	5 21	10 44	6 15	5 26	11 12	6 15	5 25	11 30
20	6 16	5 11	11 45	6 45	5 15	11 52	6 45	5 14	11 54	6 45	5 14	12 6	6 15	5 20	11 44	6 15	5 26	12 12	6 15	5 24	12 30
21	6 16	5 10	12 45	6 45	5 14	12 59	6 45	5 13	13 0	6 45	5 13	13 6	6 15	5 19	12 44	6 15	5 26	13 14	6 15	5 23	13 32
22	6 21	5 8	0 51	6 45	5 12	0 55	6 45	5 11	0 57	6 45	5 11	1 54	6 15	5 18	0 59	6 15	5 25	1 10	6 15	5 23	1 16
23	6 22	5 7	1 55	6 45	5 11	1 58	6 45	5 10	1 59	6 45	5 10	2 56	6 15	5 17	2 6	6 15	5 24	2 9	6 15	5 22	2 13
24	6 23	5 6	2 57	6 45	5 10	2 58	6 45	5 9	2 59	6 45	5 9	3 53	6 15	5 16	3 0	6 15	5 23	3 3	6 15	5 21	3 8
25	6 24	5 4	3 59	6 45	5 9	3 67	6 45	5 8	3 67	6 45	5 8	4 57	6 15	5 15	3 58	6 15	5 22	3 59	6 15	5 20	4 0
26	6 25	5 2	4 55	6 45	5 8	4 54	6 45	5 7	4 54	6 45	5 7	5 54	6 15	5 14	4 54	6 15	5 21	4 54	6 15	5 19	4 52
27	6 27	5 1	5 57	6 45	5 6	5 55	6 45	5 5	5 55	6 45	5 5	6 55	6 15	5 13	5 55	6 15	5 20	5 55	6 15	5 18	5 50
28	6 28	5 0	6 37	6 45	5 5	6 35	6 45	5 4	6 35	6 45	5 4	7 55	6 15	5 12	6 55	6 15	5 19	6 55	6 15	5 17	6 48
29	6 29	4 58	6 6	6 45	5 4	6 30	6 45	5 3	6 30	6 45	5 3	8 55	6 15	5 11	7 55	6 15	5 18	7 55	6 15	5 16	6 32
30	6 31	4 57	6 40	6 45	5 3	6 21	6 45	5 2	6 21	6 45	5 2		6 15	5 10	7 6	6 15	5 17	7 6	6 15	5 15	7 11
31	6 33	4 56	7 18	6 38	5 0	7 23	6 27	5 0	7 25	6 28	5 0	7 28	6 21	5 6	7 37	6 14	5 13	7 42	6 13	5 14	7 43

11th Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1852.

[30 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.		Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Calendar for PORTLAND.				
		U.	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			
		Last Quar.	4	8	0	ev.	7	56	ev.	7	44	ev.	7	40	ev.	
		New Moon	11	12	0	mo.	11	56	mo.	11	44	mo.	11	40	mo.	
		First Quar.	18	9	46	mo.	9	43	mo.	9	31	mo.	9	27	mo.	
		Full Moon	25	1	59	ev.	1	55	ev.	1	44	ev.	1	40	ev.	
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																
[Stamp act enforced in America, 1765.																
		Venus in merid.	9	23	noon.	Moon highest.										
		Mars in Leo.	Mars in Libra.	20	Libra.	20	Libra.	20	Libra.	20	Libra.	20	Libra.	20	Libra.	
		Jupi. in meri.	0	55	ev.	Leo 1 d. 46l.										
		Merely in Aphelion.	Sat'n in meri.	11	53	ev.										
		Low tides.	Moon near Regulus.													
		Saturn brightest;	opp. Sun.	Saturn nearest												
		Mars in Scorpio.	Jupiter in Libra.													
		Mars 4 deg. south moon.	Moon on equa-													
		Jupiter 31 deg. N. Mer'y.	Moon E. Spica.													
		Mars in merid.	1	4	ev.	Sparzhheim d. 1832.										
		Moon Perigee.	Venus in meri.	9	6	moon.										
		H. tides.	Mer'y. Jupi., & Mars, conj.	Antares												
		Jupiter in meri.	0	25	ev.	[and Antares]										
		Saturn in meri.	11	11	even.	Moon lowest.										
		Jupiter dec.	19 deg. 53 m. south.	1st English												
		Sat'n and Uran. in Aries.	[parliament, 1713.													
		Mars in Perihelion.	Queen Mary d. 1568.													
		Mars 1 deg. 36 m. north of Mercury.														
		Low tides.	Jag's treaty signed, 1794.													
		Mars in meri.	0	56	ev.	St. Paul rhine d. 63.										
		Jupiter in meri.	0	1	ev.	Moon on equator.										
		Mars 3 deg. N. Spica.	Sun enters Scorpio.													
		Moon Apogee.	Saturn in meri.	10	33	even.										
		Saturn conj. moon.	Jupiter in Scorpio.													
		Jupiter conj. Sun.	Moon near 7 stars.													
		Moon conj. Aldebaran.	Venus in merid.													
		High tides.	Mars in Scorpio.													
		Mars in Virgo.	Mars dec. 23 deg. 56 m. S.													
		Mars in meri.	0	50	ev.	Moon highest.										
		Venus in meri.	9	16	mo.	[steamperson, 1814.										

Last Fall Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1852.

[Begins on Monday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Mass., N. York, Conn., middle and south part, N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, Ill.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part, N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., Pa., N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal., Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana; Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N., S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., and Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Cal., N. Orleans, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	6 33	4 55	8 2	6 32	4 54	8 2	6 32	4 54	8 2	6 32	4 54	8 2	6 32	4 54	8 2	6 32	4 54	8 2
3	6 34	4 54	8 3	6 33	4 53	8 3	6 33	4 53	8 3	6 33	4 53	8 3	6 33	4 53	8 3	6 33	4 53	8 3
4	6 35	4 53	8 3	6 34	4 52	8 3	6 34	4 52	8 3	6 34	4 52	8 3	6 34	4 52	8 3	6 34	4 52	8 3
5	6 36	4 52	8 3	6 35	4 51	8 3	6 35	4 51	8 3	6 35	4 51	8 3	6 35	4 51	8 3	6 35	4 51	8 3
6	6 37	4 51	8 3	6 36	4 50	8 3	6 36	4 50	8 3	6 36	4 50	8 3	6 36	4 50	8 3	6 36	4 50	8 3
7	6 38	4 50	8 3	6 37	4 49	8 3	6 37	4 49	8 3	6 37	4 49	8 3	6 37	4 49	8 3	6 37	4 49	8 3
8	6 39	4 49	8 3	6 38	4 48	8 3	6 38	4 48	8 3	6 38	4 48	8 3	6 38	4 48	8 3	6 38	4 48	8 3
9	6 40	4 48	8 3	6 39	4 47	8 3	6 39	4 47	8 3	6 39	4 47	8 3	6 39	4 47	8 3	6 39	4 47	8 3
10	6 41	4 47	8 3	6 40	4 46	8 3	6 40	4 46	8 3	6 40	4 46	8 3	6 40	4 46	8 3	6 40	4 46	8 3
11	6 42	4 46	8 3	6 41	4 45	8 3	6 41	4 45	8 3	6 41	4 45	8 3	6 41	4 45	8 3	6 41	4 45	8 3
12	6 43	4 45	8 3	6 42	4 44	8 3	6 42	4 44	8 3	6 42	4 44	8 3	6 42	4 44	8 3	6 42	4 44	8 3
13	6 44	4 44	8 3	6 43	4 43	8 3	6 43	4 43	8 3	6 43	4 43	8 3	6 43	4 43	8 3	6 43	4 43	8 3
14	6 45	4 43	8 3	6 44	4 42	8 3	6 44	4 42	8 3	6 44	4 42	8 3	6 44	4 42	8 3	6 44	4 42	8 3
15	6 46	4 42	8 3	6 45	4 41	8 3	6 45	4 41	8 3	6 45	4 41	8 3	6 45	4 41	8 3	6 45	4 41	8 3
16	6 47	4 41	8 3	6 46	4 40	8 3	6 46	4 40	8 3	6 46	4 40	8 3	6 46	4 40	8 3	6 46	4 40	8 3
17	6 48	4 40	8 3	6 47	4 39	8 3	6 47	4 39	8 3	6 47	4 39	8 3	6 47	4 39	8 3	6 47	4 39	8 3
18	6 49	4 39	8 3	6 48	4 38	8 3	6 48	4 38	8 3	6 48	4 38	8 3	6 48	4 38	8 3	6 48	4 38	8 3
19	6 50	4 38	8 3	6 49	4 37	8 3	6 49	4 37	8 3	6 49	4 37	8 3	6 49	4 37	8 3	6 49	4 37	8 3
20	6 51	4 37	8 3	6 50	4 36	8 3	6 50	4 36	8 3	6 50	4 36	8 3	6 50	4 36	8 3	6 50	4 36	8 3
21	6 52	4 36	8 3	6 51	4 35	8 3	6 51	4 35	8 3	6 51	4 35	8 3	6 51	4 35	8 3	6 51	4 35	8 3
22	6 53	4 35	8 3	6 52	4 34	8 3	6 52	4 34	8 3	6 52	4 34	8 3	6 52	4 34	8 3	6 52	4 34	8 3
23	6 54	4 34	8 3	6 53	4 33	8 3	6 53	4 33	8 3	6 53	4 33	8 3	6 53	4 33	8 3	6 53	4 33	8 3
24	6 55	4 33	8 3	6 54	4 32	8 3	6 54	4 32	8 3	6 54	4 32	8 3	6 54	4 32	8 3	6 54	4 32	8 3
25	6 56	4 32	8 3	6 55	4 31	8 3	6 55	4 31	8 3	6 55	4 31	8 3	6 55	4 31	8 3	6 55	4 31	8 3
26	6 57	4 31	8 3	6 56	4 30	8 3	6 56	4 30	8 3	6 56	4 30	8 3	6 56	4 30	8 3	6 56	4 30	8 3
27	6 58	4 30	8 3	6 57	4 29	8 3	6 57	4 29	8 3	6 57	4 29	8 3	6 57	4 29	8 3	6 57	4 29	8 3
28	6 59	4 29	8 3	6 58	4 28	8 3	6 58	4 28	8 3	6 58	4 28	8 3	6 58	4 28	8 3	6 58	4 28	8 3
29	7 00	4 28	8 3	6 59	4 27	8 3	6 59	4 27	8 3	6 59	4 27	8 3	6 59	4 27	8 3	6 59	4 27	8 3
30	7 01	4 27	8 3	7 00	4 26	8 3	7 00	4 26	8 3	7 00	4 26	8 3	7 00	4 26	8 3	7 00	4 26	8 3

Nov. 4, Earthquake at Quito, 1799. Nov. 5, Kepler's Comet, 1680. Nov. 7, Bot. Tappansee, 1811. Nov. 8, Alton, 1874. Nov. 9, Cape Cod discovered, 1620. Nov. 12, Montreal taken, 1775. Nov. 13, Currier's 1817. Nov. 16, Tex destroyed in Havana harbor, 1773. Nov. 18, Bonaparte discovered, 1840. Nov. 24, Treaty of Ghent, 1814. Nov. 25, New York case, 1851. Nov. 26, Isabella's 1804. Nov. 27, French take castle San Juan de Ulua, 1538. Nov. 28, W. Whipple's 1776.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.				Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Rich'd.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Calendar for PORTLAND.			
		Last Quart.	New Moon.	First Quart.	Full Moon.	D	H.	H. v.	H. v.	Sun	Moon	Moon's Place at 7 P. M.	7 St'a meri. even	7 St'a meri. even	Sun	Sun	Moon rise
		11 31 41	19	1 51	4 51	10 31	3 34	Cancer.	10	10 34	Venus in merid. 9 16 mo. <i>Oliver Wake id.</i>	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W	.....	0 10	2 30	5 30	10 31	8 26	Cancer.	25	10 50	Mercury gr. elong. E. Moon near Regulus.	7 17	4 22	9 45	7 17	4 22	9 45
2	Th	0 31	0 53	3 13	6 13	9 44	6 17	Leo	.....	9 46	Mars in merid. 0 47 ev. <i>Fight James id.</i>	7 18	4 22	11 5	7 18	4 22	11 5
3	Fr	1 30	1 46	4 6	7 6	9 49	6 7	Leo	.....	20 42	Jupiter in meri. 11 22 mo. <i>Genoa arr.</i>	7 19	4 22	12 20	7 19	4 22	12 20
4	Sa	2 16	2 50	5 10	8 10	8 54	6 57	Virgo.	.....	4 10 35	Jupiter in Scorpio. Moon on equator.	7 20	4 22	1 17	7 20	4 22	1 17
5	S	3 16	4 8	6 28	9 28	8 28	7 46	Virgo.	.....	19 34	Saturn in meri. 9 38 ev. Moon near Spica.	7 21	4 22	2 14	7 21	4 22	2 14
6	Tu	4 42	5 19	7 39	10 39	8 2	8 37	Libra.	.....	3 10 31	Venus in Libra. Uranus in Aries. [Antares.	7 22	4 22	3 41	7 22	4 22	3 41
7	Tu	5 52	6 24	8 44	11 44	7 35	9 31	Libra.	.....	18 37	Moon conj. Venus. Mars in Scorpio. <i>Jupi. nr.</i>	7 23	4 22	3 59	7 23	4 22	3 59
8	Th	6 52	7 30	9 40	12 40	8 41	10 37	Scorpio.	.....	13 25	Moon Pergees. Moon nr. Antares. <i>Pia nr.</i>	7 24	4 22	5 16	7 24	4 22	5 16
9	Th	7 45	8 10	10 20	1 20	9 41	11 36	Scorpio.	.....	13 10	Jupiter conj. moon. Mercury stat. <i>id.</i> 1865.	7 25	4 22	6 31	7 25	4 22	6 31
10	Fr	8 32	8 58	11 18	1 30	6 13	11 26	Sagitt.	.....	2 10 15	Mars and Mercury conj. moon. Mars lowest.	7 26	4 22	7 3	7 26	4 22	7 3
11	S	9 24	9 45	12 18	2 18	5 44	1 30	Sagitt.	.....	17 11	Sat'n in meri. 9 13 ev. Moon lowest. 1862.	7 27	4 22	8 6	7 27	4 22	8 6
12	S	10 12	10 35	0 8	3 8	6 16	3 30	Capric' n	.....	1 10 7	Venus in meri. 9 25 mo. <i>N. Zealand disco.</i>	7 28	4 22	7 10	7 28	4 22	7 10
13	M	10 59	11 22	0 55	3 55	4 47	3 26	Capric' n	.....	14 10	Jupiter in merid. 10 49 mo. <i>Washington id.</i>	7 29	4 22	8 18	7 29	4 22	8 18
14	Tu	11 44	.....	1 42	4 42	4 17	4 18	Capric' n	.....	27 59	Mercury 1 deg. 37 m. north Mars. 1799.	7 30	4 22	9 33	7 30	4 22	9 33
15	Th	0 7	0 30	2 27	5 27	3 48	6 5	Aquari' us	10	9 56	Jupiter's dec. 21deg. 56' S.; farthest fm earth.	7 30	4 22	10 35	7 30	4 22	10 35
16	Th	0 55	1 19	3 15	6 15	3 18	6 51	Aquari' us	22	9 51	Mars in meri. 0 39 ev. [in N. York, 1835.	7 30	4 22	11 37	7 30	4 22	11 37
17	Fr	1 44	2 7	4 4	7 4	2 49	6 33	Pisces.	.....	6 47	Saturn in meri. 8 48 ev. [on equator.	7 31	4 22	12 39	7 31	4 22	12 39
18	Sa	3 35	3 4	4 55	7 55	2 19	7 14	Pisces.	.....	17 43	Jupiter in Scorpio. Saturn in Aries. Moon	7 32	4 22	1 37	7 32	4 22	1 37
19	S	3 37	4 11	5 57	8 57	1 49	7 55	Pisces.	.....	29 39	Mercury inf. conj. Sun. <i>Jugentia kid'd.</i> 107.	7 33	4 24	2 37	7 33	4 24	2 37
20	Tu	4 44	5 17	7 40	10 40	1 19	8 36	Aries.	.....	10 36	Moon apog. Uranus conj. moon. Sun ent.	7 33	4 24	3 27	7 33	4 24	3 27
21	Tu	5 48	6 18	8 8	11 8	0 49	9 19	Aries.	.....	22 32	Moon nr. 7 stars. [Sagit. Sat. conj. moon.	7 33	4 25	3 36	7 33	4 25	3 36
22	W	6 47	7 12	9 7	12 7	0 19	10 5	Taurus.	.....	4 32	Moon near Aldebaran. <i>Sam. Cooper d.</i> 1783.	7 34	4 25	4 38	7 34	4 25	4 38
23	W	7 35	7 54	9 55	0 55	after	10 63	Taurus.	16	9 24	Mars dec. 23deg. 56' S.; farthest fm earth.	7 34	4 26	5 40	7 34	4 26	5 40
24	Fr	8 14	8 34	10 34	1 34	0 40	11 44	Taurus.	29	9 20	Mars in meri. 0 34 ev. <i>Newton b.</i> 1642.	7 34	4 27	6 41	7 34	4 27	6 41
25	Sa	8 52	9 12	11 12	2 12	1 10	12 44	Gemini.	11	9 16	Moon eclipsed, vis. Jupi. in meri. 10 16 mo.	7 35	4 27	7 45	7 35	4 27	7 45
26	S	9 39	9 59	11 49	2 49	1 40	0 36	Gemini.	23	9 12	Venus in meri. 9 40 mo. Moon high.	7 35	4 28	8 36	7 35	4 28	8 36
27	Tu	10 7	10 27	12 27	3 27	9 9	1 30	Cancer.	6	9 8	Venus in Scorpio. Mars in Sagitta. 1778.	7 36	4 29	9 39	7 36	4 29	9 39
28	Tu	10 44	11 3	1 4	4 4	2 38	2 23	Cancer.	20	9 4	Moon W. Regulus 8 deg. <i>Naxosnah taken.</i>	7 36	4 29	7 45	7 36	4 29	7 45
29	Th	11 22	11 41	1 42	4 42	3 7	3 15	Leo	.....	3 9	Sun nearest earth. Mercury stat. 1384.	7 36	4 30	8 54	7 36	4 30	8 54
30	Th	.....	0 2	2 22	5 22	3 36	4 5	Leo	.....	16 56	Venus dec. 20 deg. 6 m. south. <i>Wick's off.</i>	7 36	4 31	10 4	7 36	4 31	10 4

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del. re Virginia, Kent'sy, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'o'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	
	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7 10	4 29	8 40	7 54	3 34	8 54	7 24	3 37	8 55	6 59	4 40	8 59	6 52	4 46	9 7	6 44	4 55	9 13	6 38	5 0	9 21
2	7 11	4 29	8 40	7 54	3 34	8 54	7 24	3 36	8 56	7 0	4 39	10 4	6 53	4 46	9 10	6 45	4 55	10 16	6 39	5 0	10 22
3	7 12	4 29	8 41	7 54	3 34	8 55	7 24	3 36	11 1	7 1	4 39	11 12	6 54	4 46	11 17	6 45	4 55	11 21	6 40	5 0	11 25
4	7 13	4 28	8 41	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 36	11 11	7 2	4 39	11 12	6 55	4 46	11 17	6 45	4 55	11 21	6 41	5 0	11 25
5	7 14	4 28	8 40	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	7 3	4 38	11 12	6 56	4 46	11 17	6 47	4 55	11 23	6 41	5 0	11 26
6	7 15	4 28	8 40	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	7 4	4 38	11 12	6 57	4 46	11 17	6 47	4 55	11 23	6 42	5 0	11 26
7	7 16	4 28	8 40	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	7 5	4 38	11 12	6 58	4 46	11 17	6 48	4 55	11 24	6 43	5 0	11 27
8	7 17	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	8 0	4 38	11 12	6 58	4 46	11 17	6 48	4 55	11 24	6 44	5 0	11 27
9	7 18	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	8 1	4 38	11 12	6 59	4 46	11 17	6 49	4 55	11 25	6 45	5 0	11 28
10	7 19	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	8 2	4 38	11 12	7 00	4 46	11 17	6 50	4 55	11 26	6 46	5 0	11 29
11	7 20	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	8 3	4 38	11 12	7 01	4 46	11 17	6 51	4 55	11 27	6 47	5 0	11 30
12	7 21	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	8 4	4 38	11 12	7 02	4 46	11 17	6 52	4 55	11 28	6 48	5 0	11 31
13	7 22	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	8 5	4 38	11 12	7 03	4 46	11 17	6 53	4 55	11 29	6 49	5 0	11 32
14	7 23	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	9 0	4 38	11 12	7 04	4 46	11 17	6 54	4 55	11 30	6 50	5 0	11 33
15	7 24	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	9 1	4 38	11 12	7 05	4 46	11 17	6 55	4 55	11 31	6 51	5 0	11 34
16	7 25	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	9 2	4 38	11 12	7 06	4 46	11 17	6 56	4 55	11 31	6 52	5 0	11 34
17	7 26	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	9 3	4 38	11 12	7 07	4 46	11 17	6 57	4 55	11 32	6 53	5 0	11 35
18	7 27	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	9 4	4 38	11 12	7 08	4 46	11 17	6 58	4 55	11 33	6 54	5 0	11 36
19	7 28	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	9 5	4 38	11 12	7 09	4 46	11 17	6 59	4 55	11 34	6 55	5 0	11 37
20	7 29	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	10 0	4 38	11 12	7 10	4 46	11 17	7 00	4 55	11 35	6 56	5 0	11 38
21	7 30	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	10 1	4 38	11 12	7 11	4 46	11 17	7 01	4 55	11 36	6 57	5 0	11 39
22	7 31	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	10 2	4 38	11 12	7 12	4 46	11 17	7 02	4 55	11 37	6 58	5 0	11 40
23	7 32	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	10 3	4 38	11 12	7 13	4 46	11 17	7 03	4 55	11 38	6 59	5 0	11 41
24	7 33	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	10 4	4 38	11 12	7 14	4 46	11 17	7 04	4 55	11 39	7 00	5 0	11 42
25	7 34	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	10 5	4 38	11 12	7 15	4 46	11 17	7 05	4 55	11 40	7 01	5 0	11 43
26	7 35	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	11 0	4 38	11 12	7 16	4 46	11 17	7 06	4 55	11 41	7 02	5 0	11 44
27	7 36	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	11 1	4 38	11 12	7 17	4 46	11 17	7 07	4 55	11 42	7 03	5 0	11 45
28	7 37	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	11 2	4 38	11 12	7 18	4 46	11 17	7 08	4 55	11 43	7 04	5 0	11 46
29	7 38	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	11 3	4 38	11 12	7 19	4 46	11 17	7 09	4 55	11 44	7 05	5 0	11 47
30	7 39	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	11 4	4 38	11 12	7 20	4 46	11 17	7 10	4 55	11 45	7 06	5 0	11 48
31	7 40	4 28	8 39	7 54	3 33	8 55	7 24	3 35	11 10	11 5	4 38	11 12	7 21	4 46	11 17	7 11	4 55	11 46	7 07	5 0	11 49

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, *President of the United States*...Salary \$25,000.

THE CABINET.

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of State</i>	Salary \$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	" 6,000
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, <i>Chief Justice</i>	Salary \$5,000.
JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i>	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i>
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " "	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " "
JOHN MCKINLEY, of Kentucky, " "	BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Massachusetts, " "

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.

XXXIId CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 1st, 1851.

SECOND SESSION assembles Monday, December 6, 1852.....Expires March 3, 1853.

SENATE.—62 Members.

WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, *President pro tem*.[Whigs in *Italics*, 23; Opposition in Roman. 34; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 3: Vacancies, 2. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes.

ALABAMA.
1853..Jeremiah Clemens,
1855..William R. King.

ARKANSAS.
1853..William K. Sebastian,
1855..Solon Borland.

CALIFORNIA.
1855..William M. Gwin,
1857..[Vacancy.]

CONNECTICUT.
1855..Truman Smith,
1857..[Vacancy.]

DELAWARE.
1853..Presley Spruance,
1857..*James A. Bayard.

FLORIDA.
1855..Jackson Morton,
1857..*Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
1853..John M. Berrien,
1855..William C. Dawson.

INDIANA.
1855..James Whitcomb,
1857..Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
1853..Stephen A. Douglas,
1855..James Shields,

IOWA.
1853..George W. Jones,
1855..Augustus C. Dodge.

KENTUCKY.
1853..Joseph R. Underwood,
1855..Henry Clay.

LOUISIANA.
1853..Solomon U. Downs,
1855..Pierre Soulé.

MAINE.
1853..James W. Bradbury,
1857..Hannibal Hamlin.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1853..John Davis,
1857..*CHARLES SUMNER.

MARYLAND.
1855..James A. Pearce,
1857..Thomas G. Pratt.

MICHIGAN.
1853..Alpheus Felch,
1857..Lewis Cass.

MISSISSIPPI.
1853..Henry S. Foote,
1857..†John J. McRea.

MISSOURI.
1855..David R. Atchison,
1857..*Henry S. Geyer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1853..JOHN P. HALE,
1855..Moses Norris, jr.

NEW YORK.
1855..William H. Seward,
1857..*Hamilton Fish.

NEW JERSEY.
1853..Jacob W. Miller,
1857..*Robert F. Stockton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1853..Willie P. Mangum,
1855..George E. Badger.

OHIO.
1855..SALMON P. CHASE,
1857..*Benjamin F. Wade.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1855..James Cooper,
1857..*Richard Brodhead, jr.

RHODE ISLAND.
1853..John H. Clarke,
1857..*Charles T. James.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1853..R. Barnwell Rhett,
1855..Andrew P. Butler.

TENNESSEE.
1853..John Bell,
1857..*James C. Jones.

TEXAS.
1853..Samuel Houston,
1857..Thomas J. Rusk.

VERMONT.
1855..William Upham,
1857..*Solomon Foot.

VIRGINIA.
1853..Robert M. T. Hunter,
1857..James M. Mason.

WISCONSIN.
1855..Isaac P. Walker,
1857..†Henry Dodge.

* Had not seats in the XXXIst Congress. † Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meets.
‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—433 Members.

LINN BOYD, KY., Speaker.

JOHN W. FORNEY, PA., Clerk.

ALABAMA.		ALEXANDER G. PENN.		JOHN H. BOYD.		JOHN W. FORNEY, PA., Clerk.	
1 John Bragg, [S. R.]		3 Alexander G. Penn,		3 Emanuel B. Hart,		13 James Gamble,	
2 James Abercrombie, [U.]		4 John Moore.		4 J. H. Hobart Haws,		14 Thos. M. Bibbhaus,	
3 S. W. Harris, [S. R.]		MAINE.		5 *George Briggs,		15 William H. Kurtz,	
4 William B. Smith, [U.]		1 Moses McDonald,		6 *James Brooks,		16 *Jas. X. McLanahan,	
5 Geo. S. Houston, [U.]		2 John Appleton,		7 Abraham P. Stevens,		17 Andrew Parker,	
6 *W. R. W. Cobb, [U.]		3 Robert Goodenow,		8 Gilbert Dean,		18 John L. Dawson,	
7 Alexander White, [U.]		4 Charles Andrews,		9 William Murray,		19 Joseph H. Kuhns,	
ARKANSAS.		5 Ephraim K. Smart,		10 Marcus Schoonmaker,		20 John Allison,	
*R. W. Johnson, [S. R.]		6 Israel Washburn, jr.,		11 Josiah Sutherland,		21 Thomas M. Howe,	
CALIFORNIA.		7 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.		12 David L. Seymour,		22 *John W. Howe, [F. S.]	
1 Edward C. Marshall,		MARYLAND.		13 *John L. Schoolcraft,		23 Carlton B. Curtis,	
2 Joseph W. McCorkle.		*Richard I. Bowie,		14 John H. Boyd,		24 *Alfred Gilmore.	
CONNECTICUT.		2 *Wm. T. Hamilton,		15 Joseph Russell,		RHODE ISLAND.	
1 Charles Chapman,		3 *Edward Hammond,		16 John Wells,		1 *George G. King,	
2 Colin M. Ingersoll,		4 Thos. Yates Walsh,		17 Alexander H. Buell,		2 Benj. B. Thurston.	
3 *C. F. Cleveland, [F. S.]		5 *Alexander Evans,		18 *Preston King, [F. S.]		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
4 Origen S. Seymour.		6 Joseph S. Cottman.		19 Willard Ives,		1 *Daniel Wallace [S. R.]	
DELAWARE.		MASSACHUSETTS.		20 Timothy Jenkins,		2 *James L. Orr, [S. R.]	
George Read Riddle,		1 William Appleton,		21 William W. Snow,		3 *J. A. Woodward, [S. R.]	
FLORIDA.		2 Ro. Rantoul, jr., [F. S.]		22 *Henry Bennett,		4 *John McQueen [S. R.]	
*Edu. C. Cabell, [U.]		3 *James H. Duncan,		23 Leander Babcock,		5 *Armistead Burt [S. R.]	
GEORGIA.		4 Benjamin Thompson,		24 Daniel T. Jones,		6 William Aiken, [S. R.]	
1 *Jos. W. Jackson, [S. R.]		5 *Chas. Allen, [F. S.]		25 Thomas Y. How, jr.,		TENNESSEE.	
2 James Johnson, [U.]		6 George T. Davis,		26 Henry S. Walbridge,		1 *Andrew Johnson,	
3 David J. Bailey [S. R.]		7 John Z. Goodrich,		27 *William A. Sackett,		2 *Albert G. Watkins,	
4 Charles Murphy, [U.]		8 *HORACE MANN, [F. S.]		28 *Ab. M. Schermerhorn,		3 Wm. M. Churchwell,	
5 Elij. W. Chastain, [U.]		9 *Orin Fowler, [F. S.]		29 Jerediah Horsford,		4 *John H. Savage,	
6 Junius Hillier, [U.]		10 Zeno Scudder.		30 Reuben Robie,		5 *George W. Jones,	
7 *Alex. H. Stephens, [U.]		MICHIGAN.		31 Frederick S. Martin,		6 William H. Polk,	
8 *Robert Toombs, [U.]		1 Eben* J. Penniman,		32 Solomon G. Haven,		7 *Meredith P. Gentry,	
ILLINOIS.		2 Charles E. Stuart,		33 Augustus P. Hascall,		8 William Cudom,	
1 *William H. Bissell,		3 James L. Conger.		34 *Lorenzo Burrows.		9 Isham G. Harris,	
2 Willis Allen,		MISSOURI.		OHIO.		10 *Frederick P. Stanton	
3 Orlando B. Picklin,		1 John F. Darby,		1 *David T. Disney,		11 *Christo. H. Williams.	
4 Richard S. Molony,		2 Gilechrist Porter,		2 *J. D. Campbell, [F. S.]		TEXAS.	
5 *Wm. A. Richardson,		3 John G. Miller,		3 Hiram Bell,		1 Richardson Scurry,	
6 Thompson Campbell,		4 *Willard P. Hall,		4 Benjamin Stanton,		2 *Volney E. Howard.	
7 Richard Yates.		5 *John S. Phelps.		5 Alfred P. Edgerton,		VERMONT.	
INDIANA.		MISSISSIPPI.		6 Frederick Green,		1 Ahiman L. Miner,	
1 James Lockhart,		1 D. B. Nabors, [U.]		7 Nelson Barrere,		2 *William Hebard,	
2 Cyrus L. Dunham,		2 John A. Wilcox, [U.]		8 *John L. Taylor,		3 *James Meacham,	
3 *John L. Robinson,		3 John D. Freeman, [U.]		9 *Edson B. Olds,		4 T. Bartlett, jr., [F. S.]	
4 Samuel W. Parker,		4 *Albert G. Brown, [U.]		10 *Charles Sweetser,		VIRGINIA.	
5 Thomas A. Hendricks,		NEW JERSEY.		11 George H. Busby,		1 *John S. Millson,	
6 *Willis A. Gorman,		1 Nathan T. Stratton,		12 *John Welch,		2 *Richard K. Meade,	
7 John G. Davis,		2 Charles Skelton,		13 James M. Gaylord,		3 *Thomas H. Averett,	
8 Daniel Mace,		3 *Isaac Wildrick,		14 Alexander Harper,		4 *Thomas S. Bocock,	
9 *Graham N. Fitch,		4 George H. Brown,		15 Wm. F. Hunter, [F. S.]		5 *Paulus Powell,	
10 Samuel Brenton, [F. S.]		5 Rodman M. Price.		16 John Johnson, [Ind.]		6 John S. Caskey,	
IOWA.		NORTH CAROLINA.		17 *Joseph Cable,		7 *Thomas H. Bayly,	
1 Lincoln Clark,		1 *T. L. Clingman, [S. R.]		18 *David K. Carter,		8 *Alex. R. Holliday,	
2 Bernhart Henn.		2 *Joseph P. Caldwell,		19 Eben Newton, [F. S.]		9 James F. Strother,	
KENTUCKY.		3 Alfred Dockery,		20 *J. R. GIDDINGS, [F. S.]		10 Charles Jas. Faulkner,	
1 *Linn Boyd,		4 James T. Morehead,		21 N. S. Townshend [F. S.]		11 John Letcher,	
2 Ben Edwards Grey,		5 *A. W. Venable, [S. R.]		PENNSYLVANIA.		12 *Hen. A. Edmundson,	
3 Presley Ewing,		6 *John R. J. Daniel,		1 Thomas B. Florence,		13 *Fayette McMullen,	
4 William T. Ward,		7 William S. Ashe,		2 *Joseph R. Chandler,		14 *James M. H. Beale,	
5 James W. Stone,		8 *Edward Stanby,		3 *Henry D. Moore,		15 Geo. W. Thompson.	
6 Addison White,		9 *David Outlaw.		4 John Robbins, jr.,		WISCONSIN.	
7 *Humphrey Marshall,		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		5 John McNair,		1 *CHAS. DURKEE, [F. S.]	
8 John C. Breckenridge		1 *AMOS TUCK, [F. S.]		6 *Thomas Ross,		2 Ben C. Eastman,	
9 *John C. Mason,		2 *Chas. H. Penslee,		7 John A. Morrison,		3 *Jas. Duane Duty [In.]	
10 *Richard H. Stanton.		3 Jared Perkins, [F. S.]		8 *Thaddeus Stevens,		DELEGATES.	
LOUISIANA.		4 *Harry Hibbard.		9 J. Glancy Jones,		Oregon—Joseph Lane.	
1 Louis St. Martin, [S. R.]		NEW YORK.		10 *Milo M. Dimmick,		N. Mex.—R. H. Weightman	
2 J. Aristide Landry,		1 John G. Floyd,		11 *Henry M. Fuller,		Minnesota—H. H. Sibley	
[Whigs in Italics, 88; Opposition in Roman, 140; Distinctive Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 6—Total, 233. There are also four Delegates from Territories, who can speak, but not vote. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. *Members of the XXXIst Congress. †Seas contested. U. Union. S. R. Southern Rights.]		2 Obadiah Boune,		12 Galusha A. Grow,		Utah—John M. Bernhisel	

RECAPITULATION.

States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.
Alabama.....	2 5	Illinois.....	1 6	Maryland.....	4 2	South Carolina.....	7
Arkansas.....	1	Indiana.....	2 3	Massachusetts.....	9 1	Tennessee.....	4
California.....	2	Iowa.....	2 3	Michigan.....	2 1	Texas.....	2
Connecticut.....	1 3	Kentucky.....	5 6	Mississippi.....	3	Vermont.....	3
Delaware.....	1	Louisiana.....	2 2	Missouri.....	3 2	Virginia.....	13
Florida.....	1	Maine.....	2 2	New Hampshire.....	2 2	Wisconsin.....	3

In the above classification, Messrs. Mann and Allen, of Massachusetts, Giddings, of Ohio, and Tuck, of New Hampshire, are placed in the Whig column, and Durkee, of Wisconsin, in the Opposition. Union and Southern Rights members are classed according to former politics.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE.

In 1841, a single Senator of the United States was, for the first time, allowed Mileage for a journey he was known not to have made. *George Evans* had been a Member of the House for several years preceding the 4th of March, 1841, when he took his seat in the Senate then convened to act on General Harrison's appointments on his inauguration, and was allowed Mileage as if he had come from Maine on purpose. The subject does not seem to have attracted any public attention. *John Tyler* was Vice-President, and probably certified that the accounts of the several Senators were correct.

In March, 1845, a new Senate was in like manner convened, on Mr. Polk's accession; and, for the first time, a general allowance of Constructive Mileage was made, *G. M. Dallas* being now Vice-President, and officially passing the accounts, which were made out by Mr. Dickens, the Secretary of the Senate. About half the Senators thus liberally compensated for a journey they had not performed refused their several quotas, though two or three of these afterward relented, and took the money. The amount of Mileage thus allowed for journeys never made was some Forty Thousand Dollars.

In March, 1849, there was another Called Session of the Senate, on the occasion of General Taylor's accession; and the accounts of Senators for their attendance on that Session were again made out as before. Mr. *Fillmore* had now become Vice-President, and his opinion as to the justice and legality of this 'Constructive' allowance was informally sought, and freely given. It was adverse to the whole job. In consequence of this, the accounts were not officially presented to him for approval, but held back until he had vacated the Chair of the Senate, to enable that body to choose a President *pro tem.*, as is its uniform custom. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, was thus chosen, and by him the accounts were passed as made up, Constructive Mileage included, Mr. Atchison's individual share thereof being \$1,696.

At the close of the regular Session of 1850, '1, another Extra Session of the Senate was found necessary and called, for the dispatch of Executive business, laid over at the regular Session for want of time. Meantime, a provision of law had been passed, cutting off Constructive Mileage in future; but so worded as not to prevent the allowance of such Mileage at this Session. The accounts were made up by Mr. Dickens, as before, *Col. King*, of Ala., being now President *pro tem.*, and he, though he did not take the allowance himself, enabled others to do so by the following certificate:—

..... "WASHINGTON, March 13, 1851.
"I certify that the compensation allowed by the foregoing schedule, to Senators of the United States, is according to law.

"WILLIAM R. KING,
"President of the Senate, *pro tempore.*"

Whereupon *twenty-five* Senators who had not traveled the journey for which this allowance was made, nevertheless took the money, viz. :—

Senators.	Miles.	Mileage.
David R. Atchison, Mo.....	4,240	\$1,696.00
Solon Borland, Ark.....	4,520	1,808.00
Jeremiah Clemens, Ala.....	2,600	1,040.00
James Cooper, Penn.....	460	184.00
Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa...	3,600	1,440.00
Henry Dodge, Wisc.....	3,960	1,584.00
Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.....	2,710	1,084.00
Solomon W. Downs, Lou.....	5,600	2,240.00
Alpheus Felch, Mich.....	2,242	896.80
Henry S. Foote, Miss.....	5,160	2,064.00
William M. Gwin, Cal.....	10,020	4,008.00
JOHN P. HALE, N.H.....	1,134	453.60
Hannibal Hamlin, Me.....	1,478	590.40
Samuel Houston, Texas.....	6,240	2,496.00
George W. Jones, Iowa.....	4,000	1,600.00
Jackson Morton, Fla.....	3,340	1,336.00
Moses Norris, Jr., N.H.....	1,180	472.00
R. Barnwell Rhett, S.C.....	1,280	512.00
Thomas J. Rusk, Texas.....	5,868	2,347.20
Wm. K. Sebastian, Ark.....	3,800	1,520.00
James Shields, Ill.....	3,354	1,341.60
Pierre Soule, Lou.....	5,188	2,074.40
William Upham, Vt.....	1,300	520.00
Isaac P. Walker, Wisc.....	3,960	1,584.00
James Whitcomb, Ind.....	2,032	812.80

Whigs, in *Italics*, three; Free Soil Independent (Hale), one. Total received by all these, \$2,493.60. The twenty-one remaining are called Democrats, though between *R. Barnwell Rhett* and *Pierre Soule* on the one hand, and *Hannibal Hamlin* and *Isaac P. Walker* on the other, there can not be any very thorough coincidence of opinion. The aggregate amount received by these twenty-one is \$33,226.20.

Twenty-four Senators, who also held over, did not accept this Constructive Mileage at the time, and we trust have for ever rejected it. Their names and the amounts offered them are as follows:—

Senators.	Miles.	Mileage.
George E. Badger, N.C.....	610	\$244.00
John Bell, Tenn.....	2,244	897.60
John M. Berrien, Ga.....	1,520	608.00
James W. Bradbury, Me.....	1,350	540.00
Jesse D. Bright, Ind.....	1,862	744.80
Andrew P. Butler, S.C.....	1,398	559.20
Lewis Cass, Mich.....	2,162	864.80
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.....	1,436	574.40
John H. Clarke, R.I.....	900	360.00
Henry Clay, Ky.....	1,120	448.00
John Davis, Mass.....	880	352.00
Jefferson Davis, Miss.....	3,970	1,588.00
William C. Dawson, Ga.....	1,550	620.00
Robert M. T. Hunter, Va.....	230	92.00
William R. King, Ala.....	2,200	880.00
Willie P. Mangum, N.C.....	660	264.00
James M. Mason, Va.....	286	114.40
Jacob W. Miller, N. J.....	564	225.60
James A. Pearce, Md.....	260	104.00
Thomas G. Pratt, Md.....	84	33.60
Willam H. Seward, N.Y.....	1,108	443.20
Truman Smith, Conn.....	720	288.00
Presley Spruance, Del.....	300	120.00
Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.....	1,480	592.00

— This whole subject is eminently deserving of public attention, and we trust will receive it.

WHY I AM A WHIG.

REPLY TO AN INQUIRING FRIEND.

MY DEAR P—,

You have been pleased to express your surprise that I, whom you consider in other respects Liberal and Progressive, should yet sympathize and act with the American Whig party rather than its great antagonist. The time and place chosen for this expression precluded an immediate and circumstantial reply; you will excuse, therefore, the medium and method of my answer. I hope to be able to present to your mind, or at least to the minds of others less prejudiced against my conclusions, some considerations hitherto overlooked, or inadequately weighed and regarded. May I not fairly claim of you a patient and, if possible, a candid hearing?

— Two grand and fruitful ideas attract and divide the political world. On the one hand Liberty, on the other Order, is the watchword of a mighty host, impatient of resistance and eager for universal dominion. Each has had its reign—nay, its reigns—of terror; and the butcheries of Catiline and Marius, of Marat and Robespierre, have been fully paralleled by those of Alva and Claverhouse, of Suwarrow and Haynau. An infinity of cruelty and crime has been perpetrated in the abused name of Order, and hardly less in that equally abused of Liberty. But neither of these suffices without the other. Each is indispensable to general contentment, prosperity, and happiness. No good is secure in the absence of either. If without Liberty human existence is bitter and irksome, without Order it is precarious and beset with constant perils. Few men will clear, and plant, and build, without a reasonable assurance that they shall likewise reap, and inhabit, and enjoy. For Liberty, a nation wisely and nobly discards present tranquillity, thrift, and peace, just as it welcomes the tempest and the thunderbolt rather than endure eternal drouth and consequent sterility, but, having achieved Freedom, it finds itself compelled to rebuild the shattered bulwarks

of Order, and reëfirm the sacred majesty of Law. Anarchy or mob-rule is the worst of despotisms,—it is the rule of thousands of savage tyrants instead of one—it is the carnival of unbridled lust, brutality, and ruffianism. As an escape from this, the governments even of Egypt or Naples would be joyfully accepted by all who prefer to walk in the quiet paths of industry and virtue.

Now republics have their peculiar perils no less than monarchies, and they, though diverse, are not unrelated. What the sycophant, the courtier, is to the Sovereign Prince, the demagogue is to the Sovereign People. The maxim that 'The King can do no wrong' is as mischievous in a free state as in any other. Nations, as well as kings, have their weaknesses, their vices, their temptations; they, too, need to be frequently reminded of the Macedonian's admonition—'Remember, Philip, thou art mortal!' They, too, are subject to the illusion of false glory. They are often impelled to kill or to enslave their neighbors under the pretense of liberating them; they are in danger of mistaking the promptings of ambition or covetousness for those of philanthropy or destiny. Nowhere is there greater need of Conservatism than in a young, powerful, and martial Republic.

It was by no accident, or fortuitous concurrence of events, therefore, that Washington, Knox, Hamilton, and the great majority of those who had battled bravely and perseveringly for American Independence during the Revolution, became afterward the founders and champions of the more conservative and less popular party under the Federal Constitution. When the country needed defense against foreign tyranny, and again when it required guidance through the perils of domestic anarchy, they were found at the post of danger and of duty. That they committed errors in either case is quite probable; but the patriotic instinct which summoned them to the defense of enfeebled Order was identical

with that which had previously called them to battle under the flag of Liberty.

And while it is quite possible to err on the side of Order as well as that of Liberty, the tendency, the temptation, in a Democracy like ours, is almost wholly on the side of the latter. Where the king is 'the fountain of honor,' the self-seeker flatters and panders to the monarch; where the People are the source of power, the courtier becomes a demagogue, and labors to ingratiate himself with that active, daring, reckless minority, who habitually attend political gatherings, give tone to the public sentiment of bar-rooms, always vote and solicit votes at elections, direct the most efficient party machinery, and thus virtually stand for what they assume to be—the People. The danger of erring lies inevitably on the same side with the temptation.

Strictly speaking, there is but one organized, disciplined party in our country—that which assumes to be the champion and embodiment of Democracy. This party enjoys certain vast advantages in a contest over any which can be mustered against it. In the first place, it has the more popular name—one which the most ignorant comprehends, in which the most depressed finds promise of hope and sympathy, and which the humble and lowly immigrant, just landed from his Atlantic voyage, recognises as the watchword of liberty in the beloved land whence he is for liberty's sake, an exile. Of course he rallies under the flag so invitingly inscribed, and suffers his prejudices to be enlisted on behalf of one party before he knows wherein and why it differs from the other. Not one-fourth of our voters of European birth ever primarily considered the claims of the two parties respectively to their support, and gave an impartial judgment between them. They were never fairly in a position to do so. Here are half a million votes to begin with secured to the self-styled Democracy by their name, and there are at least as many natives of our soil who vote 'the regular ticket' because of its name, and would at least as heartily support Protection to Home Labor, River and Harbor Improvements, &c., as they now oppose them, if the democratic label were taken from the one side, and

affixed to the other. This vast dead-weight fastened in one scale naturally attracts thither a large class of young lawyers and other aspirants who are more anxious to be on the winning than on the right side, and whose gaze is fascinated and fixed by the prospect of judgeships, seats in the legislature, &c., &c. Thus the party termed Democratic commences a struggle for ascendancy with nearly or quite one-third of the votes attached to its standard, not by any enlightened, unprejudiced judgment that the Country will be benefited by its success, but by considerations quite foreign to this; whilst its antagonist obtains few or no votes but those of reading or thinking men, who, judging from experience, and the doctrines propounded and measures promoted on either side, earnestly believe the ascendancy of that self-styled Democratic party fraught with evil to the nation. And yet, in spite of its immense advantages aside from the merits of the case, in spite also of the *prestige* of former triumphs, almost unbroken, that Democratic party has been beaten in two of the three last Presidential elections, and barely succeeded in the other. Could such have been the fact, if its distinctive principles and practices had not been decidedly adverse to the plain requirements of the public weal?

Let me here briefly indicate, according to my understanding of the facts, what those distinctive characteristics are:—

1. The party styling itself Democratic is, as regards Foreign Powers, the more belligerent and aggressive party. It takes delight in shaking its fists in the face of mankind in general. It made all the foreign wars in which our country has been involved since her independence was acknowledged. In its secret councils the wresting of Texas from Mexico, and her annexation to this country, were plotted. There the Mexican war was precipitated by the absurd claim that Texas extended to the Rio Grande del Norte, and by sending General Taylor down to take post in the very heart of a Mexican department, under the guns of its capital. In those councils peace was refused to Mexico after she had been beaten into a concession of the Rio Grande boundary, unless she would

further consent to sell us for money vast areas of territory which it was not even pretended that she owed us, which, by offering her fifteen millions therefor, our rulers plainly confessed that we had no just claim to. In those councils were plotted the several invasions of Cuba, under the pretense that her inhabitants pined for deliverance from Spanish ascendancy—a pretense thoroughly exploded by the event. Thence originated the mob-gatherings in our cities, to raise men and money in aid of Lopez; thence also the shameful riots in New Orleans, wherein the property of peaceful and harmless Spanish residents was destroyed, their safety endangered, and their consul barely saved from a violent death by taking refuge in a prison. For these shameful outrages Democracy had never a word of regret, though it was eager enough to drive our government into hostile demonstrations against Spain, because her war-steamer had compelled our Falcon to heave to and satisfy them that she was not engaged in landing invaders on the Cuban coast. This harmless act of maritime police, which no captain of a war-steamer, under like circumstances, would have been justified in omitting, and which none who carried the American flag would ever have thought of omitting, had Spaniards been the invaders and our coast the scene of action, has been trumpeted through the land as a wanton and lawless aggression, for which the fullest reparation should be exacted, and which our Whig Cabinet evinced great pusillanimity in not promptly resenting. This is a fair sample of the spirit by which that party is animated. Nearly twenty years ago, it threatened France with war, in case the money she owed our merchants for spoiliations committed under her flag, since 1800, were not promptly paid; though an equal amount due our merchants for French spoiliations before 1800, and which our government for a valuable consideration, by it received, had promised a half century since to discharge, though often petitioned for, then remained unpaid, and still remains so, one bill providing for its payment having been vetoed by a 'Democratic' President, and another defeated in the House by a 'Democratic' opposition. And so from first

to last partisan 'Democracy' has steadily evinced a disposition to bully other nations for the payment of doubtful debts, while refusing on frivolous pretexts to pay indisputable debts of our own.

No reproach has been more commonly applied to the Whig party by its enemies than that of being a 'peace party,' and of 'taking the side of the enemy,' and nothing could be said, which, rightly regarded, redounds more to its praise. It is easy and popular, in case of international disputes, to take extreme ground, to insist on all the points which favor our own country and slur over those which make for its antagonist—easy to rouse the dogs of war, and cry havoc amidst the shouts of excited and admiring multitudes. But to urge that there is another side to the picture, which also demands consideration—that men are not necessarily demons because they live across a river, or speak a different language from ourselves—that we have not only endured wrong but done wrong, and that the claims put forth on our behalf are beyond the measure of justice,—this is not the way to win huzzas nor elections, yet it is the course often dictated by duty and genuine patriotism. Honor, then, to that party which has repeatedly dared to stem the mad torrent of revenge and lust of conquest, and to receive into its own bosom the darts aimed at foreign Peoples, States, and Nations, and calculated to stir up revengeful passions in their breasts in turn! 'Blessed are the peacemakers,' and blessed also are they who for half a century have stood forth the unshrinking antagonists of Aggression and War! 'We are a land-stealing race!' was once exultingly pronounced in Tammany Hall, by a chief actor in the theft of Texas, who is now a formidable aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. With our covetous, aggressive propensities thus broadly proclaimed, who shall say that credit is not due to that party which dares entrench itself across the path of national rapacity, and receive the first charge of the headlong host upon its own thinned ranks, rather than permit it to pour itself unchecked across the inviting possessions of our neighbors?

— Opposed to the instinct of boundless

acquisition stands that of Internal Improvement. A nation can not simultaneously devote its energies to the absorption of others' territories and the improvement of its own. In a state of war, not law only is silent, but the pioneer's axe, the canal-digger's mattock, and the house-builder's trowel also. Vainly should we hope to clear, and drain, and fence, and fertilize our useless millions of acres, at the same time that we are intent on bringing the whole vast continent under our exclusive dominion. It is by no accident, therefore, but by an instinct profounder than any process of reasoning that the Democratic party arrays itself against the prosecution of Internal Improvements. Individuals in that party may be lemur, and local or personal interests may overbear party tenets and tendencies; but it is none the less true that 'the party' is essentially hostile to the Improvement policy. We see this evinced in its votes against and vetoes of river and harbor improvement bills, in its epudiations, its hostility to corporations, &c., &c. Individuals in the party will pretend to be in favor of the prosecution of such improvements, but not by the General government, nor by the State government, nor yet by a company of citizens, unless clogged with conditions which render such prosecution morally impossible. Thus, New-Hampshire, under Democratic' guidance, undertook to saddle all corporations with the individual liability of each stockholder for the full amount of every debt incurred by the Company, thus repelling men of large capital or caution, and effectually obstructing progress. To this succeeded a party attempt to make every railroad company buy every foot of land it was compelled to cross at the owner's valuation, in effect giving one rapacious or perverse landholder on the line of a projected railroad a power to prevent its construction. This ground was finally receded from, when the combination of local interest with Whig resistance threatened to revolutionize the State; but the spirit which dictated the effort still lives and reigns, though deterred by fear of consequences from that particular mode and measure of self-exhibition.

I watched with intense and painful interest the last hours of the late Congress. A bill

had passed the House, supported by a few 'Democratic' and nearly all the Whig votes, making appropriations for the further improvements of rivers and harbors throughout the country. That bill came up in course to be acted on in the Senate. Every question involved in its passage had been heretofore discussed in either House, so as to be perfectly understood from the outset, and nothing could be effected by its discussion but the consumption of time. But though a decided majority of the Senate was of the party termed 'Democratic,' yet that majority included a number who, if this bill were pressed to a final vote, would be impelled by local interest or personal conviction to support it, so that such a vote would insure its passage; while several 'Democratic' Senators, representing States deeply interested in the prosecution of these improvements, but themselves aspirants to the Presidency, and depending on anti-Improvement support, were unwilling to vote either for or against the bill. In this dilemma, an understanding was had, in caucus, that the bill should be talked to death, no matter at what cost. In pursuance of this plot, day after day was wasted in time-killing talk; amendment after amendment was moved, merely to hang speeches upon; and even old reports and veto-messages sent to the clerk, to be read through. Nearly all the important business of the session remained unperfected. At length, on the last evening of the session, Mr. Clay, on behalf of the friends of the bill, rose and said substantially: "Gentlemen opposite! We know you can talk this bill to death if you will; and it is understood that you have agreed to do so. If this be your determination, tell us so frankly, and I myself will move that this subject be laid on the table, and the Appropriation bills taken up instead." He paused, but no one responded. The men who had no scruple as to the deed were ashamed of its appearance, or afraid of its responsibility. So the debate went on, and the game of staving off was persisted in, until four o'clock of the morning after the session should have closed, when all hopes of its passage having died out, a majority voted to lay the Harbor bill on the table, and proceed with the ordinary appropriations,

which were rushed through somehow by noon or a little after. Can a party which thus fights Internal Improvement and skulks from responsibility, have any just claim to be distinguished as Democratic?

— So with the question of Protection to Home Industry. I am tolerably acquainted with all that has been urged on behalf of the policy known as Free Trade; but it has never shaken my conviction that a tariff of duties, wisely adjusted so as to afford both Revenue and Protection, is essential to the national growth and well-being. What do we mean by Protection? Simply the restriction of importations of foreign manufactures to such an extent that their younger and less hardy American rivals may take root and flourish. How far do we propose to prosecute this policy? Until our country's legitimate wants are supplied by her own labor, so far as Nature may have interposed no impediment. We never proposed nor intended to naturalize here any branch of industry for which Nature had indicated a different soil or climate than our own, such as the growing of coffee, or spices, or tropical fruits; but wherever Nature is as propitious to the production on our own soil as any other, we maintain that self-interest and the interest of Labor universally demand the encouragement and fostering of Home Production, up to that point where such production shall be found to equal the Home Consumption. In other words, we hold it the interest of Labor universally, that producer and consumer should everywhere be placed in as simple and direct relations as possible, so as to relieve them from the necessity of paying transportation and three or four profits upon the interchange of their mutual products in different hemispheres, when those products might with as little labor have been produced in the same neighborhood. We contend that in this great work of bringing consumer and producer nearer each other, and thus diminishing the cost of a factitious commerce, Government has an important and beneficent function assigned it, which it can not abjure without gross dereliction and serious detriment to the public weal.

Now that Protection, wisely directed, has

greatly benefited and enriched our own and other countries, I can no more doubt than I can my own existence. I defy any of its adversaries to point out an instance wherein a branch of industry, required for the supply of our own legitimate wants, has been naturalized among us by means of Protection, where such transfer has not decidedly conduced to the general welfare of our people. The reason of this is too plain to escape the discernment of any who with unprejudiced eyes will attempt to see. That our Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork, &c., come cheaper to their consumers in this country than they would if we imported them, is not more self-evident than that the Cloths, Silks, Wares, Crockery, &c., which we now import, *would* cost us less, if made on our own soil than they do while imported from Europe. For to make them, whether in Europe or America, requires substantially the same amount of labor, which, in either case, must be paid for by our farmers, &c., with the fruits of *their* labor; but, so long as they are made in and imported from Europe, another large amount of labor will be required from one class or both classes of producers, to pay the heavy cost of transportation from producer to consumer, and to carry back our heavy staples, in which the payment must mainly be made. It may easily be, that the nominal or money price of our wares and fabrics shall be lower, while they are mainly produced abroad, and yet their real cost be far higher. We say, the farmer pays so many dollars for his Cloths, his Wares, his Tea and Coffee; but practically he does not pay money, but grain or meat, even though he sell the latter for cash, and hands that over for his goods. The vital question with him is, 'Under which policy can I buy what I need, not for the least money, but for the least aggregate of my own labor, as applied to the improving and tilling of my land?' and this question the money-test does not conclusively answer. Suppose an Illinois or Wisconsin farmer could supply his annual needs of Cloths, Wares, and Groceries, for eighty dollars while we buy them mainly abroad, while it would cost him one hundred to buy them if produced (under stringent Protection) at home—what then? 'Then he

saves twenty dollars by sticking to Free Trade,' says an advocate of that policy. Ah no, sir! You have answered quite too hastily. For the change from Free Trade to Protection inevitably brings markets for his own products nearer and nearer to his farm, increasing their cash value, and extending his range of profitable production. With Free Trade and 'our workshops in Europe,' he had no choice but to grow wheat and cattle for exportation, and to take such prices for them as the competition of all the world in the open markets of Great Britain would allow, less the cost of transportation from his farm to Liverpool; but let Protection supplant Free Trade, and now he begins to feel the stimulus of near and nearer markets urging him to produce other articles far more profitable than wheat-growing for the English market. Should a manufactory of any kind be established within a few miles of him, he finds there a market for Wood, Vegetables, Poultry, Veal, Fresh Butter, Hay, &c., &c., at prices much better than he could have obtained while we were buying our goods in Europe; his labor produces more annual value; his farm is worth more than it was or could be while we were dependent on Europe for a market. Many things are now turned off from his farm at good prices, which had no money value while an ocean rolled between him and his market; he becomes thrifty, and buys more, far more, than formerly, because he is able to buy far more. Instead of one or two hundred dollars' worth of Wheat or Pork to sell at one particular season, he is turning off a hundred dollars' worth of Milk, Fruit, Timber, Vegetables, &c., each month, keeping out of debt at the store and elsewhere, and laying up money. He improves his buildings, and thus gives a job to his neighbor, the carpenter; he fills up his house with furniture, to the satisfaction of his neighbor, the cabinet-maker; he sends his children to a seminary, and thus increases the income of the teacher. On every side, the farmer's prosperity overflows, and conduces to the prosperity of his townsmen. And the basis of all this is the fact that, by a benignant policy, adequate markets have been brought nearer his doors, whereby he receives eighty or

ninety instead of forty or fifty per cent, of what the consumer of his products pays for them, and is enabled advantageously to grow many articles which, with our workshops in Europe, must have rotted on his hands, had he grown them. Every dollar thus saved in the expense of needless transportation, by drawing the manufacturers nearer and nearer to the side of the farmer, is a new stimulus to production; and the hundred acres which gave scanty employment as herdsman and wheat-growers to two or three hands, afford ample employment for a dozen to twenty, when, by reason of the neighborhood of manufactories, wheat and grass have been in great part supplanted by gardens, fruit, and vegetables. There is no more mystery in the increase of Production and Prosperity under a judiciously-directed Protective Policy, than in the fact, that a team immediately before a wagon will draw a heavier load than it would if fastened forty rods ahead of the load. *Protection diverts Labor from non-productive to productive employments*—that is the whole story. By diversifying industry, it calls into active exercise a wider range of capacities, and develops powers which would otherwise have lain dormant and unsuspected. Thousands who, in a community wholly agricultural or wholly manufacturing, would find nothing to do, are satisfactorily employed and remunerated where diverse pursuits are being prosecuted all around them—Protection and Internal Improvement work from opposite directions to one common end—namely, the diminution of expense in the transportation from producer to consumer—Protection aims to bring the consumer, wherever this may be practicable, to the side of the producer; Internal Improvement essays, where that is not practicable, to bring the product from the latter to the former at the least possible cost.

— Now there was a time when, out of the narrow circle of Importing influence, these truths were admitted and acted upon by the whole American People—at least, throughout the Free States. Nobody pretended that Protection was anti-Democratic fifty, forty, thirty, or even twenty-five years ago. On the contrary, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, then ranked among the most 'Democratic'

States, were the earliest and most decided champions of Protection, throughout the earlier decades of the struggle. Even Jackson, when a candidate for President, and even after he had been transformed from a 'Federal' into the 'Democratic' candidate, was vaunted by his friends a sturdy Protectionist. His letter to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, was repeatedly published to sustain the claim. The Tariff of 1828 (the highest and most Protective we have ever had) was framed by a Jackson Committee, passed by a Jackson Congress, and boasted of as a Jackson measure. Party exigencies, and the supposed necessity of retaining the good-will of the Cotton-growing interest, have since veered the 'Party' completely off the Protective track, but it is none the less essentially 'Democratic' on that account. Men are mutable, but Principles are eternal. Protection is just as Democratic to-day, as if it had been endorsed and commended by five regiments of ravenous office-seekers, styling themselves Democratic National Conventions.

— There underlies the practical politics of our time and country a radical diversity of sentiment respecting the appropriate sphere of Government. On the one hand, Republican Government is regarded as the natural friend and servant of the People, whose proper function it is to lighten their burdens, to increase their facilities of intercourse or intelligence, and to contribute in all practicable ways to their progress, comfort, and happiness. On the other, Government is regarded with jealousy and distrust, as an enemy to be watched, an evil to be restricted within the narrowest limits. The mottoes of this latter school are significant: 'The world is governed too much,'—'The best Government is that which governs least,'—'*Laissez faire*' ('Let us alone'), &c., &c. Now these maxims seem to me unwisely transferred from Governments directed by despots to Governments controlled by and existing for the People. They are nowhere recognized by the Democracy of Europe, which plainly contemplates the institution of Governments more pervasive and efficient than the world has yet known. Free Education, Insurance by the State, the Right to Labor,—these are but a part of the ideas of

like tendency, which the European Democracy stands ready to realize whenever it shall have the power. Its policy is constructive, creative, and beneficent, while that of our self-styled 'Democracy' is repulsive, chilling, negatory,—a bundle of negations, restrictions, and abjurations. Can there be a rational doubt as to which of these is the true Democracy? Who does not see that the fundamental ideas of our party Democracy are as radically hostile to Common Schools, and to tax-sustained Common Roads, as to a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, or to the National Improvement of our Rivers and Harbors, if it dare but follow where its principles lead?

— There is another point on which I must speak frankly; and I ask you not to take offense at, but earnestly ponder it. You and I prefer the society and counsel of those who walk, so far as we may judge, in the ways of Virtue, to that of the reckless, ostentatious servitors of Vice. You, I am confident, will not stigmatize this preference as Aristocratic, nor seek to confound Poverty with Vice, in the paltry hope of making capital out of the natural indignation of the former. The great city of my residence is, perhaps, a fair sample politically of the whole country—its parties almost equal in numbers, and each composed of rich and poor, native and foreign-born, informed and ignorant. Doubtless, the great mass, of whatever party, sincerely desire the public welfare; doubtless, rogues and libertines are to be found in the ranks of each of the great parties. But point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in great part to debauchery and vice—whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy-offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops, and darker dens of infamy,—and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election giving a large majority for that which styles itself the 'Democratic' party. Thus, the 'Five Points' is the most 'Democratic' district of our City; 'The Hook' follows not very far behind it, and so on. Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active partisans of that same 'Democracy'

What is the instinct, the sympathetic chord, which attaches them so uniformly to this party? Will you consider?

Democracy is, I know full well, a word of power. I know that it has a charm for the hopeful, the generous, the lowly, and the aspiring, as well as for many darker spirits. I know that he who aspires to influence, office, and honors, rather than to usefulness and an approving conscience, will naturally be led to enlist under its banner, often drugging his moral sense with the sophistry that he who would do good must put himself in a position where the power to do good will most probably attach to him. But I know also that names must lose their potency as intelligence shall be diffused more and more widely. I know that to be truly Democratic is of more importance than to win and wear the advantages connected with the name. Of that Democracy which labors to protect the feeble and uplift the fallen I will endeavor not to be wholly destitute, while of that which claims a monopoly of office and honors as the due reward of its devotion to equality, I am content to be adjudged lacking. Of that Democracy which robs the effeminate Mexican of half his broad domains, and regards with a covetous eye the last of Spain's declining valuable possessions—which plants its heel on the neck of the abject and powerless negro, and hurls its axe after the flying form of the plundered, homeless, and desolate Indian,—may it be written on my grave that I never was a follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor!

— My friend, I think you now understand what are my political convictions, and why I cherish them. If they differ widely from yours, I can but hope that time and reflection may bring us nearer together, and that in whatever your views are humaner, more conducive to general well-being, more truly Democratic than mine, I shall learn of you, and become filled with your wisdom and imbued with your spirit. That our common country may discern and follow that path which leads through Truth and Right to Prosperity and enduring Greatness, is ever the prayer of Yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, October 1st, 1851.

PUBLIC DEBTS AND STANDING ARMIES OF EUROPE.

States.	Debts.	Army.	Ves'ls.	Guns
Great Britain.....	\$5,000,000,000	129,000	678	18,000
Spain.....	1,300,000,000	160,000	50	721
Austria.....	1,000,000,000	300,000	156	6,000
Russia and Poland.....	733,000,000	700,000	175*	7,000
The Netherlands.....	731,000,000	50,000	125	2,500
Prussia.....	180,000,000	121,000	47	114
France.....	1,330,000,000	265,463	328	8,000
Belgium.....	165,000,000	90,000	5	36
Portugal.....	160,000,000	38,000	36	700
Papal States.....	120,000,000	19,000	5	24
Sardinia.....	120,000,000	38,000	60	900
Naples.....	100,000,000	48,000	15	484
Bavaria.....	82,000,000	57,000		
Denmark.....	80,000,000	20,000	33	1120
Saxony.....	43,500,000	25,000		
Turkey.....	40,000,000	220,000	66	800
City of Hamburg.....	34,000,000	1,800		
Duchy of Baden.....	33,000,000	18,000		
Hanover.....	30,360,000	21,000		
Wurtemberg.....	28,000,000	19,000		
Greece.....	25,000,000	8,900	34	131
Mech'g Schwerin.....	10,000,000	4,700		
Tuscany.....	10,000,000	12,000	10	150
City of Frankfurt.....	7,000,000	1,300		
Duchy of Brunswick.....	6,800,000	3,000		
Hesse Darmstadt.....	6,200,000	42,000		
Electoral Hesse.....	6,000,000	11,000		
City of Lubeck.....	6,000,000	490		
Saxe-Weimar.....	4,000,000	2,000		
Schleswig & Holstein.....	4,000,000	no army		
Anhalt Dessau, &c.....	3,500,000	700		
City of Bremen.....	3,000,000	500		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	2,556,000	1,200		
Saxe-Meiningen.....	2,500,000	2,400		
Duchy of Nassau.....	2,000,000	3,500		
Duchy of Parma.....	1,800,000	5,000		
Anhalt-Bernburg.....	1,500,000	300		
Saxe-Altenburg.....	1,500,000	1,000		
Norway.....	1,500,000	23,000	160	560
Oldenburg.....	1,200,000	600		
Hesse Homburg.....	860,000	350		
Schwarzbg Rudolstadt.....	250,000	540		
Schwarzbg Sonderh'n.....	60,000	450		
Danubian Principalities.....	240,000†	6,800		
Servia.....	160,000†	3,000		
Sweden.....	no debt	34,000	340	2,400
Modena.....	" "	3,500		
Lippe-Deimold.....	" "	320		
Mecklenburg Strelitz.....	" "	800		
Princip. of Reuss.....	" "	745		
" Lippe-Schaumb'g.....	" "	430		
" Waldeck.....	" "	520		
" Lichtenstein.....	" "	60		
Switzerland.....	" "	69,500		
Rep. of San Marino.....	" "	no army.		

The total public debt of Europe amounts to \$11,897,096,000, of which Great Britain, without her colonies, owes nearly one half. The paper-money in actual circulation in Europe represents a value of \$1,261,423,520.

The above figures represent the military forces of the several countries in time of peace; but many of them are now on the war-footing, and consequently much larger than here represented. The Austrian force in actual service is probably nearer 500,000 than 300,000. That of France is also much larger than the table represents it.

The vessels referred to are of course government or war vessels. Of these Great Britain has about two-fifths in number, and nearly one half in force.

Of the standing armies of Europe that of Russia is nearly or quite one-third in numerical force.

* Also 440 gun-boats.

† Annual tribute to Turkey.

UNITED STATES LAWS FOR 1851.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS,

Passed at the 2d Session of the XXXIst Congress.

An Act to grant the Right of Preëmption to certain Purchasers and Sellers on the "Maison Rouge Grant," in the event of the final Adjudication of the Title in favor of the United States.—This act authorizes certain purchasers under the Maison Rouge Grant, or their legal representatives, in case of the confirmation of the title of the United States to the tract, to enter the land so purchased, prior to the 1st of March, 1849, giving the claimants twelve months, after due notice, to enter and pay for the land at the minimum price of the Government lands.

To Settle and Adjust the Expenses of the People of Oregon, in defending themselves against the Cayuse Indians, in 1847-8.—Appropriates one hundred thousand dollars, to carry the act into effect.

To Create Additional Collection Districts in Oregon, and for other Purposes.—Creates three Collection Districts in the Territory of Oregon, with a port of entry to each, viz.: Umpqua, embracing the territory lying between 42d and 44th degrees of North latitude, with Scottsville for the port of entry and delivery; the District of Oregon, embracing that portion of the territory lying between 44th and 46th degrees of North latitude, on the east side of the coast range of mountains, and extending to the 48th degree of North latitude on the west side of said mountains, with Astoria for the port of entry; and the District of Puget's Sound, extending north from the District of Oregon to the British Possessions, with Olympia as a port of entry and delivery. Nasqually and Portland are continued as ports of delivery, with Surveyors to reside thereat.

To amend an Act entitled 'An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon,' and 'An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota'—Authorizes the Legislative Assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota to employ a clerk for each branch thereof.

To authorize the Legislative Assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the School Lands in said Territories and for other purposes.—Appropriates two townships of land in Minnesota for the support of a University in that Territory.

To prescribe the Mode of Obtaining Evidence in cases of Contested Elections.—Provides that any person intending to contest any Election for Member of the House of Representatives shall give notice to his opponent of such intention within thirty days after the election is declared, and that the member on whom such notice may be served shall answer within thirty days thereafter, admitting or denying the facts alleged, and stating specifically any other grounds upon which he rests the validity of his election, and shall serve a copy of his answer upon the contestant. Testimony may be taken before any Judge, Justice, Mayor, or Recorder, in the Congressional District, both

parties to the contest being present. The person before whom evidence may be taken has power to require the production of papers pertaining to the contest, and is required to transmit the evidence taken to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Rules of testimony are prescribed, and heavy penalties attached to the wilful neglect of witnesses to attend and testify.

An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.—This Act makes the following appropriations: For Deficiencies in the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Post-office, and Interior \$670,144 For the Payment of Pensions 349,828 For Fulfilling Treaties with various Indian Tribes 1,238,709 For Miscellaneous Purposes 496,964

Total Deficiencies \$2,755,645

Making Appropriations for the Payment of Revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1852.—Appropriates \$2,151,900, for carrying the act into effect.

Making Appropriations for the Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the various Tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1852.—This Act provides for the following Appropriations, viz.:

Pay of Superintendents, Agents, &c...	\$121,500
Payments to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi.....	70,800
Payments to the Ottowas and Chippewas.....	89,840
Payments to the Pottawatomies.....	85,180
Payments to the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	73,680
Other tribes, &c., &c.....	363,545

Total Indian Appropriations.. \$804,545

An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated, in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage upon such letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double those rates. For every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over twenty-five hundred miles, twenty cents, and for any distance under twenty-five hundred miles ten cents, (excepting, however,

all cases where such postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made; and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit:—All newspapers published weekly only, shall circulate in the mail free of postage within the county where published, and that the postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, shall be five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding fifty miles and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding three hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding one thousand miles and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding two thousand miles and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per quarter; and all newspapers published monthly, and sent to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with one fourth the foregoing rates; and on all such newspapers published semi-monthly shall be charged with one half the foregoing rates; and papers published semi-weekly shall be charged double those rates; tri-weekly, treble those rates; and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding five hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand five hundred miles, double those rates; for any distance exceeding one thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance, and in all such cases the postage shall be one half the foregoing rates. Bound books, and parcels of printed matter not weighing over thirty-two ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter under the provisions of this section. And the postage on all printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, to be prepaid; and in ascertaining the weight of newspapers for the purpose of determining the amount of postage

chargeable thereon, they shall be weighed when in a dry state. And whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required by this section to be prepaid, shall, through the inattention of postmasters or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the amount of postage which would have been chargeable thereon if the postage had been prepaid; but nothing in this act contained shall subject to postage any matter which is exempted from the payment of postage by any existing law. And the Postmaster-General, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to reduce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates of postage upon letters and all other mailable matter conveyed between the United States and any foreign country, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with other governments, or counteracting any adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with foreign countries; and postmasters at the offices of delivery are hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove the wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon. And all publishers of pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, and newspapers, which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight, shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally, free of postage: *Provided*, That such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of each publication: *And provided, also*, That said publishers may enclose in their publications the bills for subscriptions thereto, without any additional charge for postage: *And provided further*, That in all cases where newspapers shall not contain over three hundred square inches, they may be transmitted through the mails by the publishers to *bona fide* subscribers, at one fourth the rates fixed by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps, of the denomination of three cents, and of such other denominations as he may think expedient, to facilitate the prepayment of postages provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same are impressed or printed on, or attached to, envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or counterfeited die, plate, engraving, or postage stamp, or who shall make or print or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished by the Postmaster-General as aforesaid, without the especial authority and direction of the post-office department, or who, after such postage stamps have been printed, shall, with intent to defraud the revenues of the post-office department, deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing, duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the post-office department, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the expenses of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and envelopes as are provided for or authorized by this act, shall be paid, after being adjusted by the auditor of the post-office department, on the

certificate of the Postmaster-General, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the post-office department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct, all postage stamps attached to letters deposited in his office for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and if any postmaster sending letters in the mail with postage stamps attached shall omit to deface the same, it shall be the duty of the postmaster, to whose office such letters shall be sent for delivery, to deface the stamps and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster-General. And if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in prepayment of postage, any postage stamp which shall have been before used for a like purpose, such person shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any post-office, in any city, town, or village where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being issued weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of the said office to be decided by the postmaster at such office, at such times, and under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, and at a charge of one cent for each letter advertised. And the postmaster at such office is hereby directed to post in a conspicuous place in his office, a copy of such list, on the day, or day after the publication thereof; and if the publisher of any such paper shall refuse to publish the list of letters as provided in this section, the postmaster may designate some other paper for such purpose. Such lists of letters shall be published once in every six weeks, and as much oftener, not exceeding once a week, as the Postmaster-General may specially direct; *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct the publication of German and other foreign letters in any newspaper printed in the German, or any other foreign language, which publication shall be either in lieu of or in addition to the publication of the list of such letters in the manner first in this section provided, as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That to any postmaster whose commissions may be reduced below the amount allowed at his office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and whose labors may be increased, the Postmaster-General shall be authorized, in his discretion, to allow such additional commissions as he may deem just and proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount of commissions allowed such postmaster during any fiscal year shall not exceed by more than twenty per centum the amount of commissions at such office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no post-office now in existence shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service on any mail route in any of the States or Territories be discontinued or diminished, in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from this act; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to establish new post-offices, and place the mail service on any new mail routes established, or that may hereafter be established, in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the post-office department, in further payment and compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter, the sum of five

hundred thousand dollars per year, which shall be paid quarterly out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the moneys appropriated to the post-office department by the twelfth section of the act "to establish certain post routes and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and remaining undrawn in the treasury, shall continue subject to the requisition of the Postmaster-General for the service of the post-office department, notwithstanding the same may have so remained undrawn for more than two years after it became subject to such requisition.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the post-office department.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be in the power of the Postmaster-General, at all post-offices where the postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States, to establish post routes within the cities or towns, to provide for conveying letters to the post-office, by establishing suitable and convenient places of deposit, and by employing carriers to receive and deposit them in the post-office; and at all such offices it shall be in his power to cause letters to be delivered by suitable carriers, to be appointed by him for that purpose, for which not exceeding one or two cents shall be charged, to be paid by the person receiving or sending the same, and all sums so received shall be paid into the post-office department: *Provided*, The amount of compensation allowed by the Postmaster-General to carriers shall in no case exceed the amount paid into the treasury by each town or city, under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to coin at the mint of the United States and its branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three fourths silver and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three eighths of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America, and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under. And that no ingots shall be used for the coinage of the three-cent pieces herein authorized, of which the quality differs more than five thousandths from the legal standard; and, that in adjusting the weight of the said coin, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded, namely, one half of a grain in the single piece, and one pennyweight in a thousand pieces.

Making Appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, and for other purposes.—This act authorizes the appropriation of the following sums:

For transporting the mails at home..	\$3,476,000
For transporting mails from New York to Bremen and Havre	467,000
For compensation to postmasters....	1,875,000
For clerks in offices of postmasters...	425,000
For advertising.....	80,000
For other items.....	427,000

Total Post-office appropriations.. \$6,750,000
The act authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint letter-carriers for the delivery of letters and papers in California and Oregon, at a rate of compensation not exceeding five cents for letters, and two cents for papers.

An Act making Appropriations for the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1852—Appropriates \$130,524 for that purpose.

Making Appropriations for Naval Pensions for the year ending June 30, 1852—Forty thousand dollars appropriated.

To Divide the District of Arkansas into two Judicial Districts.

For the Settlement of certain classes of 'Private Land Claims,' within the limits of the 'Baron De Bastrop Grant,' and for allowing Preemptions to certain actual settlers, in the event of the final adjudication of the title of the said De Bastrop in favor of the United States.

Making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1852, and for other purposes.—This act provides for the following appropriations:

For Pay and mileage of Congressmen	\$835,040
Contingent expenses of Senate and House of Representatives.....	416,831
Compensation of the President.....	25,000
Expenses of State Department.....	83,394
Expenses of Treasury Department.....	405,122
Expenses of the Home Department.....	293,733
Expenses of the War Department....	126,940
Expenses of the Navy Department....	92,105
Expenses of the Post-office Department	227,550
Inter-course with Foreign Nations....	284,900
Relief of American seamen abroad.....	125,000
Expenses of U. S. Mint and branches	187,600
Expenses of the U. S. Judiciary.....	744,547
Expenses of the Light-house Establishment.....	529,267
Appropriations for Marine Hospitals.	90,427
For building Custom-houses.....	889,556
Appropriations for Coast Surveys....	310,000
For Deficiency in fund for Relief of Sick Seamen.....	200,000
For Expenses of Loans, &c.....	25,000
For Salaries of Sub-Treasurers, &c....	45,100
Pay of Surveyors-General and Clerks	63,920
Territorial Expenses of Oregon, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Utah.....	140,000
For Surveying the Public Lands.....	300,100
For completing East Wing of Patent-office Building.....	200,000
For Repairs of Public Buildings and Improvement of Capitol Grounds....	169,715
Expenses of Public Land Offices.....	172,200
For Running Mexican Boundary Line	100,000
For Expenses of Settling Land Claims in California.....	50,000
Miscellaneous Expenditures.....	206,237

Total Civil and Dep. Expenditures \$7,339,384

To found a Military Asylum for the Relief and Support of Invalid and Disabled Soldiers of the Army of the United States.—This bill provides for the purchase or erection of suitable buildings for a hospital for such soldiers of the United States army as shall have done or may do 20 years' service, or who shall have suffered by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the line of their duty. Pensioners are entitled to the privileges of the asylum, on transferring their pensions while availing themselves of it. The General-in-Chief of the army, the Generals of the eastern and western divisions, the Quartermaster-

General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the Paymaster-General, the Surgeon-General, and the Adjutant-General, are to be, *ex officio*, a Board of Commissioners for the general government of the Asylum, which is to be under the immediate management of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Secretary, to be taken from the army, appointed and removed by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners. The funds set apart for the benefit of this institution are \$118,791, levied by the commanding general in Mexico during the late war; the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the benefit of discharged and disabled soldiers; all stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers; forfeitures on account of desertion; unclaimed estates of deceased soldiers; 25 cents per month to be deducted from the pay of each non-commissioned officer and private; and some other unimportant items.

Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1852.—This act makes the following appropriations:

Pay of the Army.....	\$2,096,670
Other Army Expenditures.....	5,360,898

Total Army Appropriations..... \$7,457,568

Making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending June 30, 1852—Appropriates as follows:

Pay of Officers and Men.....	\$2,771,448
Other Naval Expenditures.....	5,133,366

Total Naval Expenditures..... \$7,904,814

Authorizing the Payment of Interest to the State of Georgia for Advances made for the Suppression of Indian Hostilities.—Authorizes the Secretary of War to allow to the State of Georgia six per cent. per annum on advances made to the United States, for the suppression of difficulties with the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians, in 1836, 7, and '8. Interest to be paid from the date the money was advanced till the same was or shall be paid by the United States, on such sums only as Georgia either paid or lost interest.

Authorizing the Payment of Interest upon Advances made by the State of Maine, for the Use of the United States in the Protection of the North-Eastern Frontier.—Provides for the payment to Maine of interest on the amount expended in the protection of the North-Eastern Frontier during the years 1839, '40, and '41.

Making Appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same, and for Other Purposes.—Appropriates the sum of \$245,235 for the purpose.

To amend the Act regulating the Appraisement of Imported Merchandise, and for Other Purposes.—This act provides that in assessing *ad-valorem* duties on imports, the wholesale market prices in the country from which the importation is made, with costs and charges, shall be the guide. The certificate of any of the appraisers of the United States, or any other revenue officers, to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties, of the dutiable value of imported merchandise shall be deemed and taken as the appraisement of such merchandise, and in cases of appeal.

as provided for in the Tariff Act of 1842, the collector is required to select one discreet and experienced merchant, to be associated with one of the appraisers, who together shall appraise the goods in question; and in case of disagreement, the collector shall decide between them: the appraisement thus determined to be final. The act provides for the appointment of four appraisers of merchandise, with a salary of \$2,500 and travelling fees each, to be employed in visiting such ports of entry, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be deemed useful for the security of the revenue. The act took effect on the 1st of April, 1851.

To amend the Act to change the Time of Holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Ohio.—Provides that the term of the Courts heretofore commencing on the third Tuesday of May, shall hereafter commence on the third Tuesday of April of each year.

To change the Terms of the Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania.

To ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California.—This act provides for a Commission composed of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President and Senate, and to continue for three years, whose duty it shall be to proceed to California, and there hear and decide all claims to land in that state. The commissioners are to receive each a salary of \$6,000 per annum, and attached to the Commission are to be a Secretary, learned in the English and Spanish languages, who is to act as interpreter and keep a record of the proceedings, at a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and five clerks, at a salary of 1,500 each. Provision is also made for the services of an agent, who shall attend all the meetings of the Board, and act as the attorney of the United States. The Board will hold sessions at such times and places as the President may direct, of which due notice will be given. All persons claiming lands in California, by virtue of title derived from the Spanish or Mexican governments, are required to present such claims, with the evidence of title, to the Board, who shall decide upon their validity, and certify the same, within thirty days after the decision, to the United States Attorney for the district in which the decision shall be rendered. Provision is made for appeal from the decisions of the Board to the United States District Court, and ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States. In their decisions the Board and the Court are to be governed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Law of Nations, the laws, usages, and customs of the government from which the claim is derived, the principles of equity, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as these are applicable. All lands to which titles shall not be established, and to which claims shall not be presented within two years after the passage of this act, are to be deemed a part of the public domain of the United States. Each claimant who shall establish his title to land will receive a patent therefor. The Surveyor-General of California is required to survey all confirmed claims and furnish plots thereof. Special Provision is made in cases where more than one party claim the same land. In cases where lands have been

granted for the establishment of towns or cities by the Spanish or Mexican governments, the claims are to be presented by the corporate authorities of such towns or cities, instead of the individual owners of the lots. The decrees of the commissioners are to be conclusive only between the United States and the claimant, and will not affect the interests of third parties. The Commissioners are required to report to the Secretary of the Interior the tenure by which the Mission lands are held, also those lands held by Civilized Indians, also those occupied by Pueblos or Rancheros Indians.

To amend an Act entitled an 'Act allowing Compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to Delegates of the Territories,' and repealing all other Laws on the subject.—This act is designed to put an end to the constructive mileage swindle, in cases of called Sessions of the Senate on the 4th of every fourth March.

To limit the Liability of Shipowners and for other purposes.—This act provides that shipowners shall not be liable for damage by fire to freight, unless such fire shall be caused by the owners' design or neglect; but parties may vary their liability by special contract. Owners are not liable for the loss of certain valuables, such as platinum, gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, banknotes, diamonds, &c., unless the shipper give notice in writing of the true character and value thereof, and have the same entered on the bill of lading. In case of loss by embezzlement or destruction by the master, officers, mariners, &c., of a vessel, or any other loss incurred without the privity or knowledge of the owner, his liability shall not exceed his interest in such vessel and freight. In case of losses by several shippers, when the value of the vessel and freight are insufficient to make full compensation to each, they shall receive in proportion to their respective losses, to the extent of the value of such vessel and freight. The charterer of any vessel which he may navigate shall be liable for losses, the same as if he were the owner. The remedy of shippers against masters, mariners, &c., for misconduct, remains as before the passing of this act. Any person shipping oil of vitriol, unlaked lime, inflammable matches, or gunpowder, without giving due notice in writing of the true character of such merchandise, shall forfeit \$1,000 to the United States. This act does not apply to inland navigation.

Providing for an additional Term of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Chicago.

To establish certain Post-Roads in the United States and Territories thereof.—This act establishes new post-roads in nearly every State of the Union, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for transporting the mails thereon.

Among the Resolutions at the second Session of the XXXIst Congress, was one authorizing the President to place at the disposal of Kossuth, and his companions in captivity, a national vessel, in which to emigrate from the Turkish dominions to those of the United States. He embarked with his companions on board the U. S. steamer Mississippi, on the 7th of September, and arrived at New York, amid great demonstrations of joy, on the 6th of December.

CALIFORNIA IN 1851.

DURING the past year the development of industry, in connection with the mineral wealth of the State, has proceeded with rapid pace, fully confirming the golden promise by which California has attracted the attention of the world.

On the 14th of December, 1850, San Francisco was visited with another conflagration, which at first threatened to destroy a considerable portion of the city. The whole population rushed quickly to the spot where it broke out, and by dint of the most vigorous efforts succeeded in staying the flames. The value of property consumed did not exceed the amount of \$50,000.

A far more destructive conflagration occurred at San Francisco on the night of May 3d, 1850, consuming 1,500 houses, and other property, to the amount of \$12,000,000. The spectacle was one of terrible sublimity. With great difficulty, the shipping in the harbor was protected from the flames. The city recovered from the blow with incredible rapidity. Within ten days from the termination of the fire, no less than 357 buildings were commenced, the greater part of which were completed during that period.

The city of Stockton was ravaged by a fire on the 12th of May, which destroyed a large amount of property.

A third fire took place in San Francisco on the 22d of June, being the sixth within two years, destroying property to the amount of between two and three millions of dollars.

The prevalence of crime in San Francisco led to the formation of a voluntary association in the month of June, called the Vigilance Committee, which, assuming the authority and functions of the law, gave several terrible examples of the summary rigor of retribution which they deemed necessary to the support of society. The first instance of their sway was the execution of a robber, who was tried, condemned to death, and hung on the same night.

Quartz-mining has been attempted in many places with encouraging success, and several companies have been formed for pursuing that enterprise on a large scale.

In addition to the Gold Placers, several mines of silver were discovered at about the close of the year 1850, which have since proved rich in that precious metal.

A railroad has been commenced between San Francisco and San José, with a capital of

\$1,500,000, of which \$150,000 has already been subscribed.

The amount of gold shipped in 1850 was \$29,441,583, which, added to \$12,000,000, which it is estimated went forward by private hands, and \$6,000,000 retained for circulation, gives an aggregate of \$48,000,000, a sum exceeding one-third the total of all the products of the United States exported during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, and nearly one-third the amount of imports. During the same period, 1,743 vessels entered the harbor of San Francisco from all foreign ports, and 1,461 vessels were cleared. The number of passengers arriving at San Francisco was 35,333 males, and 4,248 females. The number which left during the same time by sailing vessels and steamers was 26,593 males, and 8 females. The clearances for one year from San Francisco were nearly half those from New York, and the arrivals 368 more than half. As compared with New Orleans, the difference in favor of San Francisco is, in clearances, 330, and in arrivals, 645. Compared with Philadelphia, the difference is still greater in favor of San Francisco, being, in clearances, 922, and in arrivals, 1,137.

We have not yet received an authentic statement of the production of gold in the year 1851. From estimates based on the Customhouse statistics, it is supposed that the yield will exceed \$75,000,000. The actual exports from San Francisco for the months of July, August, September, and October, amounted to \$17,155,391, which, added to the estimates for passengers, \$8,000,000, make a total of over \$25,000,000.

Nor has the devotion to the pursuit of gold destroyed all interest in the more important occupations of agriculture. Many portions of California are remarkably adapted to agricultural industry; the soil is fertile and easy of cultivation; the climate is agreeable and salubrious; and the labors of the husbandman are rewarded with the richest harvests. On a single farm, consisting of 800 acres of land, in the Santa Clara Valley, the crops of the last year amounted to \$200,000, at a cost of about \$50,000. Among them were 120,000 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 bushels of onions, 30 tons of pumpkins, 5,000 bushels of barley, 108,000 solid-headed cabbages, 600 chickens, 1,200 dozen eggs, and over 1,000 pounds of garden-seeds.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850 AND OF 1840.

MAINE.

Countries.	1850.	1840.
Aroostook	12,535	9,413
Cumberland	79,549	68,680
Franklin	20,027	20,800
Hancock	34,372	28,646
Kennebec	62,521	55,804
Lincoln	74,875	63,512
Oxford	39,663	38,339
Penobscot	63,089	45,705
Piscataquis	14,735	13,138
Somerset	35,561	33,912
Waldo	47,230	41,535
Washington	38,810	28,509
York	60,101	54,023

Total.....563,088 501,796

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Belknap	17,721	17,968
Carroll	20,156	19,973
Cheshire	30,144	26,429
Cos	11,653	9,849
Grafton	42,843	42,811
Hillsborough	57,477	42,494
Merrimac	38,445	36,253
Rockingham	50,966	45,771
Strafford	29,364	33,166
Sullivan	19,375	20,340

Total.....317,864 294,574

VERMONT.

Addison	26,549	23,593
Bennington	18,589	16,872
Caledonia	23,066	21,891
Chittenden	29,036	22,977
Essex	4,650	4,226
Franklin	28,566	24,531
Grand Isle	4,145	3,883
Lamoille	10,872	10,475
Orange	27,296	27,873
Orleans	15,707	13,634
Rutland	33,032	30,699
Washington	24,654	23,506
Windham	29,062	27,442
Windsor	38,320	40,356

Total.....315,611 291,948

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable	35,276	32,548
Berkshire	49,592	41,745
Bristol	74,577	60,164
Dukes	4,540	3,958
Essex	131,300	94,987
Franklin	30,870	28,812
Hamden	51,231	37,366
Hampshire	35,792	30,897
Middlesex	161,393	106,611
Nantucket	8,452	9,012
Norfolk	78,692	53,140
Plymouth	55,697	47,373
Suffolk	144,507	95,773
Worcester	130,769	95,313

Total.....922,828 737,609

RHODE ISLAND.

Countries.	1850.	1840.
Bristol	8,514	6,476
Kent	15,068	13,063
Newport	20,017	16,874
Providence	87,625	58,073
Washington	16,430	14,324

Total.....147,654 108,830

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield	59,775	48,917
Hartford	98,966	55,629
Litchfield	45,253	40,440
Middlesex	30,680	24,879
New Haven	62,126	48,619
New London	51,821	44,463
Tolland	20,091	17,980
Windham	31,079	28,080

Total.....370,791 310,015

NEW YORK.

Albany	93,279	68,593
Allegany	37,308	40,975
Broome	30,660	22,538
Cattaraugus	38,950	29,872
Cayuga	55,458	50,339
Chautauque	50,493	47,975
Chemung	28,821	20,732
Chenango	40,311	40,705
Clinton	40,047	28,137
Columbia	43,073	43,252
Cortland	25,140	24,607
Delaware	39,834	35,396
Dutchess	58,992	52,398
Erie	100,993	62,465
Essex	31,148	23,634
Franklin	25,102	16,511
Fulton	20,171	18,049
Genesee	28,488	59,597
Greene	53,126	30,446
Hamilton	2,188	1,907
Herkimer	38,244	57,477
Jefferson	68,153	60,994
Kings	138,882	47,613
Lewis	24,564	17,630
Livingston	40,875	35,140
Madison	43,072	40,008
Monroe	87,830	64,902
Montgomery	31,992	35,818
New York	515,547	512,710
Niagara	42,276	31,132
Oneida	89,566	85,310
Ontonago	85,890	67,911
Oranor	43,929	43,501
Orange	57,145	50,739
Orleans	28,501	25,127
Oswego	62,198	43,619
Otsego	48,638	49,628
Pulman	14,138	12,825
Queens	36,853	30,324
Rensselaer	73,363	60,235
Richmond	15,061	10,965
Rockland	16,962	11,975
St. Lawrence	68,617	56,706
Saratoga	45,616	40,553

Countries.	1850.	1840.
Schenectady	20,054	17,587
Schoharie	33,548	52,356
Seneca	25,441	24,374
Suffolk	36,922	32,469
Steuben	63,771	46,138
Sullivan	25,088	15,629
Tioga	24,880	20,527
Tompkins	38,746	37,948
Ulster	59,364	45,622
Warren	17,199	13,422
Washington	44,750	41,080
Wayne	44,933	42,057
Westchester	58,263	48,686
Wyoming	31,981	new co
Yates	20,590	20,444

Total.....3,097,394 2,428,957

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic	8,961	8,726
Bergen	14,725	13,223
Burlington	43,263	32,631
Camden	25,422	new co
Cape May	6,433	5,324
Cumberland	17,189	14,374
Essex	73,950	44,621
Gloucester	14,655	25,438
Hudson	21,821	9,488
Hunterdon	28,989	24,789
Mercer	27,902	21,502
Middlesex	28,635	21,693
Monmouth	30,313	32,909
Morris	30,158	25,444
Ocean	10,032	16,734
Passaic	22,575	16,734
Salem	19,467	16,024
Somerset	19,688	17,455
Sussex	22,969	21,770
Warren	22,358	20,966

Total.....489,555 573,306

MARYLAND.

Alleghany	22,769	15,090
Anne Arundel	32,393	29,532
Baltimore City	169,054	102,313
Baltimore County	41,592	32,068
Calvert	9,646	9,229
Caroline	9,692	7,906
Carroll	20,616	new co
Cecil	18,939	17,232
Charles	16,162	16,023
Dorchester	18,877	18,943
Frederick	40,967	56,405
Harford	19,356	17,120
Kent	11,386	10,462
Montgomery	15,860	14,649
Prince George's	21,550	19,599
Queen Anne's	14,484	12,633
Somerset	22,456	19,508
St. Mary's	13,698	13,224
Talbot	13,811	12,090
Washington	30,548	28,350
Worcester	18,859	18,377

Total.....563,035 469,352

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adams.....	25,081	23,044
Allegheny.....	138,290	81,235
Armstrong.....	29,560	28,395
Beaver.....	26,639	29,368
Bedford.....	23,052	29,335
Berks.....	77,129	64,569
Blair.....	21,777	new co
Bradford.....	42,631	32,769
Bucks.....	56,091	48,107
Butler.....	30,346	22,378
Cambria.....	17,773	11,256
Carbon.....	15,886	new co
Centre.....	29,355	20,492
Chester.....	66,438	57,515
Clarion.....	28,565	new co
Clearfield.....	12,588	7,834
Clinton.....	11,207	8,323
Columbia.....	17,710	21,267
Crawford.....	57,849	51,724
Cumberland.....	34,327	39,953
Dauphin.....	35,754	30,118
Delaware.....	24,679	19,791
Elk.....	5,531	new co
Erie.....	38,742	31,344
Fayette.....	39,112	33,574
Forest.....	561	new co
Franklin.....	39,904	37,793
Fulton.....	7,567	new co
Greene.....	22,135	19,147
Huntingdon.....	24,786	35,434
Indiana.....	27,170	20,782
Jefferson.....	12,937	7,253
Juniata.....	13,029	11,080
Lancaster.....	93,944	84,203
Lawrence.....	21,079	new co
Lebanon.....	26,071	21,872
Lehigh.....	32,479	25,785
Luzerne.....	56,072	44,066
Lycoming.....	26,257	22,649
McKean.....	5,254	2,975
Mercer.....	33,172	32,873
Mifflin.....	14,580	13,092
Monroe.....	13,270	9,879
Montgomery.....	58,291	47,241
Montour.....	13,239	new co
Northampton.....	40,235	40,996
Northumberland.....	23,272	20,027
Perry.....	20,068	17,096
Philadelphia.....	49,762	55,697
Pike.....	5,831	3,832
Potter.....	60,713	29,053
Schuylkill.....	24,416	19,630
Somerset.....	22,438	21,195
Susquehanna.....	3,694	new co
Tioga.....	23,987	15,498
Union.....	26,083	22,787
Venango.....	18,310	17,900
Warren.....	18,671	9,278
Washington.....	44,939	41,279
Wayne.....	21,890	11,848
Wyoming.....	10,655	new co
Westmoreland.....	51,726	42,699
York.....	57,450	47,910

Total.....2,311,786 1,724,031

DELAWARE.

Kent.....	22,816	19,872
New Castle.....	42,784	33,120
Sussex.....	25,935	25,093

Total.....91,535 78,085

District of Columbia.

Washington city.....	40,001	23,564
Tot. pop. of district.....	51,887	33,745

VIRGINIA.

EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Accomack.....	17,890	17,086
Albemarle.....	25,800	22,924
Appomattox.....	9,193	new co
Amherst.....	12,699	12,576
Annella.....	9,770	10,320
Alexandria*.....	10,008	new co
Brunswick.....	13,894	14,946
Bedford.....	24,080	20,293
Buckingham.....	13,837	18,766
Culpepper.....	12,282	11,993
Cumbarland.....	9,751	10,389
Charlottesville.....	13,955	11,935
Caroline.....	18,456	17,813
Chesterfield.....	17,489	17,148
Charles City.....	5,200	4,774
Campbell.....	23,245	21,030
Drumwiddie.....	25,118	22,558
Essex.....	10,206	11,309
Elizabeth City.....	4,586	3,706
Fauquier.....	20,868	21,877
Franklin.....	17,430	15,032
Fairfax.....	10,882	9,570
Fluvanna.....	9,487	8,812
Greene.....	4,400	4,232
Grenville.....	5,639	6,366
Goodland.....	10,352	9,760
Gloucester.....	10,527	10,715
Henrico.....	43,572	33,076
Hanover.....	15,153	14,983
Halifax.....	25,962	25,936
Henry.....	8,872	7,385
James City.....	4,020	3,679
Jame of Wight.....	9,353	9,972
King and Queen.....	10,319	10,062
King George.....	5,971	5,927
King William.....	8,779	9,258
Louisa.....	16,691	15,433
Lunenburg.....	11,692	11,055
Lancaster.....	4,708	4,628
Loudoun.....	22,079	20,431
Madison.....	9,331	8,107
Mecklenburg.....	20,630	20,724
Mathews.....	6,714	7,442
Middlesex.....	4,394	4,302
Northumberland.....	7,346	7,324
Nansemond.....	12,293	10,795
Northampton.....	7,498	7,715
New Kent.....	6,064	6,230
Nottoway.....	8,437	9,719
Nelson.....	12,758	12,287
Norfolk.....	33,036	27,569
Orange.....	10,007	9,125
Patrick.....	9,609	8,082
Pittsylvania.....	28,796	26,388
Powhatan.....	8,178	7,934
Prince Edward.....	11,837	14,069
Prince George.....	7,596	7,175
Prince William.....	8,129	8,144
Princess Ann.....	7,669	7,285
Rappahannock.....	9,752	9,257
Richmond.....	6,448	5,069
Spottsylvania.....	14,911	15,161
Southampton.....	13,521	14,525
Stafford.....	8,044	8,454
Surry.....	5,679	6,440
Sussex.....	9,820	11,229
Warwick.....	1,546	1,456
Westmoreland.....	8,080	8,019
York.....	4,460	4,720

Total E. Virginia 856,698 806,942

Of the population of E. Virginia, 469,295 are slaves, while in W. Va. there are only 63,233 slaves.

* This county formerly belonged to the District of Columbia.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Alleghany.....	3,515	2,749
Augusta.....	24,610	19,628
Barbour.....	9,005	new co
Bath.....	3,428	4,300
Berkeley.....	11,771	10,972
Brooke.....	5,054	7,488
Braxton.....	4,212	2,575
B Boone.....	3,237	new co
Botetourt.....	14,908	11,678
Cabell.....	6,299	8,168
Carroll.....	5,909	new co
Clarke.....	7,352	7,833
Doddridge.....	2,750	new co
Fayette.....	3,955	3,924
Floyd.....	6,458	4,453
Frederick.....	15,975	14,242
Giles.....	6,570	5,307
Gilmer.....	3,475	new co
Grayson.....	6,677	9,087
Greenbrier.....	10,022	8,695
Hampshire.....	14,036	12,295
Hancock.....	4,050	new co
Hardy.....	9,543	7,622
Harrison.....	11,728	17,069
Highland.....	4,227	new co
Jackson.....	6,544	4,890
Jefferson.....	15,337	14,082
Kanawha.....	15,333	13,567
Lee.....	10,267	8,441
Lewis.....	19,031	8,151
Logan.....	3,620	4,309
Marion.....	10,552	new co
Marshall.....	10,138	6,937
Mason.....	7,539	6,777
Mercer.....	4,222	2,233
Monongalia.....	12,887	17,368
Monroe.....	10,804	8,422
Montgomery.....	8,339	7,405
Morgan.....	3,557	4,253
Nicholas.....	3,963	2,515
Ohio.....	13,006	13,357
Page.....	7,600	6,194
Pendleton.....	5,795	6,940
Pocahontas.....	3,598	2,922
Preston.....	11,708	6,866
Pulaski.....	5,118	3,739
Putnam.....	5,335	new co
Raleigh.....	1,765	new co
Randolph.....	5,245	6,306
Ritchie.....	3,902	new co
Roanoke.....	8,477	5,499
Rockbridge.....	16,045	14,284
Rockingham.....	20,294	17,344
Russell.....	11,919	7,878
Scott.....	9,829	7,303
Shenandoah.....	13,768	11,618
Smyth.....	8,162	6,522
Taylor.....	5,367	new co
Tazewell.....	9,942	6,290
Tyler.....	5,498	6,954
Warren.....	6,607	5,827
Washington.....	14,081	13,001
Wayne.....	4,760	new co
Wetzel.....	4,284	new co
Wirt.....	3,353	new co
Wood.....	9,450	7,323
Wyoming.....	1,645	new co
Wythe.....	12,024	9,375

Total W. Virginia 564,963 432,855

Total population of Virginia: In 1850, 1,421,661; in 1840, 1,239,797.

Of the present population of Virginia, 467,530 are white males; 443,752 white females; 25,843 free colored males; 27,986 do. females; and 472,528 slaves.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	1850.	1860.
Abbeville	32,518	29,351
Anderson	10,581	18,493
Barnwell	26,906	21,471
Beaufort	38,219	35,794
Charleston	83,644	82,661
Chester	18,038	17,747
Chesterfield	10,790	8,574
Colleton	28,466	25,548
Darlington	16,830	14,822
Edgefield	39,262	32,852
Fairfield	21,404	20,165
Georgetown	20,547	18,274
Greenville	20,156	17,339
Horry	7,646	5,755
Kershaw	14,473	12,281
Lancaster	10,988	9,907
Laurens	23,407	21,584
Lexington	12,930	12,111
Marion	17,407	13,932
Marlboro'	10,789	8,408
Newbury	20,143	18,350
Orangeburg	23,582	18,519
Pickens	16,904	14,356
Richland	20,243	16,397
Spartanburg	26,400	23,669
Sumter	33,220	27,892
Union	19,852	18,996
Williamsburg	12,447	10,327
York	19,433	18,383

Total.....668,507 594,398

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance	11,444	new co
Alexander	5,220	new co
Anson	13,489	15,077
Ashe	8,777	7,467
Beaufort	13,816	12,225
Bertie	12,851	12,175
Bladen	9,767	8,022
Brunswick	7,272	5,265
Buncombe	13,425	10,084
Burke	7,772	15,799
Cabarrus	9,747	9,259
Caldwell	6,317	new co
Camden	6,049	5,663
Carteret	6,803	6,591
Caswell	15,269	14,933
Catawba	8,862	new co
Chatham	18,449	16,242
Chowan	6,721	6,690
Cleveland	10,396	new co
Columbus	5,909	8,941
Craven	14,709	13,438
Cumberland	20,610	15,284
Currituck	7,286	6,703
Cherokee	6,838	3,427
Duplin	13,514	11,182
Davis	7,866	7,574
Davidson	15,320	14,606
Edgecomb	17,189	15,708
Franklin	11,713	10,980
Forsythe	11,168	new co
Gates	8,426	8,161
Granville	21,249	18,817
Greene	6,619	6,595
Guilford	19,754	19,175
Gaston	8,073	new co
Halifax	16,589	16,865
Haywood	7,074	4,973
Henderson	6,853	5,129
Hertford	8,142	7,484
Hyde	7,636	6,458
Iredell	14,719	15,685
Johnston	13,726	10,599
Jones	5,688	4,945
Lenoir	7,828	7,605
Lincoln	7,746	25,160

Counties.	1850.	1860.
Martin	8,307	7,637
McDowell	6,246	new co
Mecklenburg	13,814	18,273
Montgomery	6,872	10,780
Moore	9,542	7,988
Macon	6,389	4,869
Nash	10,657	9,747
New Hanover	17,668	13,312
Northampton	13,335	13,369
Onslow	8,283	7,527
Orange	17,055	24,356
Pasquotank	8,950	8,514
Perquimans	7,331	7,346
Person	10,781	9,790
Pitt	13,397	11,806
Randolph	15,832	12,875
Richmond	9,818	8,909
Rowan	13,870	12,109
Robeson	12,826	10,370
Rockingham	14,495	13,442
Rutherford	13,550	19,202
Sampson	14,585	12,157
Stokes	9,206	16,265
Surry	18,443	15,079
Stanly	6,922	new co
Tyrrell	5,133	4,637
Union	10,051	new co
Wake	24,887	21,118
Warren	13,912	12,929
Washington	5,666	4,525
Wilkes	12,099	12,577
Watauga	3,400	new co
Wayne	13,486	10,891
Yancy	8,205	5,962

Total.....868,903 753,419

GEORGIA.

Appling	2,949	2,052
Baker	8,120	4,226
Baldwin	8,148	7,250
Bibb	12,699	9,802
Bryan	3,424	3,182
Bulloch	4,300	3,102
Burke	16,100	13,176
Butts	6,488	5,308
Camden	6,319	6,075
Campbell	7,232	5,370
Carroll	9,857	5,252
Cass	13,300	9,390
Chatham	23,901	18,801
Chattooga	6,815	3,438
Cherokee	12,800	5,895
Clarke	11,119	10,522
Cobb	13,843	7,539
Columbia	11,961	11,356
Coweta	13,635	10,364
Crawford	9,984	7,981
Dade	2,630	1,364
Decatur	8,262	5,672
De Kalb	14,328	10,467
Dooley	8,361	4,427
Early	7,246	5,444
Effingham	3,864	3,075
Elbert	12,950	11,125
Emanuel	4,577	3,129
Fayette	8,709	6,181
Floyd	8,205	4,441
Forsyth	8,850	5,619
Franklin	11,513	9,686
Gilmer	8,440	2,938
Glynn	4,933	5,302
Gordon	5,984	new co
Greene	13,068	11,690
Gwinnett	11,257	10,804
Habersham	8,895	7,961
Hall	8,713	7,875
Hancock	11,578	9,650
Harris	14,721	13,933

Counties.	1850.	1860.
Heard	6,923	5,929
Henry	14,738	11,750
Houston	16,450	9,711
Irwin	3,594	2,036
Jackson	9,768	8,522
Jasper	11,496	11,111
Jones	10,224	10,065
Jefferson	9,131	7,254
Laurens	6,442	5,585
Lee	6,650	4,520
Liberty	7,928	7,241
Lincoln	8,998	5,895
Lowndes	8,351	5,574
Lumpkin	2,954	5,671
Macon	7,052	5,045
Madison	5,603	4,510
Marion	10,280	4,812
McIntosh	6,028	5,360
Meriwether	16,476	14,132
Monroe	16,985	16,275
Montgomery	2,154	1,616
Morgan	10,744	9,121
Murray	14,453	4,695
Muscogee	18,578	11,699
Newton	13,296	11,628
Oglethorpe	12,259	10,868
Paulding	7,039	2,556
Pike	14,305	9,176
Pulaski	6,627	5,389
Putnam	10,794	10,360
Rabun	2,448	1,912
Randolph	12,968	8,276
Richmond	16,246	11,932
Scriven	6,947	4,794
Stewart	16,027	12,933
Sumter	10,322	5,759
Talbot	16,534	15,627
Taliaferro	5,146	5,190
Tatnall	5,227	2,724
Telfair	3,026	2,793
Thomas	10,103	6,766
Troup	16,879	15,733
Twiggs	8,179	8,422
Union	7,234	3,152
Upson	9,424	9,408
Walker	13,109	6,572
Walton	10,621	10,209
Ware	3,888	2,323
Warren	12,425	9,789
Washington	11,766	10,565
Wayne	1,499	1,258
Wilkinson	8,212	6,842
Wilkes	12,107	10,148

Total.....905,999 691,392

FLORIDA.

Alachua	2,524	2,282
Benton	926	new co
Calhoun	1,377	1,142
Columbia	4,808	2,102
Dade	159	446
Duval	4,539	4,156
Escambia	4,351	3,993
Franklin	1,561	1,030
Gadsden	8,783	5,992
Hamilton	2,469	1,464
Hillsborough	2,877	452
Holmes	1,644	new co
Jackson	6,639	4,681
Jefferson	7,718	5,713
Leon	11,442	10,713
Levy	465	new co
Madison	5,490	2,644
Marion	3,338	new co
Monroe	2,613	688
Musquito	dropped	73
Nassau	2,164	1,892
Orange	468	new co

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Putnam	687	new co
St. John	2,525	25,94
St. Lucie	139	new co
Santa Rosa	2,883	new co
Wakulla	1,955	new co
Walton	1,379	1,461
Washington	1,950	859
Total.....	87,401	54,477

ALABAMA.

Autauga	15,023	14,342
Baldwin	4,414	2,951
Barbour	23,632	12,024
Benton	17,163	14,260
Bibb	9,969	8,284
Blount	7,367	5,570
Butler	10,836	8,685
Chambers	23,960	17,333
Cherokee	13,884	8,773
Choctaw	8,339	new co
Clarke	9,786	5,640
Coffee	5,940	new co
Conecuh	9,322	8,197
Coosa	14,543	6,995
Covington	3,645	2,435
Dale	6,346	7,397
Dallas	29,727	25,199
De Kalb	8,245	5,929
Fayette	9,681	6,942
Franklin	19,610	14,270
Greene	31,441	24,024
Hancock	1,542	new co
Henry	9,019	5,787
Jackson	14,083	15,715
Jefferson	8,989	7,131
Lauderdale	17,172	14,485
Lawrence	15,258	13,313
Limestone	16,483	14,374
Lowndes	21,915	19,539
Macon	26,898	11,247
Madison	26,427	25,706
Marengo	27,831	17,264
Marion	7,833	5,847
Marshall	8,846	7,553
Mobile	27,600	18,741
Monroe	12,013	10,680
Montgomery	29,795	24,574
Morgan	10,125	8,941
Perry	22,285	19,086
Pickens	21,512	17,118
Pike	15,920	10,108
Randolph	11,581	4,973
Russell	19,548	13,513
Shelby	8,536	6,112
St. Clair	6,829	5,638
Sumter	22,250	29,937
Talladega	16,824	12,587
Tallapoosa	15,584	6,444
Tuscaloosa	18,056	16,583
Walker	5,134	4,032
Washington	2,718	5,300
Wilcox	17,352	15,278
Total.....	771,671	590,756

TENNESSEE.**EASTERN TENNESSEE.**

Anderson	6,938	5,658
Blades	5,959	5,676
Blount	12,382	11,745
Bradley	12,259	7,585
Campbell	6,068	6,149
Carter	6,296	5,372
Chabonne	9,269	9,474
Cocke	8,300	6,992
Granger	12,370	10,572

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Greene	17,824	16,076
Hamilton	10,075	8,175
Hancock	6,660	new co
Hawkins	13,570	15,035
Jefferson	13,204	12,076
Johnson	3,705	2,658
Knox	18,755	15,485
Marion	6,314	6,070
Meigs	4,879	4,794
Monroe	10,374	12,056
Morgan	3,430	2,660
McMinn	13,908	12,719
Polk	6,338	3,570
Rhea	4,415	3,985
Roane	12,185	10,948
Scott	1,905	new co
Sevier	6,920	6,442
Sullivan	11,742	10,736
Washington	13,861	11,751
Total.....	260,303	224,259

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	21,512	20,546
Cannon	8,982	7,193
Coffee	8,351	8,184
Davidson	38,881	30,509
Dickson	8,404	7,074
De Kalb	8,016	5,968
Fentress	4,454	3,500
Franklin	13,768	12,033
Giles	25,949	21,494
Grundy	2,773	new co
Hickman	9,397	8,618
Humphreys	6,422	5,195
Jackson	15,673	12,672
Lawrence	9,280	7,121
Lewis	4,438	new co
Lincoln	23,492	21,493
Macon	6,948	new co
Marshall	15,616	14,555
Maury	29,520	28,186
Montgomery	21,045	16,927
Overton	11,211	9,279
Robertson	16,145	13,801
Rutherford	29,122	24,282
Smith	18,412	21,279
Steward	9,719	8,507
Sumner	22,717	22,445
Van Buren	2,674	new co
Warren	10,179	10,803
Wayne	8,170	7,705
White	11,444	10,747
Williamson	27,201	27,006
Wilson	27,444	24,460
Total.....	477,359	411,710

WESTERN TENNESSEE.

Benton	6,315	4,772
Carroll	15,967	12,362
Decatur	6,003	new co
Dyer	6,361	4,484
Fayette	26,719	21,501
Gibson	19,548	13,689
Haywood	17,259	13,870
Henderson	13,164	11,875
Hardeman	17,456	14,563
Hardin	10,328	8,245
Henry	18,323	14,906
Lauderdale	5,169	8,435
Madison	21,470	16,530
McNairy	21,864	9,385
Obion	7,633	4,814
Perry	5,522	7,419
Shelby	31,157	14,721
Tipton	8,287	6,800
Weakley	14,808	9,870
Total.....	264,963	193,941

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adair	9,838	8,466
Allen	8,742	7,329
Anderson	6,260	5,452
Ballard	5,496	new co
Barren	20,240	17,288
Bath	12,115	9,763
Boone	11,185	10,034
Bourbon	14,468	14,468
Boyle	9,116	new co
Breathitt	3,785	2,195
Breckenridge	8,903	7,053
Bullitt	10,593	8,944
Butler	6,774	6,334
Butler	5,755	3,898
Caldwell	13,048	10,365
Callaway	8,098	9,794
Campbell	13,127	5,214
Carroll	5,526	3,966
Carter	6,241	2,906
Casey	6,556	4,939
Christian	19,580	15,587
Clark	12,683	10,802
Clay	5,421	4,607
Clinton	4,389	3,863
Crittenden	6,351	new co
Cumberland	7,005	6,090
Daviess	12,353	8,331
Edmondston	4,088	2,914
Estill	5,985	5,535
Fayette	22,735	22,194
Fleming	13,914	13,268
Floyd	5,714	6,302
Franklin	12,462	9,420
Fulton	4,446	new co
Gallatin	5,137	4,003
Garrard	10,237	10,480
Grant	6,531	4,192
Graves	11,397	7,465
Grayson	6,837	4,461
Green	9,080	14,212
Greenup	9,654	6,297
Hancock	3,833	2,561
Hardin	14,525	16,367
Harlan	4,268	3,915
Harrison	12,964	12,472
Hart	9,083	7,031
Henderson	12,171	9,548
Henry	11,442	10,615
Hickman	4,791	3,868
Hopkins	12,441	9,171
Jefferson	59,831	36,346
Jessamine	10,249	9,396
Johnson	3,873	new co
Kenton	17,038	7,816
Knox	7,050	5,722
Laurel	4,145	3,079
La Rue	5,859	new co
Lawrence	6,281	4,730
Letcher	2,512	new co
Lewis	7,302	6,306
Lincoln	10,063	10,187
Livingston	6,979	9,625
Logan	16,261	13,615
Madison	18,727	16,355
Marion	11,763	11,032
Mason	18,244	16,719
Marshall	5,209	new co
McCracken	6,087	4,745
Meade	7,398	5,780
Mercer	14,087	18,730
Monroe	7,708	6,528
Montgomery	9,808	9,332
Morgan	7,830	4,808
Muhlenburg	10,908	9,964
Nelson	14,719	13,637
Nicholas	10,361	8,745
Ohio	9,749	6,882
Oldham	7,439	7,380

Counties.	1880.	1840.
Owen	10,444	8,232
Owsley	3,774	new co
Pendleton	6,774	4,456
Perry	2,192	3,089
Pike	5,365	5,567
Pulaski	14,195	9,620
Rockcastle	4,697	3,409
Russell	5,349	4,258
Scott	14,496	13,668
Shelby	17,085	17,768
Simpson	7,733	6,537
Spencer	6,842	6,581
Taylor	7,250	new co
Todd	12,268	9,991
Trigg	10,129	7,716
Trimble	5,963	4,480
Union	9,012	6,673
Warren	15,123	15,446
Washington	12,194	10,596
Wayne	8,692	7,399
Whitley	7,447	4,673
Woodford	12,423	11,740

Total.....982,405 779,828

OHIO.

Adams	18,863	13,183
Allen	12,109	9,079
Ashland	23,792	new co
Ashtabula	28,766	23,724
Athens	18,215	19,109
Auglaize	11,388	new co
Belmont	34,600	30,901
Brown	27,882	22,715
Butler	30,789	28,178
Carroll	17,685	18,018
Champaign	19,762	16,721
Clark	22,178	16,882
Clermont	30,455	25,108
Clinton	18,888	18,719
Columbiana	83,621	40,378
Coshocton	25,674	21,590
Crawford	18,177	18,152
Cuyahoga	48,099	26,506
Darke	20,274	18,282
Defiance	6,986	new co
Delaware	21,817	22,060
Erie	18,568	12,599
Fairfield	90,264	31,924
Fayette	12,726	10,984
Franklin	42,910	25,949
Fulton	7,781	new co
Gallia	17,063	13,444
Geauga	17,827	16,297
Greene	21,946	17,528
Guernsey	30,438	9,741
Hamilton	156,843	90,145
Hancock	16,751	9,986
Hardin	8,251	4,598
Harrison	20,157	20,099
Henry	3,435	2,563
Highland	25,781	22,269
Hooking	14,119	9,741
Holmes	20,452	18,088
Huron	26,203	23,933
Jackson	12,721	9,744
Jefferson	29,132	26,030
Knox	28,873	29,579
Lake	14,654	9,738
Lawrence	15,246	13,719
Licking	88,846	35,096
Logan	19,162	14,015
Lorain	26,086	18,467
Lucas	12,563	9,382
Madison	10,915	9,025
Mahoning	23,735	new co
Marion	12,618	14,785
Medina	24,441	18,352

Counties.	1880.	1840.
Melgs	17,971	11,452
Mercer	7,712	8,277
Miami	24,996	19,688
Monroe	28,351	18,521
Montgomery	38,219	31,938
Morgan	28,585	20,832
Morrow	20,280	new co
Muskingum	45,049	38,749
Ottawa	3,308	2,248
Paulding	1,768	1,034
Perry	20,775	19,344
Pickaway	21,008	19,725
Pike	10,953	7,626
Portage	24,419	22,965
Preble	21,736	19,482
Putnam	7,221	5,199
Richland	30,879	44,532
Ross	32,074	27,460
Sandusky	14,305	10,182
Scioto	18,428	11,192
Seneca	27,105	18,128
Shelby	19,358	12,154
Stark	39,878	34,603
Summit	27,485	22,560
Trumbull	30,490	38,107
Tuscarawas	31,761	25,631
Union	12,204	8,422
Van Wert	4,813	1,577
Vinton	9,353	new co
Warren	25,561	23,141
Washington	29,540	20,823
Wayne	32,981	35,808
Williams	8,018	4,465
Wood	9,157	5,337
Wyandott	11,292	new co

Total.....1,980,401 1,519,467

MICHIGAN.

Allegan	5,125	1,788
Barry	5,072	1,078
Berrien	11,417	5,011
Branch	12,472	5,715
Calhoun	19,162	10,598
Cass	10,907	5,710
Chippewa	898	534
Clinton	5,102	1,614
Eaton	7,058	2,379
Genesee	12,091	4,368
Hilledale	16,159	7,240
Houghton	708	new co
Huron	210	new co
Ingham	8,631	2,498
Ionia	7,597	1,923
Jackson	19,431	13,130
Kalamazoo	13,179	7,380
Kent	12,018	2,587
Lapeer	7,029	4,265
Lenawee	26,372	17,889
Livingston	13,485	7,430
Macomb	15,530	923
Marquette	136	new co
Michilimackinac	3,598	9,716
Mason	93	new co
Midland	65	new co
Montcalm	891	new co
Monroe	14,698	9,922
Nowaygo	510	new co
Oakland	31,270	23,646
Oceana	300	208
Ontonagon	389	new co
Ottawa	5,587	496
Saginaw	2,609	2,103
Sanilac	2,112	new co
St. Clair	10,420	4,608
St. Joseph	12,725	7,068
Schoolcraft	16	new co
Shiawassee	5,230	2,103

Counties.	1880.	1840.
Tuscola	291	new co
Van Buren	5,800	1,910
Washtenaw	28,587	23,571
Wayne	42,786	24,178

Total.....897,854 212,276

WISCONSIN.

Adams	187	new co
Brown	6,212	2,107
Calumet	1,743	275
Chippewa	614	new co
Columbia	9,865	new co
Crawford	2,498	1,502
Dane	10,641	3,114
Dodge	19,138	67
Fond du Lac	14,468	139
Grant	16,170	3,926
Greene	8,563	933
Iowa	9,530	3,978
Jefferson	15,317	914
Kenosha	10,732	new co
Lafayette	11,541	new co
La Pointe	489	new co
Marquette	8,642	18
Marathon	508	new co
Milwaukee	31,077	5,605
Manitowoc	3,702	235
Portage	1,250	1,623
Racine	14,973	3,475
Richland	903	new co
Rock	20,706	1,701
Sauk	4,371	102
Sheboygan	8,378	133
St. Croix	624	801
Walworth	17,861	2,611
Washington	19,484	943
Waukesha	19,174	new co
Winnebago	10,123	185

Total.....305,191 30,945

IOWA.

Allamakee	777	new co
Appanoose	3,131	new co
Benton	672	new co
Black Hawk	135	new co
Boone	735	new co
Buchanan	517	new co
Cedar	3,941	1,233
Clark	79	new co
Clayton	3,873	1,101
Clinton	2,822	821
Dallas	854	new co
Davis	7,261	new co
Decatur	965	new co
Delaware	1,759	168
Des Moines	12,987	5,575
Dubuque	10,841	3,059
Fayette	825	new co
Freemont	1,244	new co
Henry	8,707	3,772
Iowa	822	new co
Jackson	7,210	1,411
Jasper	1,280	new co
Jefferson	9,904	2,773
Johnson	4,472	1,491
Jones	3,007	471
Keokuk	4,822	new co
Lee	18,860	6,063
Linn	5,444	1,373
Louisa	4,939	1,927
Lucas	471	new co
Madison	1,179	new co
Mahaska	5,889	new co
Marion	5,482	new co

Counties.	1850.	1840.	Counties.	1850.	1840.	Counties.	1850.	1840.
Marshall.....	338	new co	Owen.....	12,106	8,359	Johnson.....	4,113	3,626
Monroe.....	2,884	new co	Parke.....	14,968	13,499	Kane.....	16,763	6,571
Muscataine.....	5,731	1,942	Perry.....	7,268	4,655	Kendall.....	7,730	new co
Paze.....	551	new co	Pike.....	7,720	4,769	Knox.....	15,279	7,060
Polk.....	4,515	new co	Porter.....	5,234	2,162	Lake.....	14,226	2,634
Pottawatomie.....	7,828	new co	Posey.....	12,549	9,683	La Salle.....	17,815	9,348
Poweshick.....	615	new co	Pulaski.....	2,595	561	Lawrence.....	6,121	7,062
Scott.....	5,996	2,140	Putnam.....	18,615	16,843	Lee.....	5,292	2,065
Tama.....	8	new co	Randolph.....	14,725	10,684	Livingston.....	1,552	759
Taylor.....	204	new co	Ripley.....	14,820	10,392	Logan.....	5,128	2,353
Van Buren.....	12,270	6,148	Rush.....	16,445	16,456	Macon.....	3,968	3,089
Wapello.....	8,471	new co	Scott.....	5,885	4,242	Macoupin.....	12,355	7,826
Warren.....	961	new co	Shelby.....	15,502	12,005	McLean.....	10,163	6,565
Washington.....	4,957	1,594	Spencer.....	8,616	6,305	McDonough.....	7,616	5,308
Wayne.....	340	new co	Stark.....	557	149	McHenry.....	14,079	2,578
Winnesbick.....	548	new co	Steuben.....	6,104	2,578	Madison.....	20,436	14,433
Total.....	192,214	43,111	St. Joseph.....	10,954	6,425	Marion.....	6,726	4,742
			Sullivan.....	10,141	8,315	Marshall.....	5,180	1,849
			Switzerland.....	12,932	9,920	Mason.....	5,921	new co
			Tippecanoe.....	19,377	13,724	Massac.....	4,092	new co
			Tipton.....	5,532	new co	Menard.....	6,849	4,431
			Union.....	6,944	8,017	Mercer.....	5,240	2,852
			Vanderburg.....	11,414	6,250	Montgomery.....	6,276	4,497
			Vermillion.....	8,661	8,274	Monroe.....	6,779	4,481
			Vigo.....	12,289	12,076	Moultrie.....	3,334	new co
			Wabash.....	12,138	2,756	Morgan.....	16,064	19,549
			Warren.....	7,387	5,656	Ogle.....	10,020	3,479
			Warwick.....	8,811	6,321	Peoria.....	17,547	6,153
			Washington.....	17,040	15,265	Perry.....	5,278	3,222
			Wayne.....	25,320	23,290	Platt.....	1,606	new co
			Wells.....	6,152	1,822	Pike.....	18,819	11,728
			White.....	4,761	1,832	Pope.....	3,975	4,904
			Whitely.....	5,190	1,237	Pulaski.....	2,265	new co
			Total.....	988,416	685,866	Putnam.....	3,924	2,131

INDIANA.

Adams.....	5,797	2,264
Allen.....	16,919	5,942
Bartholomew.....	12,428	10,046
Benton.....	1,144	new co
Blackford.....	2,860	1,226
Boone.....	11,631	8,121
Brown.....	4,846	2,364
Carroll.....	11,015	7,819
Cass.....	11,021	5,480
Clark.....	15,828	15,595
Clay.....	7,941	5,567
Clinton.....	11,869	7,508
Crawford.....	6,524	5,282
Daviess.....	10,352	6,720
Dearborn.....	20,166	19,327
Decatur.....	15,107	12,171
De Kalb.....	8,251	1,968
Delaware.....	10,845	8,843
Dubois.....	6,321	3,632
Elkhart.....	12,690	6,660
Fayette.....	10,217	9,837
Floyd.....	14,875	9,454
Fountain.....	13,253	11,218
Franklin.....	17,968	13,349
Fulton.....	5,982	1,993
Gibson.....	10,771	8,977
Grant.....	11,092	4,875
Greene.....	12,313	8,321
Hamilton.....	12,684	9,855
Hancock.....	9,698	7,538
Harrison.....	15,286	12,459
Hendricks.....	14,063	11,264
Henry.....	17,605	15,128
Howard.....	6,657	new co
Huntington.....	7,850	1,579
Jackson.....	11,047	8,961
Jasper.....	3,540	1,267
Jay.....	7,047	3,863
Jefferson.....	23,918	16,614
Jennings.....	12,096	8,829
Johnson.....	12,101	9,352
Knox.....	10,657	10,657
Kosciusko.....	10,243	4,170
La Grange.....	8,387	3,664
Lake.....	3,991	1,468
La Porte.....	12,145	8,184
Lawrence.....	12,097	11,782
Madison.....	12,375	8,874
Marion.....	24,013	16,080
Marshall.....	5,318	1,651
Martin.....	5,911	3,875
Miami.....	11,304	5,048
Monroe.....	11,286	10,143
Montgomery.....	18,084	14,438
Morgan.....	14,576	10,741
Noble.....	7,946	2,702
Ohio.....	5,308	new co
Orange.....	10,809	9,602

ILLINOIS.

Adams.....	26,598	14,476
Alexander.....	2,484	5,313
Bond.....	6,144	5,060
Boone.....	7,628	1,705
Brown.....	7,198	4,183
Bureau.....	8,841	3,067
Calhoun.....	3,231	1,741
Carroll.....	4,586	1,023
Cass.....	7,253	2,981
Champaign.....	2,649	1,475
Christian.....	3,202	1,878
Clark.....	9,532	7,453
Clay.....	4,289	3,228
Clinton.....	5,139	3,718
Coles.....	9,335	9,616
Cook.....	43,385	10,201
Crawford.....	7,135	4,422
Cumberland.....	8,720	new co
De Kalb.....	7,540	1,697
De Witt.....	5,002	3,247
Du Page.....	9,290	3,535
Edgar.....	10,692	8,225
Edwards.....	3,524	3,070
Effingham.....	3,789	1,675
Fayette.....	8,075	6,328
Franklin.....	8,681	3,682
Fulton.....	22,508	13,142
Gallatin.....	5,448	10,760
Green.....	12,429	11,951
Grundy.....	3,023	new co
Hamilton.....	6,362	3,945
Hancock.....	14,652	9,946
Hardin.....	2,837	1,378
Henderson.....	4,612	new co
Henry.....	3,807	1,261
Iroquois.....	4,149	1,695
Jackson.....	5,862	3,566
Jefferson.....	3,220	1,472
Jersey.....	8,109	5,762
Jo Daviess.....	7,354	4,535
	18,604	6,180

Johnson.....	4,113	3,626
Kane.....	16,763	6,571
Kendall.....	7,730	new co
Knox.....	15,279	7,060
Lake.....	14,226	2,634
La Salle.....	17,815	9,348
Lawrence.....	6,121	7,062
Lee.....	5,292	2,065
Livingston.....	1,552	759
Logan.....	5,128	2,353
Macon.....	3,968	3,089
Macoupin.....	12,355	7,826
McLean.....	10,163	6,565
McDonough.....	7,616	5,308
McHenry.....	14,079	2,578
Madison.....	20,436	14,433
Marion.....	6,726	4,742
Marshall.....	5,180	1,849
Mason.....	5,921	new co
Massac.....	4,092	new co
Menard.....	6,849	4,431
Mercer.....	5,240	2,852
Montgomery.....	6,276	4,497
Monroe.....	6,779	4,481
Moultrie.....	3,334	new co
Morgan.....	16,064	19,549
Ogle.....	10,020	3,479
Peoria.....	17,547	6,153
Perry.....	5,278	3,222
Platt.....	1,606	new co
Pike.....	18,819	11,728
Pope.....	3,975	4,904
Pulaski.....	2,265	new co
Putnam.....	3,924	2,131
Randolph.....	11,079	7,944
Richland.....	4,012	new co
Rock Island.....	6,937	2,610
Saline.....	5,588	new co
Sangamon.....	19,298	14,716
Scott.....	7,914	6,215
Schuyler.....	10,573	6,972
Shelby.....	7,807	6,659
Stark.....	3,710	1,573
St. Clair.....	20,181	13,631
Stevenson.....	11,696	2,809
Tazewell.....	12,052	7,221
Union.....	7,615	5,534
Vermillion.....	11,492	9,373
Wabash.....	4,690	4,240
Warren.....	8,176	6,739
Washington.....	6,993	4,810
Wayne.....	6,825	5,133
White.....	8,925	7,919
Whitesides.....	5,561	2,514
Will.....	16,703	10,167
Williamson.....	7,216	4,457
Winnebago.....	11,773	4,609
Woodford.....	4,416	new co
Total.....	851,469	476,183

MISSOURI.

Adair.....	2,342	1,949
Andrew.....	9,433	new co
Atchison.....	1,678	new co
Audrain.....	3,566	new co
Barry.....	3,467	4,795
Bates.....	3,669	new co
Benton.....	5,015	4,205
Boone.....	14,979	13,561
Buchanan.....	12,975	6,237
Butler.....	1,616	new co
Caldwell.....	2,316	1,458
Callaway.....	13,827	11,765
Camden.....	2,338	new co
Cape Girardeau.....	13,912	9,350
Carroll.....	5,441	2,426
Cass.....	6,090	4,693

Counties.	1850.	1840.	Counties.	1850.	1840.	Counties.	1850.	1840.
Cedar.....	3,361	new co	Texas.....	2,312	new co	Franklin.....	5,901	4,775
Chariton.....	7,514	4,746	Warren.....	5,860	4,253	Green.....	2,018	1,636
Clarke.....	5,527	2,846	Washington.....	8,011	7,218	Hancock.....	3,672	3,367
Clay.....	10,332	8,292	Wayne.....	4,518	3,433	Harrison.....	4,875	new co
Clinton.....	3,786	2,724	Wright.....	3,357	new co	Hinds.....	25,340	19,098
Cole.....	6,696	9,286				Holmes.....	13,928	9,452
Cooper.....	12,550	10,484				Issaquena.....	4,478	new co
Crawford.....	6,397	3,561				Itawamba.....	13,528	5,375
Dade.....	4,246	new co				Jackson.....	3,196	1,965
Dallas.....	3,648	new co				Jasper.....	6,184	3,958
Davies.....	5,298					Jefferson.....	13,193	11,650
De Kalb.....	2,075	new co				Jones.....	2,164	1,258
Dodge.....	533	new co				Kemper.....	12,517	7,663
Dunklin.....	1,229	new co				Lafayette.....	14,069	6,331
Franklin.....	11,021					Lauderdale.....	8,717	5,358
Gasconade.....	4,996					Lawrence.....	6,478	5,820
Gentry.....	4,248	new co				Leake.....	5,533	2,162
Greene.....	13,785					Lowndes.....	19,544	15,513
Grundy.....	3,006	new co				Madison.....	18,173	15,330
Harrison.....	2,447	new co				Marion.....	4,410	3,630
Henry.....	4,052					Marshall.....	29,689	17,528
Hickory.....	2,329	new co				Monroe.....	21,172	9,250
Holt.....	3,957	new co				Neshoba.....	4,728	2,437
Howard.....	13,969					Newton.....	4,465	2,527
Jackson.....	14,000					Noxubee.....	18,239	9,973
Jasper.....	4,223	new co				Okfuskeba.....	9,171	4,276
Jefferson.....	6,928					Panola.....	11,444	4,657
Johnson.....	7,464					Perry.....	2,438	1,887
Knox.....	2,894	new co				Pike.....	7,360	6,151
Laclede.....	2,498	new co				Pontotoc.....	17,112	4,491
Lafayette.....	13,690					Rankin.....	7,227	4,631
Lawrence.....	4,050	new co				Scott.....	3,981	1,653
Lewis.....	6,578					Simpson.....	4,734	3,380
Lincoln.....	9,421					Smith.....	4,071	1,961
Linn.....	4,038					Sunflower.....	1,102	new co
Livingston.....	4,247					Tallahatchee.....	4,643	2,985
Macon.....	6,565					Tippah.....	20,741	9,444
Madison.....	6,003					Tishomingo.....	15,490	6,681
Marion.....	12,230					Tunica.....	1,314	821
Macdonald.....	2,236	new co				Warren.....	18,121	15,820
Mercer.....	2,691	new co				Washington.....	8,389	7,287
Miller.....	3,634					Wayne.....	2,892	2,120
Mississippi.....	3,123	new co				Wilkinson.....	16,914	14,193
Moniteau.....	6,004	new co				Winston.....	7,956	4,650
Monroe.....	10,541					Yallabusha.....	17,258	12,248
Montgomery.....	5,489							
Morgan.....	4,650							
New Madrid.....	5,541							
Newton.....	4,288							
Nodaway.....	2,118	new co						
Oregon.....	1,432	new co						
Osage.....	6,704	new co						
Ozark.....	2,294	new co						
Perry.....	7,215							
Pettis.....	5,150							
Pike.....	13,609							
Platte.....	16,845							
Polk.....	6,186							
Pulaski.....	3,908							
Putnam.....	1,637	new co						
Rolls.....	6,151							
Randolph.....	9,439							
Ray.....	10,373							
Reynolds.....	1,949	new co						
Ripley.....	2,630							
Saline.....	8,843							
Schuyler.....	3,297	new co						
Scotland.....	3,782	new co						
Scott.....	3,182							
Shannon.....	1,109	new co						
Shelby.....	4,283							
St. Charles.....	11,434							
St. Clair.....	3,556	new co						
St. Genevieve.....	5,313							
St. Francois.....	4,064							
St. Louis.....	104,978							
Stoddard.....	4,277							
Sullivan.....	2,963	new co						
Taney.....	4,373							

Total.....682,044 383,702

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Arkansas.....	3,120	1,346
Ashley.....	2,058 new co	
Benton.....	3,710	2,228
Bradley.....	3,829 new co	
Conway.....	3,583	2,892
Crittenden.....	2,648	1,561
Chicot.....	5,115	3,936
Clark.....	4,011	2,549
Crawford.....	7,060	4,266
Carroll.....	4,614	2,844
Dallas.....	6,877 new co	
Desha.....	2,920	1,508
Drew.....	3,278 new co	
Fulton.....	1,819 new co	
Franklin.....	3,900	2,665
Greene.....	2,593	1,586
Hempstead.....	7,672	4,921
Hot Springs.....	3,609	1,907
Independence.....	7,767	3,660
Izard.....	3,212	2,244
Jackson.....	3,086	1,540
Jefferson.....	5,834	2,566
Johnson.....	5,227	3,433
Lawrence.....	5,271	2,835
Lafayette.....	5,220	2,200
Madison.....	4,823	2,775
Marion.....	2,302	1,325
Mississippi.....	2,368	1,410
Monroe.....	1,654	936
Montgomery.....	1,948 new co	
Newton.....	1,758 new co	
Perry.....	978 new co	
Phillips.....	6,035	5,547
Pike.....	1,661	969
Poinsett.....	2,908	1,820
Polk.....	1,263 new co	
Pope.....	4,710	2,850
Pulaski.....	5,638	5,350
Prairie.....	2,097 new co	
Randolph.....	3,275	2,196
Sabine.....	3,901	2,661
Scott.....	3,063	1,694
Searcy.....	1,979	936
Sevier.....	3,453	2,810
St. Francis.....	4,479	2,499
Union.....	10,298	2,889
Van Buren.....	2,864	1,518
Wachita.....	9,591 new co	
Washington.....	9,970	7,148
White.....	2,460	929
Yell.....	3,341 new co	
Total.....	207,890	97,574

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adams.....	18,822	19,434
Amite.....	9,694	8,511
Attala.....	10,909	4,363
Bolivar.....	2,577	1,356
Carroll.....	18,491	10,481
Chickasaw.....	16,368	2,955
Choctaw.....	11,402	6,910
Claiborne.....	14,941	13,078
Clarke.....	5,477	2,966
Coahoma.....	2,780	1,293
Copiah.....	11,774	8,945
Covington.....	3,338	2,717
De Soto.....	19,042	7,002

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Franklin.....	5,901	4,775
Green.....	2,018	1,636
Hancock.....	3,672	3,367
Harrison.....	4,875 new co	
Hinds.....	25,340	19,098
Holmes.....	13,928	9,452
Issaquena.....	4,478 new co	
Itawamba.....	13,528	5,375
Jackson.....	3,196	1,965
Jasper.....	6,184	3,958
Jefferson.....	13,193	11,650
Jones.....	2,164	1,258
Kemper.....	12,517	7,663
Lafayette.....	14,069	6,331
Lauderdale.....	8,717	5,358
Lawrence.....	6,478	5,820
Leake.....	5,533	2,162
Lowndes.....	19,544	15,513
Madison.....	18,173	15,330
Marion.....	4,410	3,630
Marshall.....	29,689	17,528
Monroe.....	21,172	9,250
Neshoba.....	4,728	2,437
Newton.....	4,465	2,527
Noxubee.....	18,239	9,973
Okfuskeba.....	9,171	4,276
Panola.....	11,444	4,657
Perry.....	2,438	1,887
Pike.....	7,360	6,151
Pontotoc.....	17,112	4,491
Rankin.....	7,227	4,631
Scott.....	3,981	1,653
Simpson.....	4,734	3,380
Smith.....	4,071	1,961
Sunflower.....	1,102 new co	
Tallahatchee.....	4,643	2,985
Tippah.....	20,741	9,444
Tishomingo.....	15,490	6,681
Tunica.....	1,314	821
Warren.....	18,121	15,820
Washington.....	8,389	7,287
Wayne.....	2,892	2,120
Wilkinson.....	16,914	14,193
Winston.....	7,956	4,650
Yallabusha.....	17,258	12,248
Yazoo.....	14,418	10,480
Total.....	608,555	375,651

LOUISIANA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Ascension.....	10,752	6,951
Assumption.....	10,538	7,141
Avoyelles.....	9,326	6,616
Baton Rouge E.....	11,977	8,138
Baton Rouge W.....	6,270	4,688
Bienville.....	5,593 new co	
Bossier.....	6,962 new co	
Caddo.....	8,864	5,282
Calcasieu.....	5,914	2,057
Caldwell.....	2,815	2,017
Carroll.....	8,739	4,237
Catahoula.....	6,982	4,955
Claiborne.....	7,471	6,185
Concordia.....	7,758	9,414
De Soto.....	8,019 new co	
Feliciana E.....	13,508	11,893
Feliciana W.....	13,245	10,910
Franklin.....	3,251 new co	
Iberville.....	12,214	8,495
Jackson.....	5,568 new co	
Jefferson.....	25,091	10,470
Lafayette.....	6,720	7,841
La Fourche.....	9,533	7,303
Livingston.....	3,395	2,315
Madison.....	8,773	5,142
Morehouse.....	3,913 new co	
Natchitoches.....	14,201	14,356
Orleans.....	119,461	102,195

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Ouchita.....	5,008	4,640
Plaquemine.....	7,390	5,000
Point Coupee.....	17,389	7,808
Rapides.....	16,561	14,132
Sabine.....	4,515	new co
St. Bernard.....	3,804	3,237
St. Charles.....	5,120	4,700
St. Helena.....	4,561	3,525
St. James.....	11,008	8,548
St. John Baptist.....	7,317	5,776
St. Landry.....	22,253	15,233
St. Martin.....	11,107	8,674
St. Mary.....	6,808	8,950
St. Tammany.....	6,364	4,598
Tensas.....	9,040	new co
Terre Bonne.....	7,734	4,110
Union.....	8,203	1,838
Vermilion.....	3,409	new co
Washington.....	3,408	2,649
Total.....	511,974	352,411

TEXAS.

Counties.	1850.
Anderson.....	2,984
Angelina.....	1,165
Anson.....	3,841
Bastrop.....	3,059
Beauregard.....	6,052
Bowie.....	4,841
Brazoria.....	2,952
Brazos.....	614
Burleson.....	1,713
Caldwell.....	1,329
Calhoun.....	1,110

Counties.	1850.
Cameron.....	8,541
Star & Webb.....	4,991
Cass.....	5,673
Cherokee.....	1,950
Collin.....	2,257
Colorado.....	1,723
Comal.....	320
Cook.....	2,743
Dallas.....	641
DeWitt.....	1,716
DeWitt.....	3,788
Fannin.....	3,756
Fayette.....	2,533
Fort Bend.....	4,520
Galveston.....	1,429
Gillespie.....	648
Goliad.....	1,492
Gonzales.....	2,004
Grayson.....	4,008
Guadalupe.....	1,511
Harris.....	11,822
Hays.....	357
Henderson.....	1,237
Hopkins.....	2,633
Houston.....	2,725
Hunt.....	1,620
Jackson.....	866
Jasper.....	1,787
Jefferson.....	1,836
Kaufman.....	1,047
Lamar.....	3,978
Lavaca.....	1,871

Counties.	1850.
Leon.....	1,946
Liberty.....	2,532
Limestone.....	2,608
Matagorda.....	2,124
Medina.....	909
Milan.....	2,907
Montgomery.....	2,384
Nacogdoches.....	5,193
Navarro.....	3,843
Newton.....	1,689
Nueces.....	698
Panola.....	3,871
Polk.....	2,349
Red River.....	3,936
Refugio.....	288
Robertson.....	934
Rusk.....	814
Sabine.....	2,498
San Augustine.....	3,647
San Antonio.....	200
San Carlos.....	4,239
San Diego.....	4,292
San Francisco.....	3,636
San Jacinto.....	3,138
San Juan.....	1,894
San Leon.....	3,394
San Marcos.....	1,348
San Saba.....	2,019
San Xavier.....	3,904
Schleicher.....	5,983
Shelby.....	1,752
Smith.....	1,568
Sutton.....	1,568
Tarrant.....	1,568
Texas.....	212,592

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	1850.
Butte.....	643
Calaveras.....	462
Contra Costa.....	294
Colusa.....	568
El Dorado.....	2,749
Los Angeles.....	1,051
Mariposa.....	2,051
Mendocino.....	1,512
Monterey.....	13,293
Napa.....	7,791
Sacramento.....	10,008
San Diego.....	4,645
San Francisco.....	7,713
San Joaquin.....	7,074
San Luis Obispo.....	9,507
Santa Barbara.....	14,147
Santa Clara.....	61,505
Santa Cruz.....	418
Shasta.....	584
Solano.....	97
Sonoma.....	158
Sutter.....	1,134
Trinity.....	2,327
Toulumne.....	943
Yolo.....	180
Yuba.....	1,056
Total.....	6,077

Counties.	1850.
Clark.....	643
Clatsop.....	462
Lim.....	294
Lewis.....	568
Marion.....	2,749
Polk.....	1,051
Washington.....	2,051
Yam Hill.....	1,512
Total.....	13,293

NEW MEXICO.

Bernalillo.....	7,791
Rio Arriba.....	10,008
Santa Anna.....	4,645
Santa Fe.....	7,713
San Miguel.....	7,074
Taos.....	9,507
Valencia.....	14,147
Total.....	61,505

MINNESOTA.

Benton.....	418
Dakota.....	584
Itaska.....	97
Mankata.....	158
Pembina.....	1,134
Ramsay.....	2,327
Wabashaw.....	943
Wahabata.....	180
Wharton.....	1,056
Total.....	6,077

OREGON.

Benton.....	814
Clackamas.....	1,859

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

STATES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total Free Population.	Slaves.	Deaths in 1850.	Farms in Cultivation.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Alabama.....	73,070	73,796	219,728	106,779	1,047	1,225	428,779	342,892	9,084	41,964	1,029
Arkansas.....	28,292	28,416	85,699	76,369	318	371	162,657	46,982	2,987	17,768	271
California.....	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	Estimated at 165,000	Estimated at 165,000	Estimated at 165,000	Estimated at 165,000	Estimated at 165,000	Estimated at 165,000	Estimated at 165,000
Connecticut.....	64,013	73,448	180,001	183,304	3,749	3,737	370,791		5,781	22,445	3,913
Delaware.....	15,230	15,439	35,771	35,518	8,989	8,968	89,246	2,289	1,309	6,063	613
Florida.....	9,022	9,107	25,674	21,493	420	505	48,092	39,309	933	4,204	121
Georgia.....	91,011	91,471	266,096	255,342	1,365	1,512	524,318	381,681	9,920	51,759	1,407
Illinois.....	145,544	149,153	445,644	400,490	2,756	2,610	851,470		11,619	76,208	3,009
Indiana.....	170,178	171,564	506,408	471,320	5,472	5,316	988,416		12,738	94,896	4,306
Iowa.....	32,952	33,517	100,885	90,964	168	167	192,314		2,044	14,803	482
Kentucky.....	130,769	132,920	392,840	369,848	4,771	4,965	771,424	210,981	15,206	74,777	3,471
Louisiana.....	49,101	54,112	141,059	114,357	7,598	9,939	272,963	239,021	11,348	13,422	1,021
Maine.....	95,707	103,787	296,688	285,404	705	620	583,188		7,545	46,760	3,692
Maryland.....	81,708	87,384	211,495	207,005	34,914	33,163	492,667	90,368	9,504	21,860	3,863
Massachusetts.....	192,835	192,579	494,284	501,420	4,314	4,481	994,499		19,414	34,235	9,657
Michigan.....	71,516	73,611	208,471	186,626	1,412	1,445	397,654		4,520	34,089	1,979
Mississippi.....	61,661	62,107	166,290	139,498	473	426	295,657	309,898	8,711	33,900	866
Missouri.....	96,349	100,890	313,089	274,031	1,338	1,206	584,621	87,422	12,211	54,458	3,030
New Hampshire.....	67,839	62,287	155,054	161,595	243	232	317,964		4,368	29,329	3,301
New Jersey.....	81,054	80,070	233,746	232,404	11,542	11,551	489,333	222	4,339	23,905	4,374
New York.....	473,956	569,569	1,515,052	1,304,405	22,978	24,069	3,097,394	44,339	170,621	23,833	
North Carolina.....	105,542	106,023	272,799	280,506	13,226	13,070	589,491	288,412	10,201	56,916	2,524
Ohio.....	336,095	348,543	1,004,111	951,997	12,239	12,061	1,989,408		28,947	143,867	10,550
Pennsylvania.....	386,216	408,497	1,142,863	1,115,600	25,037	23,266	2,311,786		28,315	127,677	23,036
Rhode Island.....	22,379	28,216	70,417	73,593	1,660	1,894	147,544		2,241	5,585	1,144
South Carolina.....	51,450	51,739	137,967	136,609	4,083	4,768	283,498	385,000	7,842	97,868	1,439
Tennessee.....	129,420	130,007	382,270	374,623	3,072	3,199	763,164	239,461	11,759	72,710	2,789
Texas.....	27,208	28,377	84,863	69,237	171	160	154,431	58,161	3,046	12,198	307
Vermont.....	50,548	60,955	150,678	153,732	367	543	314,120		3,130	29,890	1,837
Virginia.....	105,815	167,630	451,562	413,792	25,843	27,386	919,133	472,528	19,053	77,013	4,434
Wisconsin.....	60,310	57,608	164,221	140,344	368	261	305,171		2,854	20,177	1,273
Ter. Minnesota.....	1,002	1,016	3,695	2,543	21	18	6,077		30	157	8
Ter. N. Mexico.....	13,493	13,502	31,730	29,890	14	3	61,547		1,167	3,750	20
Ter. Oregon.....	2,374	2,374	8,142	4,945	119	87	13,293		47	1,164	61
Ter. Utah.....							11,350				
Dist. Columbia.....							47,929	3,638			
Totals.....	3,327,638	3,563,692	9,919,030	9,409,145	200,712	216,000	20,093,839	3,198,334	317,063	1,445,128	122,008

Total Population in 1790, 3,929,827—in 1800, 5,305,941—ratio of increase, 33.01 per cent. In 1810, 7,239,814—increase, 36.45. In 1820, 9,638,191—increase, 33.12. In 1830, 12,856,020—increase, 33.48. In 1840, 17,069,453—increase, 32.67. In 1850, 25,237,723—increase, 36.25. Actual increase of total population in sixty years, 19,327,896—increase in Whites, 16,458,274; Free Colored, 369,195; Slaves, 2,509,425.

* Producing \$500 and upward per annum.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE WEBSTER AND HULSEMANN CORRESPONDENCE.

DURING the Hungarian struggle for Independence in the memorable summer of 1849, the administration of the late General Taylor sent out Mr. A. Dudley Mann as American Agent to visit Hungary, and report upon the real state of things in that country, with a view to being among the first to acknowledge her existence as an Independent Nation in case her brave defenders should succeed in placing her in that position. These facts being made known in a special message from President Taylor to the Senate, the Austrian Government took umbrage at it, and the following correspondence ensued.

CHEVALIER J. G. HULSEMANN TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Translation.]

AUSTRIAN LEGATION. }
WASHINGTON, September, 30, 1850. }

THE undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of his majesty the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to make the following communications to the Secretary of State:—

As soon as the Imperial Government became aware of the fact that a United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna, with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognise the Hungarian Republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same, the undersigned was directed to address some confidential but pressing representations to the cabinet of Washington against that proceeding, which is so much at variance with those principles of international law, so scrupulously adhered to by Austria at all times and under all circumstances, toward the United States. In fact, how is it possible to reconcile such a mission with the principle of non-intervention, so formally announced by the United States as the basis of American policy, and which had just been sanctioned with so much solemnity by the President, in his inaugural address of March 5, 1849? Was it in return for the friendship and confidence which Austria had never ceased to manifest toward them, that the United States became so impatient for the downfall of the Austrian monarchy, and even sought to accelerate that event by the utterance of their wishes to that effect? Those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy. It is to be regretted that the American Government was not better informed as to the actual resources of Austria, and her historical perseverance in defending her just rights. A knowledge of those resources would have led to the conclusion that a contest of a few months' duration could neither have exhausted the energy of that Power nor turned aside its purpose to put down the insurrection. Austria has struggled against the French revolution for twenty-five years; the courage and perseverance which she exhibited in that memorable contest have been appreciated

To the urgent representations of the undersigned, Mr. Clayton answered that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hungary, by personal observation; this explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists. Unfortunately, the language in which Mr. Mann's instructions were drawn gives us a very correct idea of their scope. This language was offensive to the Imperial Cabinet, for it designates the Austrian Government as an *iron rule*, and represents the rebel chief, Kossuth, as an illustrious man; while improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia, the intimate and faithful ally of Austria. Notwithstanding these hostile demonstrations, the Imperial Cabinet has deemed it proper to preserve a conciliatory deportment, making ample allowance for the ignorance of the cabinet of Washington on the subject of Hungarian affairs, and its disposition to give credence to the mendacious rumors which are propagated by the American press. This extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over without any written evidence being left, on our part, in the archives of the United States, had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action, and the means it has adopted.

In view of all these circumstances, the undersigned has been instructed to declare that the Imperial Government totally disapproves, and will always continue to disapprove, of those proceedings, so offensive to the laws of propriety; and that it protests against all interference in the internal affairs of its government. Having thus fulfilled his duty, the undersigned considers it a fortunate circumstance that he has it in his power to assure the secretary of state that the Imperial Government is disposed to cultivate relations of friendship and good understanding with the United States, relations which may have been momentarily weakened, but which could not again be seriously disturbed without placing the cardinal interests of the two countries in jeopardy.

The instructions for addressing this communication to Mr. Clayton reached Washington at the time of General Taylor's death. In compliance with the requisitions of propriety, the undersigned deemed it his duty to defer the task until the new administration had been completely organized; a delay which he now rejoices at, as it has given him the opportunity of ascertaining from the new President himself, on the occasion of the reception of the diplomatic corps, that the fundamental policy of the United States, so frequently proclaimed, would guide the relations of the American Government with the other powers. Even if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to

acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences, which could not fail to affect the commerce and the industry of the two hemispheres. All countries are obliged, at some period or other, to struggle against internal difficulties; all forms of government are exposed to such disagreeable episodes; the United States have had some experience in this very recently. Civil war is a possible occurrence everywhere, and the encouragement which is given to the spirit of insurrection and of disorder most frequently falls back upon those who seek to aid it in its developments, in spite of justice and wise policy.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the secretary of state the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

HÜLSEMANN.

To the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State of the United States.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO CHEVALIER
HÜLSEMANN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, December 21, 1850. }

THE undersigned, secretary of state of the United States, had the honor to receive some time ago, the note of Mr. Hülseman, Chargé d'Affaires of his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, of the 30th September. Causes, not arising from any want of personal regard for Mr. Hülseman, or of proper respect for his government, have delayed an answer until the present moment. Having submitted Mr. Hülseman's letter to the President, the undersigned is now directed by him to return the following reply.

The objects of Mr. Hülseman's note are, first, to protest, by order of his government, against the steps taken by the late President of the United States to ascertain the progress and probable result of the revolutionary movements in Hungary; and, secondly, to complain of some expressions in the instructions of the late secretary of state to Mr. A. Dudley Mann, a confidential agent of the United States, as communicated by President Taylor to the Senate on the 28th of March last.

The principal ground of protest is founded on the idea, or in the allegation, that the Government of the United States, by the mission of Mr. Mann, and his instructions, has interfered in the domestic affairs of Austria in a manner unjust or disrespectful toward that Power. The President's message was a communication made by him to the Senate, transmitting a correspondence between the Executive Government and a confidential agent of its own. This would seem to be itself a domestic transaction, a mere instance of intercourse between the President and the Senate, in the manner which is usual and indispensable in communications between the different branches of the government. It was not addressed either to Austria or Hungary; nor was it any public manifesto, to which any foreign State was called on to reply. It was an account of its transactions communicated by the Executive Government to the Senate, at the request of that body; made public, indeed, but made public only because such is the common and usual course of proceeding; and it may be regarded as somewhat strange, therefore, that the Austrian cabinet did not perceive that, by the instructions given to Mr. Hülseman, it was itself interfering with the domestic concerns of a foreign State, the very thing which is the ground of its complaint against the United States.

This Department has, on former occasions, informed the Ministers of foreign Powers that a communication from the President to either house of Congress is regarded as a domestic communication, of which, ordinarily, no foreign State has cogni-

zance; and, in more recent instances, the great inconvenience of making such communications subjects of diplomatic correspondence and discussion has been fully shown. If it had been the pleasure of his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, during the struggles in Hungary, to have admonished the Provisional Government or the people of that country against involving themselves in disaster, by following the evil and dangerous example of the United States of America in making efforts for the establishment of independent Governments, such an admonition from that Sovereign to his Hungarian subjects, would not have originated here a diplomatic correspondence. The President might, perhaps, on this ground, have declined to direct any particular reply to Mr. Hülseman's note; but, out of proper respect for the Austrian government, it has been thought better to answer that note at length; and the more especially, as the occasion is not unfavorable for the expression of the general sentiments of the Government of the United States upon the topics which that note discusses.

A leading subject in Mr. Hülseman's note, is that of the correspondence between Mr. Hülseman and the predecessor of the undersigned, in which Mr. Clayton, by direction of the President, informed Mr. Hülseman "that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hungary, by personal observation." Mr. Hülseman remarks, that "this explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists." As this, however, is the only purpose which can, with any appearance of truth, be attributed to the agency; as nothing whatever is alleged by Mr. Hülseman to have been either done or said by the agent inconsistent with such an object, the undersigned conceives that Mr. Clayton's explanation ought to be deemed not only admissible, but quite satisfactory. Mr. Hülseman states, in the course of his note, that his instructions to address his present communication to Mr. Clayton reached Washington about the time of the lamented death of the late President, and that he delayed from a sense of propriety the execution of his task until the new administration should be fully organized: "a delay which he now rejoices at, as it has given him the opportunity of ascertaining from the new President himself, on the occasion of the reception of the diplomatic corps, that the fundamental policy of the United States, so frequently proclaimed, would guide the relations of the American Government with other Powers." Mr. Hülseman also observes that it is in his power to assure the undersigned "that the Imperial Government is disposed to cultivate relations of friendship and good understanding with the United States." The President receives this assurance of the disposition of the Imperial Government with great satisfaction, and, in consideration of the friendly relations of the two Governments thus mutually recognised, and of the peculiar nature of the incidents by which their good understanding is supposed by Mr. Hülseman to have been, for a moment, disturbed or endangered, the President regrets that Mr. Hülseman did not feel himself at liberty wholly to forbear from the execution of instructions, which were of course transmitted from Vienna without any foresight of the state of things under which they would reach Washington. If Mr. Hülseman saw in the address of the President to the diplomatic corps, satisfactory pledges of the sentiments and the policy of this Government, in regard to neutral rights and neutral duties, it might, perhaps, have been better not to bring on a discussion of past transactions. But the undersigned readily admits that this was a question fit only for the consideration and decision of Mr. Hülseman himself; and although the Pres-

ident does not see that any good purpose can be answered by reopening the inquiry into the propriety of the steps taken by President Taylor, to ascertain the probable issue of the late civil war in Hungary, justice to his memory requires the undersigned briefly to restate the history of those steps, and to show their consistency with the neutral policy which has invariably guided the Government of the United States in its foreign relations, as well as with the established and well-settled principles of national intercourse, and the doctrines of public law.

The undersigned will first observe that the President is persuaded, his majesty the Emperor of Austria, does not think that the Government of the United States ought to view, with unconcern, the extraordinary events which have occurred, not only in his dominions, but in many other parts of Europe, since February, 1848. The Government and people of the United States, like other intelligent governments and communities, take a lively interest in the movements and events of this remarkable age, in whatever part of the world they may be exhibited. But the interest taken by the United States in those events, has not proceeded from any disposition to depart from that neutrality toward foreign Powers, which is among the deepest principles and the most cherished traditions of the political history of the Union. It has been the necessary effect of the unexampled character of the events themselves, which could not fail to arrest the attention of the cotemporary world; as they will doubtless fill a memorable page in history. But the undersigned goes further, and freely admits that in proportion as these extraordinary events appeared to have their origin in those great ideas of responsible and popular governments, on which the American Constitutions themselves are wholly founded, they could not but command the warm sympathy of the people of this country.

Well-known circumstances in their history, indeed their whole history, have made them the representatives of purely popular principles of government. In this light they now stand before the world. They could not, if they would, conceal their character, their condition, or their destiny. They could not, if they so desired, shut out from the view of mankind the causes which have placed them, in so short a national career, in the station which they now hold among the civilized States of the world. They could not, if they desired it, suppress either the thoughts or the hopes which arise in men's minds, in other countries, from contemplating their successful example of free government. That very intelligent and distinguished personage, the Emperor Joseph the Second, was among the first to discern this necessary consequence of the American Revolution on the sentiments and opinions of the people of Europe. In a letter to his Minister in the Netherlands, in 1787, he observes that "it is remarkable that France, by the assistance which she afforded to the Americans, gave birth to reflections on freedom." This fact, which the sagacity of that monarch perceived at so early a day, is now known and admitted by intelligent Powers all over the world. True, indeed, it is, that the prevalence on the other continent of sentiments favorable to republican liberty, is the result of the reaction of America upon Europe; and the source and centre of this reaction has doubtless been, and now is, in these United States. The position thus belonging to the United States is a fact as inseparable from their history, their constitutional organization, and their character, as the opposite position of the Powers composing the European alliance, is from the history and constitutional organization of the Government of those Powers. The sovereigns who form that alliance have not unfrequently felt it their right to interfere

and have, in their manifestoes and declarations, denounced the popular ideas or the age in terms so comprehensive as of necessity to include the United States, and their forms of government. It is well known that one of the leading principles announced by the allied sovereigns, after the restoration of the Bourbons, is, that all popular or constitutional rights are holden no otherwise than as grants and indulgences from crowned heads. "Useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration," says the Laybach Circular of May, 1821, "ought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power; all that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils, far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy." And his late Austrian majesty, Francis I, is reported to have declared in an address to the Hungarian Diet, in 1820, that "the whole world had become foolish, and, leaving their ancient laws, was in search of imaginary constitutions." These declarations amount to nothing less than a denial of the lawfulness of the origin of the Government of the United States, since it is certain that that Government was established in consequence of a change which did not proceed from thrones, or the permission of crowned heads. But the Government of the United States heard these denunciations of its fundamental principles without remonstrance, or the disturbance of its equanimity. This was thirty years ago.

The power of this Republic, at the present moment, is spread over a region, one of the richest and most fertile on the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the House of Hapsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface. Its population, already twenty-five millions, will exceed that of the Austrian empire within the period during which it may be hoped that Mr. Hülsenmann may yet remain in the honorable discharge of his duties to his Government. Its navigation and commerce are hardly exceeded by the oldest and most commercial nations; its maritime means and its maritime power may be seen by Austria herself, in all seas where she has ports, as well as it may be seen, also, in all other quarters of the globe. Life, liberty, property, and all personal rights, are amply secured to all citizens, and protected by just and stable laws; and credit, public and private, is as well established as in any government of Continental Europe. And the country, in all its interests and concerns, partakes most largely in all the improvements and progress which distinguish the age. Certainly, the United States may be pardoned, even by those who profess adherence to the principles of absolute governments, if they entertain an ardent affection for those popular forms of political organization which have so rapidly advanced their own prosperity and happiness, which enabled them, in so short a period, to bring their country and the hemisphere to which it belongs, to the notice and respectful regard, not to say the admiration, of the civilized world. Nevertheless, the United States have abstained, at all times, from acts of interference with the political changes of Europe. They can not, however, fail to cherish always a lively interest in the fortunes of nations struggling for institutions like their own. But this sympathy, so far from being necessarily a hostile feeling toward any of the parties to these great national struggles, is quite consistent with amicable relations with them all. The Hungarian people are three or four times as numerous as the inhabitants of these United States were when the American Revolution broke out. They possess, in a distinct language, and in other respects, important elements of a separate nationality, which the Anglo-Saxon race in this country did not pos-

countries contending for popular constitutions and national independence, it is only because they regard such constitutions and such national independence, not as imaginary, but as real blessings. They claim no right, however, to take part in the struggles of foreign Powers in order to promote these ends. It is only in defense of his own Government, and its principles and character, that the undersigned has now expressed himself on this subject. But when the United States behold the people of foreign countries without any such interference, spontaneously moving toward the adoption of institutions like their own, it surely can not be expected of them to remain wholly indifferent spectators.

In regard to the recent very important occurrences in the Austrian empire, the undersigned freely admits the difficulty which exists in this country, and is alluded to by Mr. Hülsemann, of obtaining accurate information. But this difficulty is by no means to be ascribed to what Mr. Hülsemann calls—with little justice, as it seems to the undersigned—"the mendacious rumors propagated by the American press." For information on this subject, and others of the same kind, the American press is, of necessity, almost wholly dependent upon that of Europe; and if "mendacious rumors" respecting Austrian and Hungarian affairs have been anywhere propagated, that propagation of falsehoods has been most prolific on the European continent, and in countries immediately bordering on the Austrian empire. But, wherever these errors may have originated, they certainly justified the late President in seeking true information through authentic channels. His attention was first particularly drawn to the state of things in Hungary, by the correspondence of Mr. Stiles, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States at Vienna. In the autumn of 1848, an application was made to this gentleman, on behalf of Mr. Kossuth, formerly minister of finance for the kingdom of Hungary by Imperial appointment, but at the time the application was made, chief of the Revolutionary Government. The object of this application was to obtain the good offices of Mr. Stiles with the Imperial Government, with a view to the suspension of hostilities. This application became the subject of a conference between Prince Schwarzenberg, the Imperial minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Stiles. The Prince commended the considerateness and propriety with which Mr. Stiles had acted; and, so far from disapproving his interference, advised him, in case he received a further communication from the Revolutionary Government in Hungary, to have an interview with Prince Windischgratz, who was charged by the Emperor with the proceedings determined on in relation to that kingdom. A week after these occurrences, Mr. Stiles received through a secret channel, a communication signed by L. Kossuth, president of the committee of defense, and countersigned by Francis Pulszky, secretary of state. On the receipt of this communication, Mr. Stiles had an interview with Prince Windischgratz, "who received him with the utmost kindness, and thanked him for his efforts toward reconciling the existing difficulties." Such were the incidents which first drew the attention of the Government of the United States particularly to the affairs of Hungary, and the conduct of Mr. Stiles, though acting without instructions in a matter of much delicacy, having been viewed with satisfaction by the Imperial Government, was approved by that of the United States.

In the course of the year 1848, and in the early part of 1849, a considerable number of Hungarians came to the United States. Among them were individuals representing themselves to be in the confidence of the Revolutionary Government, and by these persons the President was strongly urged to

recognise the existence of that Government. In these applications, and in the manner in which they were viewed by the President, there was nothing unusual; still less was there anything unauthorized by the law of nations. It is the right of every independent State to enter into friendly relations with every other independent State. Of course, questions of prudence naturally arise in reference to new States, brought by successful revolutions into the family of nations; but it is not to be required of neutral Powers that they should await the recognition of the new Government by the parent State. No principle of public law has been more frequently acted upon, within the last thirty years, by the great Powers of the world than this. Within that period eight or ten new States have established independent Governments within the limits of the colonial dominions of Spain, on this continent; and in Europe the same thing has been done by Belgium and Greece. The existence of all these Governments was recognised by some of the leading Powers of Europe, as well as by the United States, before it was acknowledged by the States from which they had separated themselves. If, therefore, the United States had gone so far as formally to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, although, as the result has proved, it would have been a precipitate step, and one from which no benefit would have resulted to either party, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austria. But the United States did no such thing. Not only did they not yield to Hungary any actual countenance or succor, not only did they not show their ships-of-war in the Adriatic with any menacing or hostile aspect, but they studiously abstained from everything which had not been done in other cases in times past, and contented themselves with instituting an inquiry into the truth and reality of alleged political occurrences. Mr. Hülsemann incorrectly states, unintentionally certainly, the nature of the mission of this agent, when he says that "a United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognise the Hungarian republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same." This, indeed, would have been a lawful object, but Mr. Mann's errand was, in the first instance, purely one of inquiry. He had no power to act, unless he had first come to the conviction that a firm and stable Hungarian Government existed. "The principal object the President has in view," according to his instructions, "is to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, the probable issue of the present revolutionary movements, and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements with that Power favorable to the United States." Again, in the same paper, it is said: "The object of the President is to obtain information in regard to Hungary, and her resources and prospects, with a view to an early recognition of her independence, and the formation of commercial relations with her." It was only in the event that the new Government should appear, in the opinion of the agent, to be firm and stable, that the President proposed to recommend its recognition.

Mr. Hülsemann, in qualifying these steps of President Taylor with the epithet of "hostile," seems to take for granted that the inquiry could, in the expectation of the President, have but one result, and that favorable to Hungary. If this were so, it would not change the case. But the American government sought for nothing but truth; it desired to learn the facts through a reliable channel. It so happened, in the chances and vicissitudes of human affairs, that the result was adverse to the Hungarian revolution. The American agent, as was

stated in his instructions to be not unlikely, found the condition of Hungarian affairs less prosperous than it had been, or had been believed to be. He did not enter Hungary, nor hold any direct communication with her revolutionary leaders. He reported against the recognition of her independence, because he found she had been unable to set up a firm and stable government. He carefully forbore, as his instructions required, to give publicity to his mission, and the undersigned supposes that the Austrian Government first learned its existence from the communications of the President to the Senate.

Mr. Hülsemann will observe from this statement that Mr. Mann's mission was wholly unobjectionable, and strictly within the rule of the law of nations, and the duty of the United States as a neutral Power. He will accordingly feel how little foundation there is for his remark, that "those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy." A spy is a person sent by one belligerent to gain secret information of the forces and defenses of the other, to be used for hostile purposes. According to practice, he may use deception, under the penalty of being lawfully hanged if detected. To give this odious name and character to a confidential agent of a neutral Power, bearing the commission of his country, and sent for a purpose fully warranted by the law of nations, is not only to abuse language, but also to confound all just ideas, and to announce the wildest and most extravagant notions, such as certainly were not to have been expected in a grave, diplomatic paper; and the President directs the undersigned to say to Mr. Hülsemann, that the American Government would regard such an imputation upon it by the Cabinet of Austria, as that it employs spies, and that in a quarrel none of its own, as distinctly offensive, if it did not presume, as it is willing to presume, that the word used in the original German was not of equivalent meaning with "spy" in the English language, or that in some other way the employment of such an opprobrious term may be explained. Had the Imperial Government of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the treatment of a spy, it would have placed itself without the pale of civilized nations; and the Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such lawless purpose into effect, in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the Republic, military and naval.

Mr. Hülsemann proceeds to remark that "this extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over, without any written evidence being left on our part in the archives of the United States had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject, by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th [20th] of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action and the means it has adopted." The undersigned reasserts to Mr. Hülsemann, and to the Cabinet of Vienna, and in the presence of the world, that the steps taken by President Taylor, now protested against by the Austrian Government, were warranted by the law of nations and agreeable to the usages of

civilized States. With respect to the communication of Mr. Mann's instructions to the Senate, and the language in which they are couched, it has already been said, and Mr. Hülsemann must feel the justice of the remark, that these are domestic affairs, in reference to which the Government of the United States can not admit the slightest responsibility to the Government of his Imperial Majesty. No State, deserving the appellation of independent, can permit the language in which it may instruct its own officers in the discharge of their duties to itself to be called in question under any pretext by a foreign Power. But, even if this were not so, Mr. Hülsemann is in an error in stating that the Austrian Government is called an "Iron Rule" in Mr. Mann's instructions. That phrase is not found in the paper; and in respect to the honorary epithet bestowed in Mr. Mann's instructions on the late chief of the Revolutionary Government of Hungary, Mr. Hülsemann will bear in mind that the Government of the United States can not justly be expected, in a confidential communication to its own agent to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction of which a great part of the world thinks him worthy, merely on the ground that his own Government regards him as a rebel. At an early stage of the American Revolution, while Washington was considered by the English Government as a rebel chief, he was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustrious hero. But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777, the war of the American Revolution was raging all over these United States; England was prosecuting that war with a most resolute determination, and by the exertion of all her military means to the fullest extent. Germany was at that time at peace with England; and yet an agent of that Congress, which was looked upon by England in no other light than that of a body in open rebellion, was not only received with great respect by the ambassador of the Empress Queen at Paris, and by the minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who afterward mounted the imperial throne, but resided in Vienna for a considerable time; not, indeed, officially acknowledged, but treated with courtesy and respect; and the Emperor suffered himself to be persuaded by that agent to exert himself to prevent the German Powers from furnishing troops to England to enable her to suppress the rebellion in America. Neither Mr. Hülsemann, nor the Cabinet of Vienna, it is presumed, will undertake to say that anything said or done by this Government in regard to the recent war between Austria and Hungary is not borne out, and much more than borne out, by this example of the Imperial Court. It is believed that the Emperor Joseph the Second, habitually spoke in terms of respect and admiration of the character of Washington, as he is known to have done of that of Franklin; and he deemed it no infraction of neutrality to inform himself of the progress of the Revolutionary struggle in America, nor to express his deep sense of the merits and the talents of those illustrious men who were then leading their country to independence and renown. The undersigned may add, that in 1781, the courts of Russia and Austria proposed a diplomatic Congress of the belligerent Powers, to which the commissioners of the United States should be admitted.

Mr. Hülsemann thinks that in Mr. Mann's instructions, improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia; but the undersigned has no reason to suppose that Russia herself is of that opinion. The only observation made in those instructions about Russia is, that she "has chosen to assume an attitude of interference, and her immense preparations for invading and reducing the

Hungarians to the rule of Austria, from which they desire to be released, gave so serious a character to the contest as to awaken the most painful solicitude in the minds of Americans." The undersigned can not but consider the Austrian Cabinet as unnecessarily susceptible in looking upon language like this as a "hostile demonstration." If we remember that it was addressed by the Government to its own agent, and has received publicity only through a communication from one Department of the American Government to another, the language quoted must be deemed moderate and inoffensive. The comity of nations would hardly forbid its being addressed to the two Imperial Powers themselves. It is scarcely necessary for the undersigned to say, that the relations of the United States with Russia have always been of the most friendly kind, and have never been deemed by either party to require any compromise of their peculiar views upon subjects of domestic or foreign polity, or the true origin of Governments. At any rate, the fact that Austria, in her contest with Hungary, had an intimate and faithful ally in Russia, can not alter the real nature of the question between Austria and Hungary, nor in any way affect the neutral rights and duties of the Government of the United States, or the justifiable sympathies of the American people. It is, indeed, easy to conceive, that favor toward struggling Hungary would not be diminished, but increased, when it was seen that the arm of Austria was strengthened and upheld by a Power whose assistance threatened to be, and which in the end proved to be, overwhelming-ly destructive of all her hopes.

Toward the conclusion of his note Mr. Hülsemann remarks that "if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences which

would not fall to affect the commerce and industry of the two hemispheres." As to this possible fortune, this hypothetical retaliation, the Government and people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and abide their destiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or intestine movements of Europe, they have no fear of events of the nature alluded to by Mr. Hülsemann. It would be idle now to discuss with Mr. Hülsemann those acts of retaliation which he imagines may possibly take place at some indefinite time hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when they arise; and Mr. Hülsemann and the Cabinet at Vienna may rest assured that, in the meantime, while performing with strict and exact fidelity all their neutral duties, nothing will deter either the Government or the people of the United States from exercising, at their own discretion, the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their own opinions, freely and at all times, upon the great political events which may transpire among the civilized nations of the earth. Their own institutions stand upon the broadest principles of civil liberty; and believing those principles and the fundamental laws in which they are embodied to be eminently favorable to the prosperity of States—to be, in fact, the only principles of government which meet the demands of the present enlightened age—the President has perceived, with great satisfaction, that, in the Constitution recently introduced into the Austrian Empire, many of these great principles are recognized and applied, and he cherishes a sincere wish that they may produce the same happy effects throughout his Austrian Majesty's extensive dominions that they have done in the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hülsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE COST OF KINGS.

COUNTRIES.	Yearly expenditure per head.	COURT.		ARMY AND NAVY.		DEBT.
		Per head.	Proportion of Expenditure.	Per head.	Proportion of Expenditure.	Per head.
Great Britain and Ireland	\$6 27	17½ cents	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ per ct.	\$2 56	31 per cent.	\$126 00
France.....	7 20	1½ ..	$\frac{1}{5}$ * ..	2 10	29 ..	32 80
Germany	5 53	23½ ..	$\frac{4}{11}$..	2 23	41½ ..	26 11
Belgium	4 67	13½ ..	2 $\frac{6}{7}$..	1 10	23 $\frac{3}{7}$..	22 40
United States (Federal and States together) ..	3 60	$\frac{1}{9}$..	$\frac{1}{32}$ † ..	67	18½ ..	2 60½
Switzerland (Federal and Cantons together) }	2 66½	$\frac{1}{15}$..	$\frac{1}{40}$ † ..	34	12½ ..	67½
Norway	2 06½	7½ ..	3 $\frac{3}{5}$..	80	38½ ..	Nothing.

The aggregate of the average yearly expenditures of the German Governments, before the revolution of March, 1848, was \$174,097,908; since that revolution it has been \$246,862,849. These expenditures were rising before the revolution; and, taking the last three to five years, the increase amounts to 41 per cent.

The annual cost of the Court establishments alone before the revolution was \$10,919,974; since then this item has averaged \$10,520,165, showing a decrease of 3½ per cent. But still even the reduced sum the people have been obliged to furnish since the revolution, is equivalent to the interest on a capital of \$263,004,140 invested in agriculture.

The armies of Germany cost yearly before March, 1848, \$42,879,874; since then this item has been

\$102,572,973. The increase of expense in this single department for the past three to five years has been 142 per cent. The total amount of the national debts was, before the revolution, \$345,147,752; it now is \$1,174,938,984, and is increasing as fast as it can be filled up. The increase in the last three to five years has been 39 per cent. The debt of Prussia is now (1851) \$186,544,346; that of German Austria (1850) \$764,000,000.

It will be seen by the above table that England, France, and Germany, are much the deepest in debt and heaviest taxed of all countries.

* President's salary as now paid; the Constitutional rate would be one-third of a cent per head and 1-23 per cent of the entire expenditure.

† President's salary.

‡ Federal only.

EUROPE IN 1851.

THE chronicle of Europe in 1851 must be very brief or very tedious; brief as it records only the general tendencies and few salient points of the year's history, or tedious as it expands in a wilderness of details. We prefer the former.

IN GREAT BRITAIN, though some reduction has been made in the burdens of taxation, the revenue has not fallen off. The decennial census has revealed facts of an alarming nature. The population of Ireland alone has fallen back to where it was twenty years ago, the decrease by famine and emigration being counted in millions. People still continue to emigrate in vast numbers, a conclusive commentary upon the system by which the kingdom is governed. During the year the ministry have once resigned, on occasion of a parliamentary defeat; but as no men could be found to take their places, they resumed office again. The World's Fair has been the great event of the year. This unexampled exhibition lasted six months, and was every way successful. The United States carried off a full share of the honors of this great industrial tournament, it being admitted that the most useful inventions with which the Fair made England acquainted came from America. At the same time the schooner *America*, a yacht built in New York, beat out of sight all the yachts of the Royal Club, and established the superiority of American ship-building. Shortly after the closing of the exhibition, in October, Kossuth arrived in England. He was received triumphantly by the working classes, and the more liberal part of the middle class. His speeches, made at public banquets and receptions, were admirable, and produced a profound sensation everywhere.

IN FRANCE, the year has been mainly occupied with the intrigues of President Bonaparte to procure the abolition of that clause in the Constitution which forbids his election, and in the suppression of those liberties yet remaining to the people. The effort to obtain the revision of the Constitution having failed in the Assembly, the President, in his annual Message on Nov. 4, as a last resort, proposed the restoration of universal suffrage, in order thereby to bring the republican members to the support of his scheme for his own re-election. This proposition was voted down in the Assembly, and then seeing that his

ambitions could not be gratified with any semblance of legality, Louis Napoleon deliberately executed one of the most atrocious schemes of usurpation ever recorded in history. On the morning of December 2, he violently dissolved the Assembly, arrested and imprisoned all the members who would not acquiesce in his crime, and, with a mockery of universal suffrage, called the whole people to vote Yes or No on the question whether he should be President for ten years with dictatorial powers. At the same time he suppressed all the newspapers except his own organs, and declared not only Paris, but a great number of departments, in a state of siege. There were attempts at opposition in the capital and the provinces, but a vast military force put them down with bloodshed. The end is not yet.

IN GERMANY, the main fact is the complete restoration of the old Diet at Frankfort. This body is to be strengthened by the addition of a federal police to its other machinery and means of suppressing "anarchy and demagoguism." The course of tyranny has been continued in this country, while the people have generally fallen into a state of phlegmatic indifference. Hanover and other States, which have before practised free trade, have come into the Zollverein, and become protectionist. The question of the succession in Schleswig-Holstein, on which the late war mainly turned, still remains unsettled.

IN AUSTRIA, the Constitution of March 4, 1849, has been abrogated by a decree of the Emperor, who rules henceforth by his own absolute pleasure, as he did before the revolution. This empire has had to make a new loan, on very bad terms, and it seems impossible that it should escape from open bankruptcy. It is already bankrupt in fact. Prince Metternich has returned to Vienna. Kossuth and his companions were hung in effigy by the government at Pesth at the time that they were set free by the Turkish authorities, and allowed to go to England and America.

IN ITALY, the year has been marked by the dreariest tyranny. In Lombardy this has been exercised by Marshal Radetzky; at Rome by the Pontifical government; in Naples by the Bourbon who reigns there. The prisons have been crowded with victims, who have suffered abuses almost incredible; and thousands, especially in Lombardy, have been put to death on offenses that, under a tolerable state of things, would not

be deemed worthy of notice. Never was all justice worse outraged than in the proceedings at Rome and Naples. As respects the latter, indignation has been excited throughout the civilized world by the exposure of the cruelties practised on men of venerable age and high character, whose sole offense was belief in constitutional freedom and attachment to the constitution which the monarch himself had granted, and sworn to observe. This exposure was made by Mr. Gladstone, an eminent member of the British parliament; the Neapolitan government attempted to confute it, but failed. The government of Sardinia has alone remained faithful to constitutional principles, and Sardinia has enjoyed through the year a degree of internal peace and prosperity unknown to the rest of Italy. The arrangements for the completion of the Tuscan railway have been completed.

In SPAIN, a concordat or treaty has been concluded with the See of Rome, by which the Roman Catholic religion is to be the only religion in the kingdom. The affair has produced a general fermentation. The authority, that Bravo Murillo, the prime minister, is in favor of selling Cuba to England, or even to the United States. The queen is about to give an heir to the throne, whereat great expectations are excited.

In PORTUGAL, a revolution has occurred, whose only effect has been to send off Count Thomar, the head of the ministry, and to put the Duke of Saldanha in his place.

In SWEDEN, an attempt has been made to reform the national legislature, which now consists of four houses, the representatives of the knights, of the clergy, of the citizens, and of the peasants. The reform was defeated.

In RUSSIA, one or two conspiracies have been detected. The railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow has been opened, and another to Warsaw begun. The former occupied eight years in building, and the latter will require ten.

The revolutionary elements of Europe have been active, under the guidance chiefly of Mazzini and his associates at London. The influence of these exiled leaders of the people has been devoted to restraining all merely local demonstrations, till the time when the great upheaval of France, Italy, Hungary, and Germany, shall take place. It is impossible to say when his will be, as we can not calculate the period of Louis Napoleon's downfall. That event can not, however, long be delayed, and it will be the signal for the whole continent to begin.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Name of Road.	Where from.	Where to.	Miles.
New York & Erie,	New York,	Dunkirk,	469
Cayuga & Susquehanna,	Owego,	Ithaca,	33
Lackawanna & West'n,	Great Bend,	Scranton, Pa.,	62
Corning & Bloomingburg,	Corning,	Bloomingburg,	40
Buffalo & New York C.	Hornellsville,	Buffalo, unfinished,	
Hudson River,	New York,	East Albany,	144
Albany & Schenectady,	Albany,	Schenectady,	17
Utica & Schenectady,	Schenectady,	Utica,	78
Utica & Syracuse,	Utica,	Syracuse,	53
Rochester & Syracuse,	Syracuse,	Rochester,	104
Buffalo & Rochester,	Rochester,	Buffalo,	76
Schenectady & Troy,	Troy,	Schenectady,	20
Troy & Greenbush,	East Albany,	Troy,	6
Hudson & Berkshire,	Hudson,	W. Stockbridge,	34
Remondel & Saratoga,	Troy,	Saratoga,	32
Saratoga & Washington,	Saratoga,	Castleton,	62
Saratoga & Schenectady,	Schenectady,	Saratoga,	32
Northern,	Rouse's Point,	Ogdenburgh,	118
Long Island,	Brooklyn,	Greenport,	96
New York & Harlem,	New York,	Spencer's C'n,	98
Buffalo & Niagara Falls,	Buffalo,	Niagara Falls,	22
Lewiston,	Niagara Falls,	Lewiston,	10
Oswego & Syracuse,	Syracuse,		
Canada & Erie,			
LaPorte,			188
Tecumseh,			8
Adrian,			33
Elgin,			43
Aurora,			13
St. Charles,			7
Brooklyn,			
Naples,			64
Waukegan,			20
Frankfort,			65
Frankfort,			28
Rushville,			20
Indianapolis,			86
Shelbyville,			16
Andersonstown,			26
Knights town,			27
Noblesville,			30
Salem,			35
Vienna,			27
Pittsburgh,			31
N. Brunswick,			26
Philadelphia,			30
Philadelphia,			30
Dover,			26
Bordentown,			6
White House,			80
Lambertville,			18
Mauch Chunk,			9
Williamport,			25
Norristown,			17
Germantown,			6
Tamaqua,			20
Pottsville,			92
Tremont,			19
Lancaster,			7
Hollidaysburg,			175
Harrisburg,			40
Johnstown,			26
York,			77
Hagerstown,			22
Westchester,			30
New Brighton,			23
Baltimore,			116
Baltimore,			30
Winchester,			32
Charlottesville,			32
Columbia,			75
Owing's Mills,			13
Cumberland,			107
Moscow,			8

Name of Road.	Where from.	Where to.	Miles.	Name of Road.	Where from.	Where to.	Miles.
Washington Branch,	Baltimore,	Washington,	40	Stoughton Branch,	Boston,	Stoughton,	18
Annapolis & Elkridge,	Annapolis,	Annapolis J'n,	31	Fall River,	Fall River,	Boston,	84
Itch. Fred'k & Pot'm's,	Washington,	Richmond,	130	New Bedford & Taun.,	Mansfield,	New Bedford,	81
Richmond & Peters'b's,	Richmond,	Petersburg,	23	Old Colony,	Boston,	Plymouth,	87
Petersburg,	Petersburg,	Weldon,	64	South Shore,	Braintree,	Cohasset,	19
Wilma'n & Weldon,	Weldon,	Wilmington,	162	Bridgewater Branch,	S. Abington,	Bridgewater,	7
Richmond & Danville,	Richmond,	Appomattox R'r,	26	Dorchester & Milton Br.,	Boston,	Milton L. Falls,	8
Greenville & Roanoke,	Hickford,	Gaston,	21	Norfolk County,	Blackstone,	Boston,	58
Gaston & Raleigh,	Gaston,	Raleigh,	87	Cape Cod Branch,	Middleboro',	Sandwich,	85
Appomattox,	Petersburg,	City Point,	10	Portm'h & Concord,	Portsmouth,	Raymond,	53
Seaboard & Roanoke,	Portsmouth,	Garysburg,	76	Cocheco,	Dover,	Alton Bay,	58
South Western,	Macon,	Oglethorpe,	59	Boston & Maine,	Boston,	Portland,	111
South Carolina,	Charleston,	Augusta,	137	Great Falls Branch,	Rollingsford,	Great Falls,	56
Columbia Branch,	Branchville,	Columbia,	67	Medford Branch,	Boston,	Medford,	3
Camden Branch,	Junction,	Camden,	37	Eastern,	Boston,	Portsmouth,	64
Greenville & Columbia,	Columbia,	Newbury,	54	Gloucester Branch,	Beverly,	Gloucester,	14
Charlotte & S. Carolina,	Columbia,	Black Stock,	45	Marblehead Branch,	Salem,	Marblehead,	4
Orange & Alexandria,	Alexandria,	Union Mill,	171	Salisbury Branch,	Salisbury Mills,	E. Salisbury,	9
Georgia,	Augusta,	Chattanooga,	40	Newburyport,	Newburyport,	Georgetown,	10
Athens Branch,	Union Point,	Athens,	4	Salem & Lowell,	Salem,	Lowell,	24
Warrenton Branch,	Camak,	Warrenton,	140	Essex,	Salem,	Lawrence,	31
Western & Atlantic,	Atlanta,	Chattanooga,	18	South Reading,	Boston,	Salem,	61
Rome,	Kingston,	Rome,	42	Port. Saco & Portsm'h,	Portland,	Portsmouth,	61
E. Tenn. & Georgia,	Dalton,	Charleston,	191	York & Cumberland,	Portland,	Gorham, Me.,	91
Central Georgia,	Savannah,	Macon,	101	Atlantic & St. Lawr'ce,	Portland,	Gorham, N. H.,	61
Macon & Western,	Macon,	Atlanta,	87	Androscog & Kenn'ec,	Portland,	Waterville,	92
Lagrange,	Atlanta,	West Point,	88	Buckfield Branch,	Mechanic Falls,	Buckfield,	13
Mont'g & W'st Point,	West Point,	Montgomery,	36	Portland & Kennebec,	Portland,	Richmond,	43
Tuscumbia & Decatur,	Tuscumbia,	Decatur,	33	Bath Branch,	Brunswick,	Bath,	9
Ramapo & Paterson,	New York,	Sufferns,	60	Bangor & Piscataquis,	Bangor,	Old Town,	19
V's, Jack'n & Brand'n,	Vicksburg,	Brandon,	24	Great Falls & Conway,	Great Falls,	Milton,	13
Clinton & Port Hud'n,	Clinton,	Port Hudson,	26	Franklin,	Machiasport,	Whitneyville,	9
West Feliciana,	Woodville,	Bayou Sara,	27	Calais & Baring,	Calais,	Lachine,	6
Mexican Gulf,	New Orleans,	Proctorville,	6	Montreal & Lachine,	Montreal,	Lachine,	46
N. O. & Carrollton,	New Orleans,	Carrollton,	6	Champ'n & St. Law'r,	Rouse's Point,	Montreal,	46
Milb'g & L. Poncht'n,	New Orleans,	Lake Poncht'n,	76	St. Lawrence & Atlantic,	Montreal,	Hycacinthe,	23
New York & N. Haven,	New York,	New Haven,	110	St. Andrew's & Quebec	St. Andrew's,		10
Housatonic,	Bridgeport,	Pittsfield,	62				
Naugatuck,	Bridgeport,	Winsted,	45				
N. H. & Northampton,	New Haven,	Tariffville,	11				
Collinsville Branch,	Plainville,	Collinsville,	62				
N. H. Hart & Spring'd,	New Haven	Springfield,	10				
Middletown Branch,	Middletown,	Berlin,	20				
Pittsfield & N. Adams,	Pittsfield,	North Adams,	51				
Hart. Prov. & Fishkill,	Bristol,	Willimantic,	73				
Connecticut River,	Springfield,	Keene,	56				
Verm't & Massachusetts,	Fitchburg,	Greenfield,	21				
Brattleboro' Branch,	Groat's Corn's,	Brattleboro',	24				
Vermont Valley,	Bellevue Falls,	Brattleboro',	24				
Cheshire,	S. Ashburnham,	Bellevue Falls,	25				
Sullivan,	Bellevue Falls,	Windsor,	120				
Rutland & Burlington,	Bellevue Falls,	Burlington,	57				
Rutland & Washing'tn,	Cattleton,	Rutland,	7				
Vermont Central,	Windsor,	Rouse's Point,	57				
Burlington Branch,	Essex Junction	Burlington,	61				
Conn. & Passumpsic,	Whit. Riv. Jun.	St. Johnsbury,	68				
N. London & Will'm'tic,	New London,	Palmer,	68				
Norwich & Worcester,	Allyn's Point,	Worcester,	45				
Boston & Worcester,	Worcester,	Boston,	200				
Western,	Boston,	Albany,	45				
Worcester & Nashua,	Worcester,	Nashua,	14				
Brookline Branch,	Boston,	Brookline,	13				
Newton Branch,	Boston,	Newton,	6				
Saxonville Branch,	Boston,	Saxonville,	26				
Fitchburg & Worcester,	Worcester,	Fitchburg,	13				
Lowell & Lawrence,	Lowell,	Lawrence,	15				
Nashua & Lowell,	Lowell,	Nashville,	12				
Wilton,	Nashville,	Milford,	17				
Stony Brook,	Groton,	Lowell,	26				
Concord,	Nashua,	Concord,	96				
Manchester & Lawrence,	Lawrence,	Manchester,	69				
Northern,	Concord,	Lebanon,	13				
Bristol Branch,	Franklin,	Bristol,	71				
Bost. Conc. & Mont'al,	Concord,	Warren,	14				
Contoocook Valley,	Concord,	Hillboro',	26				
Concord & Claremont,	Concord,	Bradford,	50				
New Hamp. Central,	Manchester	Henniker,	3				
Fitchburg,	Boston,	Fitchburg,	8				
Harvard Branch,	Boston,	Cambridge,	11				
Watertown Branch,	Boston,	Watertown,	34				
Lex. & W. Camb'ge Br.	Boston,	Lexington,	23				
Lanc'r & Sterling Br.,	Boston,	Feltonville,	26				
Peterboro' & Shirley,	Groton,	Mason Village,	43				
Boston & Lowell,	Boston,	Lowell,	50				
Providence & Worcester,	Providence,	Worcester,	43				
Stonington,	Stonington,	Providence,	43				
Boston & Providence,	Providence,	Boston,	94				
Dedham Branch,	Boston,	Dedham,					

By the addition of the above figures it will be seen that there are now completed, and in operation, in the United States, ten thousand and eighty-seven miles of railroad. There are also several thousands of miles in process of construction. Of the roads completed, two thousand and seventy-four miles are located in New England, eighteen hundred and ninety-three in New York, and the remainder in the various other States. It is impossible to ascertain the exact cost of building and equipping these roads, but the outlay involved is not far from \$370,000,000, or about \$36,700 per mile.

‘HINTS TOWARD REFORMS,’

a collection of Lectures, Addresses, and brief Essays, by HORACE GREELEY, is published in a 12mo. of 400 pages, by Harper & Brothers: Price \$1. It gives a summary of his reasons for advocating the Abolition of the Death Penalty, the Protection of Home Industry, the Organization of Labor so that the Workers shall become their own Employers, &c., &c. Those who care to know what are his opinions on the most important practical questions will find them set forth in this volume.

‘GLANCES AT EUROPE, in a Series

of Letters from Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, &c., during the summer of 1851; including notices of the Great Exhibition, or World's Fair,’ is published by Dewitt & Davenport, New York, in a neat 12mo. of 350 pages, Price \$1.

* Either of these books may be obtained by enclosing the price to the publishers of The Tribune, (either separately or in connection with orders for Tribunes or Whig Almanacs,) and directing how the work required may be sent.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Co's.	Saw'r.Din'r.	At'd.	Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.	Clay.	Polk.
Belknap	1021	1887	622	640	1769	334	864 1701
Carroll	800	2046	702	529	1835	635	732 1816
Chester	2424	2115	773	1881	2076	945	2368 2070
Coos	222	911	517	236	1282	219	246 1364
Grafton	2337	4162	1261	1927	4060	1104	2566 4046
Hillsboro'	3335	3709	3043	2799	4773	1257	3124 4583
Merrimac	1551	4029	2271	1245	4218	1076	1589 3821
Rockingham	3189	4169	1861	3710	3473	982	2830 4007
Strafford	2340	2251	645	1664	1912	415	1702 1808
Sullivan	1215	1844	601	1176	1886	573	1563 1944

TOTALS.		Whig.	Opp.	F. S.	
1851—Sawyer	18,434	Dinwiddie	27,123	Atwood	12,086
1850—Chamberlain	18,552	"	30,751	Berry	8,526
1849—	18,764	"	30,107	"	7,162
1848—Taylor	14,781	Cass	27,763	Van Buren	7,580
1844—Clay	17,886	Polk	27,160	Birney	4,161
Dis.					
CONGRESS, 1851.					

CONGRESS.

I. Tuck, W. & F. S.	7,791.	III. Perkins, W. & F. S.	8,715
Kittredge, Opp.	7,416.	Morrison, Opp.	7,777
II. Peaslee	7,170.	IV. Hibbard	5,125
Colby, Whig.	3,803.	Kittredge, Whig.	2,248
Fowler, F. S.	2,060.	White, F. S.	1,018

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Wil. Red. Robin-Tay.

*Die. Co's.	Kams.	field.	son.	lor.	V.B.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1 Addison	2099	898	112	2558	1036	319	2527	772
Bennington	1471	207	1185	1559	616	1150	1656	1450
Rutland	2251	1237	1458	2911	1377	744	3584	1578
Washington	1469	2409	276	1398	1106	1893	1650	2085

Total	7890	4751	2031	8426	4174	3906	9417	5885
2 Caledonia	1571	1622	969	1367	888	1168	1762	1730
Orange	2080	2488	326	1780	1308	1414	2076	1910
Windham	2187	978	714	2548	1443	608	2642	1503
Windsor	3452	1067	1075	3656	1906	1103	4609	1843

Total	9290	6155	2294	9451	5547	4283	11149	7186
3 Chittenden	1657	1145	545	1763	1516	571	1924	1444
Essex	454	291	123	370	42	331	392	331
Franklin	1683	732	976	1456	1204	691	1872	1438
Grand Isle	272	95	205	311	104	130	339	185
Lamoille	443	867	455	289	754	474	485	769
Orleans	1284	1161	119	1056	638	568	1192	833

Total	5793	4211	2423	5245	4186	2759	6204	4970
-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

GRAND TOTALS.

'51. Williams, W.	32,676	'48. Taylor, T.	23,132	'44. Clay	26,770
Red'd, Reg.	14,360	Van B.	13,837	Polk	18,041
Rob'n, Hunker,	6,686	Cass	10,948	Birly	3,954

* Congressional districts according to new apportionment.
† Including rejected towns.

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Co's.	Chapin.	Allen.	Harris.	Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.	Clay.	Polk.
Bristol	394	270	9	690	31	18	589	109
Kent	683	653	15	690	318	52	786	381
Newport	1127	693	16	1207	96	109	1329	473
Providence	2970	4414	97	3542	2516	308	3751	3192
Washington	939	1056	54	750	460	149	867	712

Total	6106	6835	185	6779	3646	730	7322	4967
-------	------	------	-----	------	------	-----	------	------

TOTALS FOR GOVERNOR.

'51. Chapin, Whig,	6106	Allen, Opp.	6835	Harris, F. S.	185
'50. Anthony	3563	Scattering	135	"	773
'49. " "	5081	Sackett	3084	"	561

LEGISLATURE: SENATE: Whigs, 14; Opp., including Lt. Gov., 18. HOUSE: Whigs, 37; Opp. & F. S., 35.

CONGRESS.

1st Dis. King, Whig,	3423	Opp.	3276	Scattering,	62
2d " Jackson,	2191	son	3276	"	109

MASSACHUSETTS.

1851—GOVERNOR—1850. 1848—PRES.

Co's.	W.P.	B'll.	P'y.	B'ga.	B'll.	P'ps.	Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.
Barnstable	1569	781	303	1380	642	275	2015	802	516
Berkshire	3105	2177	763	3510	3104	622	3548	9337	1549
Bristol	4059	2850	1896	3893	2762	1675	4840	2170	2832
Dukes	217	125	38	187	152	32	290	133	81
Essex	9265	6096	3662	8168	5206	3737	8555	4678	5020
Franklin	2749	1940	1242	2584	1865	1106	2133	1542	1645
Hampden	3756	3414	616	3511	3490	654	3306	3061	1284
Hampshire	3603	1514	1354	3463	1371	1266	3855	1630	1406
Middlesex	10624	8683	4279	9444	7054	4397	9854	6820	6964
Nantucket	316	102	138	306	68	127	44	89	159
Norfolk	4929	3146	2561	4581	2233	2737	4739	2451	3538
Plymouth	3995	2970	3049	1693	2578	3568	1847	3189	
Suffolk	7897	3975	1442	6447	2138	1251	8895	3173	2132
Worcester	7910	6071	7236	6579	5105	7295	5827	5688	8343

TOTALS.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.		
1851—Winthrop	64,611	Boutwell	42,922	Palfrey	38,699
1850—Briggs	87,252	"	35,216	Phillips	27,762
1849—	64,009	"	36,130	"	25,247
1848—Taylor	61,070	Cass	35,241	V. Buren	39,038
1844—Clay	76,712	Polk	63,470	Birney	16,189

1851—Call of Constituents' Convention: Yes, 60,984; No, 66,016.

LEGISLATURE FOR 1852.

SENATE: Whigs, 13; Coalition (Opp. & F. S.), 28.
HOUSE: " 196; " 202; Vacancies, 41.

MAINE.

There was no State Election in the year 1851. They are to be biennial hereafter.

CONNECTICUT.

1851—GOVERNOR—1850. 1844—PRES.

Co's.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.
Fairfield	4407	4677	148	4328	4248	175
Hartford	5782	6271	415	5561	6183	361
Litchfield	3924	3938	388	3940	3939	521
Middlesex	1921	2230	182	1969	2420	199
N. Haven	5016	6096	371	4109	4728	445
N. London	3733	3659	326	3530	3516	427
Tolland	1892	1827	145	1807	1809	179
Windham	2101	2279	485	2167	2119	570
*T.H. Seymour	1851	CONGRESS—1849.	PRES—1848.			

Dis. & Co's.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.
I. Chap. Wal.	man.	do.	Cowles.	man.	do.	lor.
Hartford	6919	6924	289			6900
Tolland	1786	1835	134			1665

Total	7805	7759	433	7337	7444	7565
II. Babcock, J. H.	Booth, B. A.	Booth.				
Middlesex	1993	2338	196			2136
New Haven	4793	4993	332			5273

† Ingersoll	6786	7331	536	6532	6673	7409
				Cleve.	Scat.	Rock.
						Cleve.

III. Ames, land.	ring.	wall.	land.			
N. London	3713	3668				4020
Windham	2027	2598				2262

Total	6810	6261	215	6092	6140	6285
IV. Butler, J. S.	Beers, B. A.	But'r.	Wildman.			
Fairfield	4404	4709	130			6636
Litchfield	4081	3924	292			3918

† O. S. Seymour	1845	8633	402	8173	2078	8913
CONGRESS, 1849.	Scattering:	I, 28; II, 139; III, 27; IV, 676				

GRAND TOTALS.

1851, Foster	28,756	Seymour	30,077	Boyd	2,900
1850, " "	28,309	"	29,992	"	2,877
1849, Trumbull	27,800	"	25,106	Niles	3,350
1848, Taylor	30,314	Cass	27,841	V. Buren	6,000
1844, Clay	32,830	Polk	29,841	Birney	1,900

NEW YORK.

Cong. 1851. TREASURER. 1845 - PRESIDENT. - 1844.

*Dist. Co's. Cook, Welch, Tay. V. B. Cass, Clay, Polk, Bir'y

1. fKings.....440 617.....580 50 542.....(w/b Brook'n.)

Queens.....1479 1971.....2444 800 1310.....2547 2751

Richmond.....958 788.....1090 121 860.....1049 1063

Suffolk.....4145 1838.....2186 1399 1051.....2487 3375 14

Total.....4332 5214.....6303 2370 3763.....6083 7189 15

2. fBrooklyn.....5230 4464.....6693 462 3624.....5107 4648 77

3. N.Y. Ward I. 631 682.....1077 117 742.....1247 1037 3

" II. 319 332.....696 85 284.....944 610 4

" III. 1050 437.....1713 184 587.....1682 990 14

" V. 1196 749.....1595 280 848.....1653 1402 10

" VIII. 1642 1509.....2387 489 1386.....2444 2414 6

Total.....4831 3699.....7398 1155 3947.....7970 6443 36

4. N.Y. W'd IV. 335 1184.....775 204 1169.....1096 1666 4

" VI. 342 1018.....737 139 1216.....891 1685 2

" X. 1141 1220.....1605 360 1128.....1698 1963 8

" XIV. 5587 1298.....1036 325 1264.....1414 1791 5

Total.....2405 4720.....4143 1018 4787.....4879 7005 19

5. N.Y. W'd VII. 1591 1371.....2305 313 1387.....3111 2156 23

" XIII. 996 1109.....1401 326 1059.....1366 1838 9

fWilliamsburg 6125 1268.....1441 306 740.....(w/b Brook'n.)

Total.....4052 3748.....5047 845 3186.....3467 4094 32

6. N.Y. W'd IX. 1073 1173.....1731 269 1625.....1106 2227 9

" XV. 1703 445.....2302 309 479.....2057 1021 14

" XVII. 1652 1570.....2296 401 1444.....1847 2115 6

Total.....4392 3788.....6516 979 3548.....5070 5363 22

7. N.Y. W'd IX. 1896 1622.....2842 572 1423.....2398 2343 6

" XVI. 1346 1057.....2130 492 1194.....2059 2275 2

" XX. 621 712.....(with 16th Ward.)

Total.....3863 3391.....4997 1064 2617.....4447 4658 7

8. N.Y. W'd XII. 373 440.....984 92 792.....625 833 1

" XVIII. 1425 1146.....1436 255 846.....(with 16th W.)

" XIX. 6280 6237.....(with 12th Ward.)

Total.....2078 1823.....3420 347 1628.....526 833 1

9. Putnam.....600 1071.....816 413 995.....979 1731

Rockland.....618 1246.....918 255 1064.....974 1679 1

Westchester.....3317 3650.....4112 1312 2146.....4268 4412 19

Total.....4435 6976.....5846 1980 4205.....9031 7822 30

10. Orange.....4318 5855.....4127 1434 3170.....4626 5303 37

Sullivan.....1690 1738.....1872 634 1363.....1739 1964 30

Total.....5208 5671.....5844 1968 4533.....6395 7267 67

11. Greene.....62475/2866.....2707 1425 1551.....2968 3488 30

Ulster.....4133 4262.....4559 2751 1970.....4804 4783 12

Total.....6608 7128.....7366 3700 3521.....7772 8271 42

12. Columbia.....3626 3936.....3912 2100 2121.....4332 4691 11

Dutchess.....4814 5121.....5977 1394 3227.....5767 5627 37

Total.....8470 9077.....9319 3394 5348.....10089 10318 48

13. Rensselaer.....5193 6280.....6241 2929 2685.....6361 5818 181

14. Albany.....6730 6769.....7068 2409 4002.....7109 6916 124

15. Hamilton.....1312 287.....(with Fulton.).....145 240

Saratoga.....4358 3684.....4438 1406 2515.....4565 4200 119

Warren.....1165 1677.....1176 618 1019.....1330 1791 118

Washington.....3757 3825.....4486 2023 1225.....6034 3270 338

Total.....9412 8473.....10194 4046 4799.....11049 9501 575

16. Clinton.....1486 1879.....1941 1321 1472.....1919 2218 410

Essex.....62294/61750.....2631 1119 1002.....2612 1998 143

Franklin.....1455 1743.....1353 911 974.....1524 1501 93

Total.....5235 5372.....5695 3251 3448.....6055 5717 646

17. Herkimer.....2433 3542.....2430 3894 659.....2388 4346 608

St. Lawrence.....3325 4145.....3697 6023 614.....4572 6008 468

Total.....5758 7687.....6097 9971 1313.....7540 10354 1076

18. Fulton.....2030 3713.....1976 1601 380.....1939 1962 100

Montgomery.....3059 2832.....2924 1602 1285.....2949 3278 86

Schenectady.....1331 1526.....2716 444 1069.....1814 1679 31

Schoharie.....2421 3402.....3734 654 2671.....3986 3523 111

Total.....9141 9597.....9340 4301 5405.....9611 10432 327

19. Delaware.....1545 3876.....2832 2908 700.....3071 4230 206

Otsego.....3513 4549.....3939 1941 3674.....4743 6050 413

Total.....5197 8425.....6761 4849 4464.....7814 10980 618

20. Oneida.....7645 7144.....6032 4816 3685.....6983 7717 1144

21. Broome.....2607 2556.....2430 777 1959.....2661 2508 106

Chemung.....3373 4038.....3587 1841 2618.....4215 4495 243

Cortland.....1345 1784.....1879 1903 946.....3378 2358 543

Total.....7925 8388.....7956 4061 5521.....9254 9361 892

22. Madison.....3078 3908.....2898 3740 1566.....3683 3848 1311

Oswego.....4496 4697.....3656 4254 1134.....3771 4382 861

Total.....7574 7605.....6553 6994 2699.....7454 8230 2162

23. Jefferson.....4707 5216.....4841 4341 2445.....5576 6291 712

Lewis.....1539 1733.....1233 1268 789.....1604 2073 154

Total.....6246 6399.....6064 5699 3234.....7316 8364 866

24. Onondaga.....4339 5879.....5442 4943 2939.....6496 6878 732

25. Cayuga.....4404 3910.....4518 3960 1034.....4908 5202 376

Wayne.....4119 3688.....3667 3690 796.....3667 3690 797

Total.....8523 7508.....7885 7670 1831.....8475 8892 1173

26. Ontario.....3664/2389.....3848 2627 1373.....4568 3659 436

Seneca.....1931 2300.....1767 1523 1360.....2327 2769 124

Yates.....1748 1997.....1649 1483 869.....2086 2101 207

Total.....7343 7156.....7354 6533 3494.....8951 8338 766

27. Chemung.....1850/2513.....1943 9165 728.....1791 2592 106

Tioga.....1671 2039.....1793 789 1683.....1959 2548 90

Tompkins.....3106/3178.....3003 2646 1370.....3845 4013 322

Total.....6627 7730.....6728 5600 3681.....7635 9153 518

28. Livingston.....3496 2166.....3729 2100 889.....3773 2709 210

Steuben.....3707 4599.....4357 3623 1975.....4385 5512 243

Total.....7203 6765.....6095 6723 2864.....8158 8231 453

29. Monroe.....5583 5985.....6538 4671 1443.....6873 6511 430

30. Allegany.....3018 3077.....2789 3040 1283.....3913 3640 435

Genesee.....2814 1569.....2289 1111 1180.....3604 2105 298

Wyoming.....2344 1681.....2331 1630 1337.....2754 2102 442

Total.....8076 6317.....8059 4781 3800.....10371 7847 1175

31. Niagara.....3063 3218.....2828 3080 1313.....3100 2593 310

Orleans.....2507 1920.....2403 1793 118.....2600 2311 976

Total.....5570 4138.....5230 3802 2331.....5700 4900 586

32. Erie.....6948 4624.....7647 2357 3360.....6905 5050 415

33. Cattaraugus.....3049 2662.....2604 1236 1677.....4743 2634 487

Chautauque.....2648.....1907 1698 1911.....5613 3407 314

Total.....6827 5310.....6811 3864 3588.....8355 6041 801

* New Apportionment. † Except Brooklyn & Williamsburg.

‡ Kings Co. § Whig. TOTALS. Opp

§1. Tr'r. Cook. §200,989; Welch §201,078; Miller, Ab. 269

§50. Gov. Hunt.....214,614; Seymour, 214,352; Chapin " 3416

Lt. G. Cornell, 210,635; Church.....318,900

§48. Pres. Taylor, 218,583; V. B.....190,497; Cass, Opp, 114,319

§44. Pres. Clay.....232,482; Polk.....237,588; Birney.....16,812

Dist. Whig. VOTE FOR SENATORS, 1851. Opp.

1 Gabriel P. Dinwiddie.....3775 James E. Cooley.....4643

2 Edwards W. Fiske.....8302 John Vanderbilt.....8010

3 Alex. H. Schultz.....3472 William McMurray.....4582

4 Obadiah Newcomb.....5380 Gilbert C. Deane.....5209

5 Jas. W. Beekman.....4428 Daniel E. Sickles.....4161

6 Edwin D. Morgan.....6596 Henry Shaw.....6588

7 Theo. H. Benedict.....4217 Abraham B. Conger.....4414

Benjamin Brandreth.....1619

8 Alexander J. Coffin.....8359 John H. Otis.....9156

9 Samuel J. Wilkin.....5247 Nathaniel Jones.....5482

10 Ambrose Baker.....56648 George T. Pierce.....67014

11 Azor Taber.....8514 Albert Richards.....8155

12 W. H. V. Schoonhoven.....5668 Thomas B. Carroll.....4929

13 Dan S. Wright.....7900 Oliver Bascom.....6666

14 George Sherman.....84988 Eli W. Rogers.....86233

15 Ora F. Padlock.....4763 Henry B. Smith.....5846

16 Andrew B. Mitchell.....7697 Bimeon Snow.....8558

17 Levinus Monson.....5470 Henry E. Bartlett.....5856

18 Levi Harris.....7359 Harmon Beckett.....8064

19 Ben. N. Huntington.....7717 Jesse Armstrong.....7084

20 James Platt.....7586 Benjamin E. Bowen.....7412

21 Patrick S. Stewart.....6312 Ashley Davidson.....6829

22 James Munroe.....8496 Demosth. C. Le Roy.....6393

23 G. H. Barstow.....6196 Nathan Bristol.....6263

24 William Beach.....8623 James D. Button.....7413

25 Josiah B. Williams.....7159 M. H. Lawrence.....7092

26 William J. Gilbert.....5755 Francis R. E. Cornell.....4692

27 Byron Woodhull.....5755 Micajah W. Kirby.....6068

28 Alonzo S. Upham.....8314 William Seavey.....6836

29 Myron H. Clark.....6876 Oliver Phelps.....4309

30 John A. McElwain.....6070 Marshall C. Champlin.....8398

31 George R. Babcock.....6840 William Williams.....4690

32 Eliza Ward.....6627 Charles B. Green.....5564

Total Whig vote.....199,540 Total Opp. vote.....199,886

a Including 15 imperfect votes. b Including vote of one

rejected district. c No vote in one district; ballot box de-

stroyed. d Including 32 imperfect votes. e Including 68

imperfect votes. f Including 47 imperfect votes. g For

official totals for Treasurer, excluding rejected and imper-

fect votes, see next page. h Not including 84 imperf. votes.

The counties and wards forming the Senatorial Districts

with vote for State Officers, 1851 and 1850, are shown in the following table: **COMPT'N-1851-Att. Gen'l. Gov'n-1850-Lt. Gov.**

Dist.	Co's.	Pat'n.	Wrt.	Mor.	Ull'n.	Ch'd.	Hunt.	Sey'r.	Ch'n.	Cor'l.	Ch'h.
1.	Queens	..1454	1900	..1454	1900	..1454	1900	..1454	1900	..1454	1900
	Rickmond	..948	797	..957	777	..919	842	..929	842	..929	842
	Suffolk	..1432	1869	..1445	1841	..1776	2306	..1795	2260	..1795	2260
3.	Kings	..6833	6756	2.	7152	6309	..6744	6221	4.	7241	6745
	N.Y. Ward 1	..686	721	..639	680	..540	835	..680	731	..680	731
	" II	..278	357	..313	316	..334	441	..403	364	..403	364
	" III	..929	557	..1037	438	..1105	690	..1386	425	..1386	425
	" IV	..332	1216	..336	1181	..345	1381	..389	1314	..389	1314
	" V	..1065	886	1.	1197	784	..1071	940	2.	1214	780
	" VI	..306	1052	..344	1014	..360	1163	..427	1086	..427	1086
4.	" VII	..1416	1483	1.	1637	1358	..1490	1363	..1691	1156	..1691
	" X	..1092	1273	..1151	1196	..1203	1187	..1301	1086	..1301	1086
	" XIII	..971	1140	..1002	1106	..1062	1045	..1059	977	..1059	977
	" XVII	..1521	1714	..1552	1564	..1635	1621	..1901	1412	..1901	1412
	" VIII	..1523	1640	..1653	1481	..1708	1431	..1933	1296	..1933	1296
	" IX	..1740	1783	..1886	1615	..1870	1679	..2245	1275	..2245	1275
	" XIV	..6523	6176	..5585	5309	..620	1341	..694	1254	..694	1254
6.	" XI	..1033	1770	..1048	1756	..1148	1583	..1174	1548	..1174	1548
	" XII	..361	455	..375	437	..382	421	..429	375	..429	375
	" XV	..1382	782	..1711	430	..1584	880	..1811	408	..1811	408
	" XVI	..1256	1148	..1349	1054	..1679	1686	..1799	1563	..1799	1563
	" XVII	..1202	1349	..1436	1140	..1359	1046	..1611	814	..1611	814
	" XIX	..280	237	..6279	237	..798	688	..808	677	..808	677
	" XX	..585	747	..621	714	..(With 16th Ward.)					
7.	Putnam	..678	1091	..699	1074	..795	1254	..798	1247	..798	1247
	Rockland	..620	1253	..619	1244	..685	1399	..698	1383	..698	1383
	Westchester	..3160	3765	..3225	3661	..3437	3810	1.	3546	3691	3691
	Columbia	..3754	3829	..3607	3977	..3776	3781	..3508	4079	..3508	4079
	Dutchess	..4651	6192	1.	4858	5099	..5074	5224	..5060	6237	6237
	Orange	..3504	3847	..3525	3825	..3638	4188	1.	3606	4191	4191
	Sullivan	..1693	1744	21.	1332	2097	..1781	1817	10.	1359	2242
10.	Greene	..6244	6290	9.	6247	3628	..2607	2828	4.	2513	2925
	Ulster	..4140	4256	5.	4006	4289	..4033	4552	..3946	4728	4728
	Albany	..6826	6611	5.	6676	6811	..7426	6461	9.	6667	7203
	Schenectady	..1671	1443	..1629	..1732	1462		..1690	1505	..1690	1505
12.	Rensselaer	..5564	6219	4.	5548	5304	..5980	5649	45.	5413	6242
	Saratoga	..4249	3765	18.	4238	3871	..4326	3938	28.	4314	3966
	Washington	..3757	2823	66.	3756	3817	..4185	2781	100.	4116	2875
14.	Clinton	..1486	1890	7.	1487	1877	..2044	2430	35.	2018	2465
	Essex	..6229	6175	31.	6229	6174	..2318	1636	77.	2287	1641
	Warren	..1162	1678	69.	1163	1681	..1130	1906	137.	1125	1915
16.	Franklin	..1456	1747	1.	1455	1742	..1600	1711	10.	1595	1717
	St. Lawrence	..3326	4140	31.	3323	4142	..3481	4895	65.	3396	5015
	Fulton	..2031	1841	19.	2023	1848	..3253	3931	13.	3242	2396
	Hamilton	..132	287	..129	290	..(With Fulton.)					
	Herkimer	..2443	3526	133.	2437	3540	..2848	4054	119.	2820	4107
	Montgomery	..3063	2818	19.	2963	3124	..3020	2826	15.	2862	2976
17.	Delaware	..2271	3259	37.	1694	3873	..3573	2785	60.	1375	6014
	Schenario	..2528	3281	..9407	3411	..9331	3332	6.	2557	3504	3504
	Chenango	..3430	3984	42.	3305	4015	..3746	4046	67.	3708	4076
	Otsego	..3604	4440	13.	3504	4232	..4333	5025	75.	4101	5262
	Oneida	..7658	7169	123.	7650	7128	..7232	8530	102.	7192	8559
20.	Madison	..4993	4918	18.	4970	4987	..3978	3441	600.	3348	3496
	Oswego	..4494	4693	396.	4503	4661	..3944	4768	250.	3796	491
21.	Jefferson	..1709	5317	36.	4724	5177	..4905	5756	135.	4816	5761
	Lewis	..4531	1718	7.	4189	1649	..1518	2004	5.	1589	2059
23.	Oneida	..5839	4932	153.	4942	5774	..5680	6107	325.	5699	6209
	Broomes	..2593	3573	19.	2604	3556	..3561	2608	17.	2655	2616
	Cortland	..1535	1785	86.	1533	1761	..1305	2061	220.	2399	2077
	Tioga	..1660	2044	14.	1668	2036	..1915	2335	16.	1846	2049
24.	Cayuga	..4420	3865	68.	4435	3892	..4533	4729	63.	4768	4836
	Wayne	..1921	3687	105.	4115	3679	..4080	3867	903.	4043	3896
	Seneca	..4194	3927	47.	1948	3279	..1932	2619	48.	1907	2715
	Tompkins	..3103	3176	37.	3095	3168	..3344	3473	56.	3329	3508
	Yates	..1766	1991	14.	1747	1962	..1865	2063	13.	1843	2089
26.	Chemung	..1837	2503	1.	1863	2456	..1976	2611	8.	1954	2654
	Steuben	..1178	4586	11.	3712	4583	..4423	5175	25.	4348	6245
27.	Monroe	..6689	5266	72.	6608	6229	..6715	6179	38.	6077	6220
	Genesee	..2816	1661	4.	2811	1561	..4049	1631	3.	3000	1662
	Niagara	..3064	9218	174.	3071	8179	..3309	2586	40.	3175	2745
	Orleans	..3511	1944	33.	3541	1782	..2635	2491	63.	3258	3726
	Saratoga	..3483	9183	33.	3495	9160	..3967	2564	29.	3855	2677
	Livingston	..3663	2867	63.	3654	2852	..4036	2777	72.	3906	2935
	Ontario	..3018	3078	84.	3020	3059	..3249	3108	10.	3303	3160
	Wyoming	..3255	1660	42.	3245	1656	..2728	2111	29.	2707	2162
31.	Erie	..6878	4712	88.	6867	4666	..6866	5255	79.	6769	5343
	Cattaraugus	..3068	9639	50.	3061	9616	..2855	2775	55.	2944	2777
	Chautauque	..4004	9514	362.	3884	9639	..4706	3528	69.	4734	3543

TOTALS	Whig-1851-1850	Opp-1851-1850	Whig-1850-1849	Opp-1850-1849
* Patterson	..200,632	..200,632	Wright	..200,632
* Forryth	..198,582	..198,582	Randall	..199,420
* Ullman	..199,973	..199,973	Chaffield	..200,305
* Hunt	..200,632	..200,632	Welch	..200,632
* Seymour	..199,304	..199,304	M'Alpine	..200,632
* Fishguth	..190,147	..190,147	Whet	..200,234
* Foot	..197,236	..197,236	Johnson	..200,144
* Wells	..198,578	..198,578	Storms	..200,801
* Spencer	..196,890	..196,890	Jewett	..200,968
* Squire	..200,735	..200,735	Clark	..200,635

* Vote for Comptroller. † Sec'y of State. ‡ Att'y Gen'l. § Treasurer. ¶ Engineer & Survey'r. ** Judge of Appeals. †† State Prison Insp'r. The totals are official; those for 1851 do not include imperfect votes, (106 for Ullman, 15 for Cook, 147 for Welch), or the three rejected districts, which voted 262 to 293 Whig, 458 to 479 Opposition, a Including 34 imperfect votes. b Including vote of one rejected district. c No vote in one district; ballot-box destroyed. d Including 72 imperf. votes.

LEGISLATURE for 1852.

SENATE: Whigs, 16; Op., 15-See vote on page 51. ASSEMBLY: " 65; " 63, as follows-the figs denote the number of the district; counties to which none are affixed elect but one member: Whigs-Albany, 2, 3; Allegany, 1; Broome; Cattaraugus, 1, 2; Cayuga, 1, 2, 3; Chautauque, 1, 2; Chemung; Cortland; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 2, 3, 4; Essex; Fulton & Ham'n; Genesee, 1, 2; Jefferson, 1, 3; Kings; Livingston, 1, 2; Madison, 1, 2; Monroe, 1, 2, 3; Montgomery, 1, 2; New York, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13, 16; Niagara, 1, 2; Oneida, 1, 2; Onondaga, 2, 3; Ontario, 1; Orange, 1; Orleans; Rensselaer, 1, 2, 3; Richmond; Saratoga; Schohar'dy; Steuben, 1, 2; Suffolk, 1, 2; Tompkins, 1; Warren; Washington, 1, 2; Wayne, 1, 2; Wyoming. Opp.-Albany, 1, 4; Allegany, 2; Chemung, 1, 2; Clinton; Columbia, 1, 2; Delaware, 1, 2; Dutchess, 1, 3; Erie, 1; Franklin; Greene, 1, 2; Herkimer, 1, 2; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 1, 3; Lewis; New York, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15; Oneida, 3, 4; Onondaga, 1, 4; Ontario, 2; Orange, 2, 3; Oswego, 1, 2; Otsego, 1, 2, 3; Putnam; Queens; Rock'd; St. Lawrence, 1, 2, 3; Saratoga, 1; Schohar'dy, 2; Seneca; Steuben, 3; Sullivan; Tioga; Tompkins, 2; Ulster, 1, 2; Westch'r, 1, 2; Yates.

NEW JERSEY.

* Leo. 1851. Gov. 1850. Pass. 1849. Counties. Whig. Opp. Rank. Fort. Taylor. Caus. V.B. Burlington. 30482846. 3237 3114. 3898 3014 30 Cape May. 409 253. 506 341. 657 226 Hunterdon. 8646195. 2030 3377. 2191 3320 9 Middlesex. 2101 2196. 2194 1971. 2469 1807 129 Passaic. 1065 1390. 1389 1639. 1749 1304 120 Sussex. 624 1524. 1037 3235. 1211 3443 46 Atlantic. 378 303. 339 565. 473 780 Bergen. 641 871. 746 1595. 1004 1362 15 Cumberlandland. 154 1846. 1412 1339. 1696 1319 Hudson. 1926 1160. 1444 1174. 1434 760 80 Mercer. 1973 9136. 9237 9279. 2631 9586 86 Morris. 1711 9625. 9616 9700. 3389 2434 91 Ocean. 9630 740. 969 740. (With Mon'h.) Camden. 750 1212. 1450 1533. 1967 1236 23 Essex. 3256 2134. 4806 4235. 5677 3894 137 Gloucester. 854 962. 1219 1057. 1397 862 88 Monmouth. 1318 2428. 1833 3163. 3119 3450 4 Salem. 1525 1559. 1469 1808. 1770 1596 28 Somerset. 1186 1555. 1690 1588. 2023 1617 20 Warren. 1170 1966. 1411 2503. 1034 9689 13

Total. 26612 31270. 34064 39723 40015 36901 849 * In counties electing senators that vote is taken; in others the highest vote on each ticket. a Native and Temp'ce ticket, 807; b Temp., 411; c Independent candidate; d No Opp. ticket; vote for Gov. 1849; e Native ticket, 1053; f Anti-Monopoly 9965; g Native 369; A Vote for Union ticket.

LEGISLATURE FOR 1852.

SENATE: Whigs, 7-1 each from co's in italics. Opp., 13-1 each from other counties. First 6 co's elect in 1852; next 7 in '53; last 7 in '54. ASSEMBLY: Whigs-Albany, 1, Burlington, 1, Cape May, 1, Essex, 6, Gloucester, 1, Hudson, 1, Middlesex, 1, Ocean, 1-Total, 15. Opp.-Bergen, 2, Burlington, 2, Camden, 3, Cumberland, 2, Essex, 3, Gloucester, 1, Hunt'n, 4, Hudson, 2, Mercer, 3, Mon'm't, 4, Morris, 4, Midd'l, 2, Passaic, 3, Salem, 2, Som'r, 3, Sussex, 3, Warren, 3-Total, 45.

DELAWARE.

* Com. 1851. Gov. 1850. Pass. 1848. Counties. For. Ag't. Causey. Rhea. Taylor. Caus. Kent. 581. 1499 1354. 1497 1337 New Castle. 1443 298. 3445 2620. 3091 2717 Sussex. 975 242. 1994 2067. 1634 1546 * Total. 3150 1191. 4978 6001. 6493 6240 * Vote on call of a Constitutional Convention.

Henry.....	268	236	305	232	315	251	306	258
Patrick.....	359	314	57m.	387	272	369	386	
Pittsylvania.....	192m.	753	473	834	589	838	635	

Total.....	1206	1450	2106	2113	2539	2561	2476	2994
------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

IV. Bolling, Bo'k Irving, Bocock.								
Appomattox.....	48	361	146	378	190	332	(New Co.)	
Buckingham.....	m.98	388	376	344	361	548	596	
Campbell.....	439	406	672	574	794	554	833	656
Charlotte.....	206	339	322	328	290	303	337	346
Cumberland.....	m.15	267	186	235	162	274	207	
Fluvanna.....	255	285	276	228	271	190	305	244
Lunenburg.....	maj.	209	171	334	169	272	196	333
Prince Edward.....	66	206	246	294	311	253	264	377

Total.....	1014	1918	2388	2697	2504	2417	2757	2759
------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

V. Goggin, P'll G. G. Powell.								
Albemarle.....	716	532	786	533	633	619	913	702
Amherst.....	339	504	473	549	416	413	451	461
Bedford.....	819	515	916	898	834	941	631	639
Greene.....	57	285	70	325	63	270	66	300
Madison.....	89	510	116	692	69	486	66	512
Nelson.....	397	279	408	293	394	339	443	291
Orange.....	278	232	286	292	296	281	233	288

Total.....	2695	2857	3029	3136	2957	2832	3117	3193
------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

VI. Botts, Caskie, Botts, Seddon.								
Chesterfield.....	243	661	170	568	296	505	338	604
Goochland.....	155	903	155	281	108	294	150	303
Hanover.....	447	586	444	483	410	437	458	483
Henrico.....	423	430	484	454	692	393	578	405
Louisa.....	206	398	198	450	307	441	364	535
Powhatan.....	126	210	169	248	154	204	215	210
Richmond City.....	873	473	848	380	1064	345	847	282

Total.....	2473	2960	2458	2844	2901	2567	3050	2811
------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1849, Lee, W., 153 in Richmond City; 164 in rest of district.

VII. Mallory, Bayly.								
Accomac.....	218	744	544	295	566	472		
Charles City.....	66	29	142	58	202	43		
Elizabeth City.....				132	120	133	123	
Gloucester.....				185	197	233	220	
James' City.....	No opp.	49	37	99	37	103	39	
Lancaster.....	to T. H.	47	45	137	107	139	92	
Mathews.....	Bayly,	108	187	136	189	173	232	
New Kent.....	Opp.	108	101	176	101	198	178	
Northampton.....		120	166	170	96	240	116	
Northumberland.....		123	286	161	234	185	276	
Warwick.....		47	16	62	15	67	24	
Williamsburg.....		15	42	47	34	66	50	
York.....				118	86	113	109	

Total.....	900	1663	2110	1568	2417	1971		
------------	-----	------	------	------	------	------	--	--

VIII. Forbes, Holladay.								
Caroline.....	423	468	367	425	476	463		
Essex.....	313	144	186	135	329	186		
King & Queen.....	No opp.	176	273	324	258	326	328	
King George.....	to A. H.	144	150	149	113	165	117	
King William.....	Holladay,	108	289	93	232	109	337	
Middlesex.....	Opp.	137	141	116	125	131	118	
Richmond.....		189	179	189	148	202	154	
Spotylvania.....		413	453	413	405	438	442	
Westmoreland.....		279	74	249	60	305	67	

Total.....	2078	2163	1979	1902	2306	2212		
------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--	--

IX. Strother, M'ton, P'n. Morton, W.								
Alexandria.....	373	100	173	277	539	325	(D. of Col)	
Culpeper.....	373	252	343	447	354	318	396	298
Faufox.....	321	197	294	328	489	320	410	391
Fairfax.....	393	332	468	524	685	503	761	607
Loudoun.....	435	526	467	698	1453	420	1505	474
Prince William.....	64	184	121	245	207	412	159	467
Rappahannock.....	388	102	265	141	304	239	359	314
Stafford.....	167	185	251	238	230	255	233	346

† Pendleton.]	2367	1868	2381	2798	4261	2692	3823	2887
---------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

X. Faulkner, D'r. F's. Parker.								
Berkeley.....	665	288	570	496	608	544	663	539
Clarke.....	m.33	m.41	309	201	199	290		
Frederick.....	739	485	756	855	795	844	705	887
Hampshire.....	373	473	578	623	681	657	676	894
Jefferson.....	505	374	540	509	738	594	728	624
Morgan.....	182m.	640	162	188	201	183	216	
Page.....	69	412	58	605	69	595	50	628
Warren.....	m.118	41	188	192	285	126	321	

† Bedinger.]	2633	2181	2787	3470	3310	3961	3426	4199
--------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

XI. Augusta.....	No opp.	No opp.	1354	733	1398	665		
Highland.....	to John	to Ja's	101	288	(New Co.)			
Hardy.....	Letcher,	M'Dowell,	625	271	633	273		

Rockingham.....	396	1655	990	1716				
Rockbridge.....	666	501	697	543				
Shenandoah.....	176	1404	170	1373				

Total.....	3501	6151	3497	5120				
------------	------	------	------	------	--	--	--	--

XII. Anderson Ed'dson.								
Alleghany.....	64	164	104	149	114	180		
Bath.....	233	259	162	194	196	250		
Boone.....	55	167	68	128	(New Co.)			
Botetourt.....	m.132	402	683	394	686			
Floyd.....	278	277	271	225	124	297		
Giles.....	No opp.	232	335	274	342	267	350	
Greenbrier.....	to H. A.	476	217	658	303	709	351	
Highland.....	Edmund. (with Bath.)	(See 11th District.)						
Logan.....	son,	206	236	99	117	123	177	
Mercer.....	Opp.	102	176	191	184	173	177	
Monroe.....		156	254	488	469	425	460	
Montgomery.....		267	356	343	306	364	345	
Pocahontas.....			106	219	81	237		
Pulaski.....	82	119	131	141	166	174		
Roanoke.....	m.132	183	249	177	393			

Total.....	2161	2804	3529	3632	3313	2792		
------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--	--

XIII. George, Mc'M'n.								
Carroll.....	78	414	179	267	121	268		
Grayson.....	113	560	193	200	150	531		
Lee.....	No opp.	200	598	324	521	237	878	
Russell.....	to Fayette	199	548	483	316	414	416	
Scott.....	M'Mullen,	245	647	396	452	276	531	
Smyth.....	Opp.	218	375	336	309	325	371	
Tazewell.....		635	247	515	648	100	627	
Washington.....		265	645	485	679	571	723	
Wythe.....		215	387	247	326	309	553	

Also Opposition.]	2155	4421	2947	3622	2253	4396		
-------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--	--

XIV. Smith, Beal & McC. Beale.								
Barbour.....	28	150	88	242	287	484	221	468
Braxton.....	128	320	213	166	191	114	185	166
Cabell.....	192	229	294	253	287	233	287	346
Doddridge.....	12	143	(with H. A.)	138	137	(New Co.)		
Fayette.....	165	160	285	100	157	174	249	163
Gilmer.....	33	668	185	77	178	(New Co.)		
Harrison.....	244	229	460	695	443	611	479	760
Jackson.....	237	180	247	260	239	233	203	255
Kanawha.....	348	232	575	256	749	379	983	442
Lewis.....	69	269	336	351	523	329	684	399
Mason.....	169	110	225	249	249	274	415	363
Nicholas.....	133	108	162	125	313	90	158	135
Pleasants.....	37	58				(New County.)		
Putnam.....	162	148	108	165	192	183	(New Co.)	
Raleigh.....	40	47				(New County.)		
Ritchie.....	30	273	94	240	124	339	104	254
Taylor.....	99	74	173	188	266	247	244	260
Upshur.....	145	164				(New County.)		
Wayne.....	108	115	162	77	105	110	190	184
Wirt.....	78	205	173	249	123	130	(New Co.)	
Wood.....	347	338	438	318	430	325	633	330

McComas.]	2813	4010	4034	4312	4683	4616	4661	4809
-----------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

XV. Haymond, Th'n. R.L. Newman.								
Barbour.....	158	206	m.86	(See 14th District.)				
Brooke.....	178	259	163	145	227	276	437	543
Doddridge.....	(with Tyler.)	(See 14th District.)						
Hancock.....	159	213	m.94	161	216	(w. Brook)		
Marion.....	569	473	240	598	324	669	596	677
Marshall.....	444	428	545	343	568	527	447	473
Monongalia.....	504	652	m.286	434	609	593	780	
Ohio.....	776	535	894	301	977	478	398	492
Preston.....	423	489	258	590	460	557	383	504
Randolph.....	189	200	45 m.	301	215	307	199	
Taylor.....	90	65	15	(See 14th District.)				
Tyler.....	936	392	362	294	334	290	441	511
Wetzel.....	84	410	73	89	317	(New Co.)		

* Russell.]	3850	4251	2598	3936	3755	4393	3480	4069
-------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

† Died before taking his seat; election for vacancy, Nov., 1849, result: Haymond, W.H. 2873; Thompson, Opp. 2807.

TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT.

1848, Taylor, 45,255; Cass, 46,738; maj. for Cass, 1,473.

1844, Clay, 44,790; Polk, 50,683; maj. for Polk, 5,893.

Highland Co. is partly in 11th and partly in 12th district.

Barbour, Doddridge and Taylor Co's are partly in 14th and partly in 15th district.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1854.—Cons.—1849. Pass. 1848					
Districts & Counties.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	
I.	Gai.	*Cling.	Cling.	Scat.	Tay.
	ther.	man.	man.	ing.	lor.
Buncombe.....	306	1139	1134	133	906 434
Burke.....	536	461	541	94	1910 266
Caldwell.....	302	564	643	128	803 96
Cherokee.....	186	533	574	36	649 175
Cleveland.....	186	540	384	134	364 481
Haywood.....	197	513	589	64	418 213
Henderson.....	340	537	625	63	641 116
Macon.....	310	399	475	144	427 907
McDowell.....	195	460	734	88	(with Burke)
Rutherford.....	347	961	993	336	1184 178
Yancey.....	416	457	700	111	(No returns)

† Secessionist.]	2819	6800	7231	1146	8142 2126
II.	Caldwell.	Stokes.			
Ashes.....	961	8	680	358	
Catawba.....	No opp. to	233	47	(w'h Lincol'n)	
Davie.....	Joseph P.	523	10	448	251
Iredell.....	Caldwell.	1553	909	1804	362
Rowan.....	Whig.	737	74	879	60
Surry.....		826	747	1132	862
Wilkes.....		1849	14	1061	121

Total.....	6384	1869	5894	2804	
III.	Decker.	†C.H. Deberry.	†Cald'll.		
Anson.....	1107	498	1030	638	1024 359
Cabarrus.....	763	373	690	51	756 37
Lincoln.....	396	1181	432	1165	828 1693
Mocklenburg.....	495	141	617	1139	778 945
Montgomery.....	669	150	416	176	858 82
Moore.....	406	423	536	537	838 408
Richmond.....	601	189	492	134	693 71
Stanly.....	774	64	635	99	725 14

†Green W. Caldwell.]	5352	4277	4899	4299	5988 3847
IV.	Sheppard.	Keene.			
Davidson.....	No opp. to	692	233	1087	820
Guilford.....	James T.	1328	332	1714	373
Randolph.....	Morehead.	1145	338	1196	325
Rockingham.....	Whig.	293	433	380	766
Stokes.....		949	1316	1014	913

Total.....	5405	3138	4391	2796	
V.	†Graves.	†Vble. Nash.	Venable.		
Alamance.....	437	588			
Caswell.....	144	904	292	1016	293 1087
Chatham.....	313maj.	1950	834	1133	619
Granville.....	601	866	904	960	969 831
Orange.....	709	739	1635	1592	1667 1585
Person.....	427	596	314	633	346 518

†Union."Op.]	2590	3616	4315	5025	4298 4549
†Secessionist.]	2590	3616	4315	5025	4298 4549
VI.	Scattering.	Daniel.]	Clark.	Daniel.	
Edgecombe.....	96	739	467	793	143 1335
Franklin.....		210	634	341	668
Halifax.....	89	303	48	512	582 446
Johnston.....	273	486	404	644	698 746
Nash.....		375	460	113	798
Wake.....	518	767	896	833	1028 1248
Warren.....	79	500	30	568	156 687

|| Also Opp.]	2430	4413	3051	5888	
1849.—Scat'g: Fran'n.	56	John'n.	189	Wake.	814
VII.	Reid.	Ashes.			
Bladen.....	240	360	380	341	
Brunswick.....	No opp.	13	185	319	237
Columbus.....	to Wm.	76	436	198	374
Cumberland.....	S. Ashes.	621	899	813	1191
Duplin.....	Opp.	493	686	318	939
New Hanover.....		46	1029	464	1265
Onslow.....		182	568	311	696
Robeson.....		501	496	653	645
Sampson.....		741	539	612	741

|| Also Opp.]	2813	5128	3818	6909	
VIII.	Stanly.	Ruffin.	St'nly.	Lane.	
Burlington.....	1910	872	888	818	923 463
Carteret.....	492	401	494	405	474 317
Craven.....	594	643	673	696	696 610
Greene.....	323	350	296	318	318 837
Hyde.....	549	396	476	333	495 326
Jones.....	810	902	318	182	344 136
Lenoir.....	373	445	270	437	292 334
Pitt.....	377	611	708	606	656 479
Tyrell.....	367	106	361	89	300 96

Washington.....	404	910	336	188	373 149
Wayne.....	298	1126	291	1078	266 908
Total.....	6926	4986	4987	4940	4997 3986
IX.	Outlaw.	Martin.	Out'l.	w. Person.	
Bertie.....	411	913	517	348	534 303
Camden.....	426	68	380	104	498 70
Currituck.....	164	430	237	648	193 466
Chowan.....	182	63	262	302	396 177
Gates.....	276	231	417	389	379 289
Hertford.....	189	44	378	233	116 144
Martin.....	370	363	345	864	361 445
Northampton.....	309	147	499	631	493 688
Pasquotank.....	366	197	656	267	679 244
Perquimans.....	294	134	450	314	434 263
Total.....	2896	1759	4063	3477	4068 2978

GEORGIA.

1854.—Gov.—1849. Cons.—1848. Pass. 1848					
Dist.	Union.	*S.R. Whig.	Op. Un'n.	*S.R. Whig.	Opp.
Sen. Co's.	M'Don.	Hop.	Jack.	Jack.	Tay.
Dis. I.	Cobb.	old Hill.	Townskins.	son.	King.
1. CHATHAM.....	237	755	666	785	756 810
2. LIBERTY.....	206	160	153	146	192 175
3. TATNALL.....	363	84	307	96	358 109
4. GLYNN.....	76	50	94	35	65 61
5. MCINTOSH.....	143	97	79	133	134 98
6. CAMDEN.....	71	238	62	176	70 241
7. WAYNE.....	80	98	62	112	92 105
8. CLINTON.....	243	59	(New Co.)	237	76 (New County)
9. LAWRENCE.....	408	361	419	430	400 358
10. WARE.....	154	168	268	217	142 177
11. APpling.....	156	181	133	191	164 152
12. MONTGOMERY.....	258	31	221	53	243 55
13. BULLOCK.....	64	239	25	408	30 391
14. SHERMAN.....	146	313	226	251	147 303
15. BRYAN.....	109	65	117	76	107 109
16. EDINGHAM.....	177	156	202	144	172 169
17. TELLER.....	303	133	173	219	194 142
18. THOMAS.....	299	431	416	311	297 484
19. EMANUEL.....	254	252	176	307	211 269

*Southern R'ts.]	4247	3991	3799	4074	3011
II.	Johnson.	Benny.	3549	2680	4318 3382
11. ARLING.....	116	303	41	337	118 278
12. DECATUR.....	506	313	469	393	437 398
13. EARLY.....	384	378	144	447	383 369
14. RANDOLPH.....	808	797	777	769	799 793
15. MEECHAM.....	1150	939	1039	867	1096 1141
16. BREWER.....	894	732	824	648	886 705
17. BAKER.....	390	708	273	568	301 693
18. LEE.....	468	217	330	249	463 110
19. HUNTON.....	632	631	568	681	612 598
20. PULASKI.....	523	218	346	399	552 208
21. MACON.....	574	421	389	340	562 383
22. MARION.....	373	571	517	581	711 657
23. DOOLY.....	397	682	311	605	375 673
24. SUMTER.....	845	406	663	577	824 370

† Calhoun.]	8348	7196	6690	7360	8107
III.	Chappel.	Baily.	Owen.	Cary.	
10. WILKINSON.....	471	543	381	619	457
20. JONES.....	381	405	396	344	374
21. TWIGGS.....	294	388	330	399	290
22. JASPER.....	446	586	410	540	443
23. BIBB.....	716	790	634	734	683
24. MONROE.....	737	680	733	650	703
25. CRANFORD.....	402	450	377	464	395
26. URSUS.....	685	304	620	423	671
27. TALBOT.....	845	608	798	786	772
28. BUTTS.....	944	456	264	411	307
29. PIKE.....	904	856	719	858	851

Total.....	6115	6150	6649	6241	6863
IV.	Murphy.	Stell.	W'n.	Haralson.	
16. HARRIS.....	714	328	748	441	699
27. TROUP.....	1134	373	1096	406	1106
28. MERRICK.....	731	744	743	834	717
29. CURTIS.....	700	781	436	891	658
30. HEARD.....	447	408	356	486	441
31. CAMPBELL.....	417	528	311	653	372
32. CONNETT.....	786	754	774	734	761
33. DE KALB.....	1426	699	832	1014	1395
34. FAYETTE.....	646	595	449	697	636
35. HENRY.....	984	673	910	895	965

† Williamson.]	7985	5913	6647	7041	7750
V.	Chast.	Stiles.	Cal'n.	H'tett.	
39. FORNATH.....	731	690	496	753	713
40. GIBBERT.....	823	630	730	699	805
41. CASS.....	1292	740	906	1461	1918

Total.....	6115	6150	6649	6241	6863
VI.	Murphy.	Stell.	W'n.	Haralson.	
16. HARRIS.....	714	328	748	441	699
27. TROUP.....	1134	373	1096	406	1106
28. MERRICK.....	731	744	743	834	717
29. CURTIS.....	700	781	436	891	658
30. HEARD.....	447	408	356	486	441
31. CAMPBELL.....	417	528	311	653	372
32. CONNETT.....	786	754	774	734	761
33. DE KALB.....	1426	699	832	1014	1395
34. FAYETTE.....	646	595	449	697	636
35. HENRY.....	984	673	910	895	965

† Williamson.]	7985	5913	6647	7041	7750
V.	Chast.	Stiles.	Cal'n.	H'tett.	
39. FORNATH.....	731	690	496	753	713
40. GIBBERT.....	823	630	730	699	805
41. CASS.....	1292	740	906	1461	1918

Total.....	6115	6150	6649	6241	6863
VI.	Murphy.	Stell.	W'n.	Haralson.	
16. HARRIS.....	714	328	748	441	699
27. TROUP.....	1134	373	1096	406	1106
28. MERRICK.....	731	744	743	834	717
29. CURTIS.....	700	781	436	891	658
30. HEARD.....	447	408	356	486	441
31. CAMPBELL.....	417	528	311	653	372
32. CONNETT.....	786	754	774	734	761
33. DE KALB.....	1426	699	832	1014	1395
34. FAYETTE.....	646	595	449	697	636
35. HENRY.....	984	673	910	895	965

SOUTH CAROLINA.

		1851. — * Delegates. † Const.	
Cong. Dist.	State Districts.	Co. Op. Sec. C'n. Sec.	
I.	Chester.....	929	429.4
	Spartanburg.....	1448	1176.5
	Union.....	228	98.8
	York.....	1420	700.5
II.	Anderson.....	1306	436.1
	† Pickens.....	1411	152.1
	Greenville.....	1500	237.5
	Laurens.....	810	991.1
III.	Fairfield.....	394	717.1
	Kershaw.....	639	244.3
	Lancaster.....	636	290.3
	Richland.....	726	648.5
	† Sumter; Claremont.....	658	445.4
	Clarendon.....	452	216.3
IV.	Charleston.....	791	222.3
	Darlington.....	466	668.4
	† Georgetown; All Saints.....	38	29.2
	Prince George's, Winyah.....	14	238.1
	Horry.....	734	12.2
	Marion.....	931	892.4
	Marlborough.....	512	333.3
	Williamsburg.....	302	314.1
V.	Abbeville.....	1010	825.6
	Edgefield.....	939	938.7
	Lexington.....	812	179.3
VI.	Newberry.....	612	538.4
	† Charleston; Christ Ch'ch.....	35	66.1
	St. Andrew.....	15	35.1
	St. James; Goose Creek.....	243	39.2
	St. Dennis & St. Thomas.....	3	59.2
	St. James; Sumter.....	3	59.2
	St. John's, Berkeley.....	67	111.2
	St. Philip's & St. Michael's.....	104	1018.50
	St. Stephen's.....	10	93.2
VII.	Barrow.....	924	889.5
	† Beaufort; St. Luke's.....	41	171.2
	Prince William's.....	209	9.1
	St. Helena.....	73	126.2
	St. Peter's.....	70	360.3
	† Charles'ns; St. John's, Col. 53.....	3	82.3
	† Colleton; St. George's.....	231	36.2
	St. Bartholomew's.....	222	420.4
	St. Matthew's.....	64	198.2
	St. Paul's.....	77	89.2
	Orangeburg.....	159	937.1

Total.....25038 17796 114 54

* Election for two delegates from each Congressional District to a contemplated Southern (Disunion) Congress. The Co-Operationists (against action by South Carolina alone) carried six districts; and the Secessionists (in favor of secession, either with other States or separately) carried one. † A State Convention had previously been elected to determine the action of the State; and we have classified its members according to the result of the recent election. ‡ Formerly Pendleton. § These districts elect members of the State Legislature by subdivisions of parishes; the parishes are in italics. ¶ Charleston City.

ALABAMA.

SENATE. 1851-Cong. 1849. 1848-PRESIDENT-1844

Dist. & Co's.	1851. Whig. Opp. Whig. Opp.	U.S. R. Lang.	Als. Sel. Tay.	Cass. Clay. Polk	Total III
I.	Jou. Bragg, ton. lers. lers.				
Baldwin.....	1.207	211.198	192.100	133.149	120
Clarke.....	1.161	728.216	610.120	327.232	631
Washington.....	1.366	626.308	379.72	25.273	279
Butler.....	1.385	653.492	342.732	277.698	405
Conecuh.....	1.400	672.604	343.479	221.441	277
Monroe.....	1.400	572.504	343.479	216.567	359
Madison.....	1.682	837.681	608.739	553.739	553
Wilcox.....	1.405	691.564	690.639	479.625	629
Mobile.....	1.1925	1678.1343	1195.1319	1073.1403	1347
Total.....	4254	6113.4922	4091.4666	3364.4995	4600
II.	Abrecom. Coch. Hill. bie. ran. ind. Pugh.				
Barbour.....	1.901	1417.992	984.1206	614.1113	260
Coffee.....	1.369	401.302	441.192	174.112	314
Pike.....	1.190	988.1014	870.393	663.262	768
Covington.....	1.316	114.231	202.248	92.148	139
Dale.....	1.685	564.400	647.368	555.209	616
Henry.....	1.543	653.407	637.504	496.367	546
Macomb.....	1.1395	776.1393	672.1494	532.1087	628

MONTGOMERY.....	1.1181	811.1068	867.1176	649.1016	236
Russell.....	1.1078	517.963	668.970	577.736	621
Total.....	7598	6211.6770	6975.7068	4372.5780	5329
III.	Mudd. Har's. H. H. Harris.				
Annaga.....	1.492	645.476	622.563	471.475	633
Cosa.....	1.649	1075.620	1020.626	873.400	796
Bobb.....	1.505	679.477	659.474	416.450	596
Shelby.....	1.634	621.587	632.567	368.511	473
Dallas.....	1.700	710.765	644.760	618.684	732
Jefferson.....	1.679	813.377	694.288	565.274	673
Lowndes.....	1.741	623.201	665.761	454.710	678
Perry.....	1.785	911.826	855.226	631.169	849
† Hunter.....	1.605	677.4969	551.4944	4206.3245	581
IV.	§ Smith. Erwin. B. N. Inge.				
Fayette.....	1.630	608.300	1006.272	841.153	796
Greene.....	1.645	937.1047	773.1088	713.1086	819
Pickens.....	1.774	1037.952	1020.1044	951.892	967
Sumter.....	1.623	836.932	988.920	771.927	1011
TOTAL.....	1.1282	686.1014	669.776	694.902	961
† Baldwin.....	1.4164	4114.4245	4665.4200	3949.3964	4604
V.	¶ Houston. H. D. Wood. Hubbard.				
Franklin.....	1.795	1035.631	999.510	795.498	1079
Hancock.....	1.1395	776.1393	672.1494	532.1087	628

Total.....25038 17796 114 54

ELECTION RETURNS.

57

LAURENDALE	1	1166	715	800	599	695	773	474	919
LAWRENCE	1	697	213	552	872	663	656	469	783
Walker	1	499	213	232	395	231	383	170	442
LINCOLN	1	753	437	387	605	374	533	725	965
MORGAN	1	603	432	442	567	361	535	271	682
Murison	1	816	685	140	548	133	514	120	638

Total	4730	4208	3085	4575	3027	4488	2327	5608	
VI.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Blount	1	400	487	851	134	526	84	774	
Marshall	1	404	950	484	851	246	708	162	875
De Kalb	1	500	292	915	237	650	207	700	
Jackson	1	528	1231	752	1201	136	1589	87	1751
Madison	1	371	1627	1448	469	465	1355	357	1720
St. Clair	1	300	262	915	150	456	46	644	

2	Clemons	1303	4908	3893	4551	1385	5314	943	6464
VII.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Reynolds	1	1831	1346	656	1370	566	1272	373	1382
CHAMBERS	1	1323	792	1218	791	1323	698	1158	936
CHEROKEE	1	1137	661	747	1067	630	921	356	955
Randolph	1	659	810	537	938	461	770	288	747
Tallapoosa	1	988	1158	938	1032	972	920	728	705
Tallapoosa	1	1104	705	899	944	809	820	783	851

7	Bradford	22	11	5744	5371	4895	6033	4821	5392	3506	5576
---	----------	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

* Senators holding over. TOTALS. [All Opposition.

'48. Tra'r, 30,482; Cass, 31,363; '44. Clay, 25,134; Polk, 27,740

LEGISLATURE: SENATE, Union, 22; Southern Rights, 11.

House: Union, Chambers, 4; Frank'n, Land'e, Mad'n, Mont'g, Tal'ge, Tusc'n, 3 each, 18; 13 other co's in small caps, 2 each, 26; Bald'n, Blount, Coffee, Con'h, Cow'n, Dallas, Fay, e, Gr'n'e, P'ry, 1 each, 5; Jack'n, 2; Sum'r, 2; Tot. 61.

Southern Rights: Benton, 3; Mobile, 3; Aut'ga, Barb'r, But'r, Coosa, Henry, Perry, Pic'n's, Itand'h, Shelby, Tal'ma, two each, 20; 10 other co's in italics, one each, 11; Total 33.

a With Monroe, &c.; b with Butler; c with Fayette; d with Jefferson; e with De Kalb.

MISSISSIPPI.

Legis. Gov. 1851. Sen. of S. 1851. Com. 1849. Gov. Senate. Froto. Davis, Horn, Bell, Un. S'n. A. Quit.

Co's.	U. S.	U. N.	S. R.	Un. S. N.	R. N.	W. N.	W. N.	W. N.	W. N.
Adams	1	548	944	551	942	478	144	433	418
Franklin	1	184	258	187	254	9	164	215	290
Wilkinson	1	368	355	407	323	361	279	414	352
Am. te.	1	351	391	391	389	361	230	348	350
Pike	1	376	523	282	519	280	333	159	529
Attala	1	622	774	640	764	607	608	(No ret'n's)	
Lenke	1	378	389	386	387	381	358	294	386
Bolivar	1	36	73	33	58	27	(No ret'n's)		
Isaquena	1	90	41	88	42	68	16	102	99
Yazoo	1	585	683	627	544	581	439	508	531
Washington	1	130	62	132	58	24	1	92	80
Carroll	1	958	783	1006	750	954	660	791	940
Chickasaw	1	889	1150	897	1124	867	399	824	1134
Oktibbeha	1	345	493	291	307	333	419	370	472
Choctaw	1	860	749	903	713	863	685	713	937
Chalborne	1	479	213	490	202	459	385	358	
Jefferson	1	298	323	314	314	321	332	342	320
Clarke	1	294	367	308	352	288	341	150	439
Jasper	1	364	510	377	502	373	417	247	510
Coahoma	1	201	120	305	112	(No ret'n's)	184	149	
Panola	1	620	484	504	470	550	280	633	535
Tallahatchie	1	76	306	196	265	178	223	255	
Copiah	1	360	463	755	446	611	413	753	
Simpson	1	196	329	199	328	174	211	195	285
Covington	1	120	321	112	327	109	248	3	345
Green	1	90	181	95	184	111	57	(No ret'n's)	
Jones	1	146	168	150	163	114	140	72	207
Wayne	1	134	93	157	66	134	24	(No ret'n's)	
De Soto	1	1013	828	1062	791	1012	669	918	956
Tunica	1	42	30	37	35	29	14	23	35
Hancock	1	80	181	227	181	172	(No ret'n's)		
Harrison	1	137	282	153	(No ret'n's)				
Jackson	1	41	324	61	316	3	189	20	347
Perry	1	138	120	141	112	132	113	131	121
Hinds	1	1134	734	1175	723	1082	592	1014	875
Holmes	1	806	490	703	484	665	416	578	583
Sunflower	1	2	66	52	26	43	62	73	
Itawamba	1	1028	977	1085	937	1035	698	593	1318
Kemper	1	634	536	644	541	645	499	415	739
Neahoba	1	433	92	517	1	389	237	317	
Lafayette	1	794	788	838	788	801	636	622	840
Laurende	1	626	671	736	571	622	561	371	778
Newton	1	227	310	291	307	232	193	(No ret'n's)	
Lawrence	1	152	288	146	291	1	433	391	632
Marion	1	120	569	137	282	149	171	(No ret'n's)	
Lawndes	1	622	691	711	622	744	569	581	773
Madison	1	571	634	594	547	563	519	557	601
Scott	1	215	319	239	304	293	263	128	324
	1	182	1950	182	1950	182	1950	1477	

Monroe	1	1046	827	1078	804	1111	672	756	1294
Norubee	1	597	384	630	360	613	383	518	569
Winston	1	396	522	405	527	418	407	568	619
Pontotoc	1	1174	1143	1232	1043	1256	901	785	1256
Itankin	1	427	398	442	394	463	323	311	461
Smith	1	184	426	166	420	140	311	123	462
Tippah	1	1618	100	1647	1021	1542	860	1098	1674
Tishomingo	1	1851	603	1881	587	1768	379	734	1432
Warren	1	749	491	769	427	806	731	628	
Yalobusha	1	810	927	834	917	819	692	749	1008

Totals: F. 28,738; Horn, 20,088; Cass, U. 28,402; Lea, 21,706

D. 27,729; Bell, 27,716; S. M'n, 31,241; Q'n, 30,379

Leg. - 1851 - Coahoma - 1849. 1848 - Pass. - 1844.

Lafayette	2	1080	914	676	1246	567	880	368	825
Lafayette	2	833	736	681	799	730	760	544	632
Marshall	2	1384	1364	1300	1450	1306	1344	1636	1184
Panola	1	615	489	580	527	578	344	439	408
Pontotoc	2	1216	1038	626	1185	755	998	384	709
Tippah	4	1606	1066	1051	1630	981	1236	632	1170
Tishomingo	4	1846	610	762	1288	840	1190	480	1034
Tunica	1	38	36	26	30	51	55	36	24

Total. 9655 7155 6201 9103 6546 7501 4647 6665

II. Wilcox, F'n, Harris, Featherston.

Bolivar	1	74	29	89	49	55	61		
Carroll	3	984	752	810	859	885	921	678	742
Chickasaw	2	777	1180	826	1136	849	948	338	832
Choctaw	2	885	714	743	806	642	743	426	624
Coahoma	1	207	114	185	114	189	120	143	162
Lowndes	3	713	620	736	732	801	720	644	860
Monroe	2	1113	764	816	1174	921	1062	549	911
Norubee	2	619	370	532	509	617	667	519	577
Oktibbeha	1	370	467	383	450	388	424	241	336
Sunflower	1	67	40	49	54	33	22	7	14
Tallahatchie	1	297	201	229	231	206	219	179	218
Yalobusha	1	622	541	789	902	843	846	719	893

Total. 6927 6201 6103 7190 6460 6811 4496 6090

III. Freeman, McW, Gray, McWillie.

Attala	3	834	771	573	742	489	635	276	305
Chickasaw	3	1150	714	1038	843	1206	922	1199	915
Holmes	3	699	478	691	577	643	520	578	488
Isaquena	1	86	42	108	79	85	58	(New Co.)	
Kemper	2	644	546	458	701	416	500	291	516
Laurende	1	633	655	414	732	474	677	256	631
Leake	1	386	389	318	394	328	290	190	235
Madison	2	675	552	554	498	614	497	612	486
Neahoba	1	93	514	240	310	241	254	156	226
Newton	1	1286	307	206	314	184	197	143	207
Rankin	1	442	381	334	414	356	370	311	406
Scott	1	1224	304	147	332	152	273	112	259
Warren	2	756	473	765	477	690	478	932	507
Washington	1	136	66	97	71	179	71	209	108
Winston	2	942	505	451	446	307	425	201	475
Yazoo	1	1605	554	529	514	641	497	578	630

Total. 7774 7241 6829 7406 7196 6591 6634 6376

IV. Dawson, Br'n, Wiggins, Brown.

Adams.....	2	539	249	472	412	643	365	755	452
Amite.....	2	354	395	244	306	426	309	429	361
Chalborne.....	1	483	212	392	389	464	358	434	429
Clarke.....	1	1288	380	387	435	311	282	115	363
Copiah.....	2	944	768	334	806	491	587	447	648
Covington.....	1	1119	320	62	337	135	346	98	308
Franklin.....	1	1184	260	211	280	226	249	172	229
Green.....	1	111	168	65	170	194	79	62	175
Hancock.....	1	149	246	99	282	157	116	57	127
Harrison.....	1	1	142	398	165	172	105	167	
Jackson.....	1	66	319	23	347	93	165	17	216
Jasper.....	1	351	615	364	490	343	308	210	403
Jefferson.....	1	319	315	327	320	592	290	364	383
Jones.....	1	144	169	65	197	95	135	73	117
Lawrence.....	1	138	604	78	693	146	438	94	545
Marion.....	1	136	288	64	272	19	162	68	254
Perry.....	1	140	118	114	158	143	69	135	71
Pike.....	1	172	521	97	591	377	308	229	441
Simpton.....	1	197	328	66	320	280	284	178	300
Smith.....	1	447	447	117	420	210	287	14	249
Waller.....	1	174	61	68	80	97	62	102	95
Wilkinson.....	1	394	338	375	368	455	291	441	355

TENNESSEE.

SENATE, '51. 1851. Gov.—1849. Pass. 1844.

Court's. Whig. Op. Camp. I. Trou. Brown. I. Dale. Clay. Polk.

Carter	777	903	687	965	738	177
Johnson	883	84	404	119	370	79
Sullivan	383	1459	363	140	380	163
Washington	969	1161	843	1303	881	1235
Greene	1144	1694	1037	1673	1081	1701
Hawkins	1336	1313	1113	1349	1173	1308
Blount	1147	640	1105	758	1046	735
Coke	980	240	871	904	844	187
Sevier	897	165	896	93	738	78
Clairborne	666	49	670	926	678	857
Granger	1110	675	1101	620	998	548
Jefferson	1606	346	1671	309	1493	247
Knox	2223	623	2186	573	2015	507
Anderson	659	327	661	354	620	325
Campbell	496	457	426	513	337	318
Morgan	332	267	215	203	211	232
Rogers	823	754	836	803	900	735
Bradley	671	883	723	901	572	958
McMinn	886	1021	904	1037	873	1061
Monroe	918	947	915	1040	859	1086
Polk	305	581	297	540	260	488
Bledsoe	668	798	617	290	529	359
Hamilton	885	769	750	601	644	624
Marion	617	389	647	370	503	381
Meigs	154	564	149	577	130	620
Rhea	329	331	292	355	232	368
Fentress	184	493	125	457	60	456
Jackson	1395	900	1080	900	1211	807
Overton	461	1356	371	1292	336	1145
Van Buren	119	908	138	970	116	190
White	1016	618	970	670	857	468
Cannon	430	841	491	872	318	761
Coffee	307	990	319	1003	280	1000
DeKalb	651	620	590	592	488	491
Warren	406	1205	393	1262	335	1190
Franklin	441	1238	362	1200	358	1121
Lincoln	658	3338	666	2475	658	2294
Smith	2409	779	2085	782	2328	788
Sumner	772	1859	771	2100	881	2017
Wilson	2327	1000	2160	955	2907	1042
Davidson	3330	1842	2217	1919	2266	1683
Rutherford	1639	1296	1416	1331	1730	1600
Williamson	1710	723	1688	752	1969	859
Bedford	1438	1413	1340	1474	1455	1626
Marshall	761	1302	683	1406	635	1306
Giles	1234	1429	1331	1484	1301	1387
Mauzy	1496	1830	1375	1942	1292	1988
Hardin	693	732	677	793	635	732
Hickman	275	1061	255	991	255	1034
Lawrence	611	696	640	662	499	647
Wayne	730	484	655	429	665	448
Montgomery	1132	921	1069	950	1371	1029
Robertson	1169	889	1165	920	1193	871
Dickson	329	706	342	716	338	706
Humphreys	274	637	278	511	325	523
Stewart	489	637	534	726	519	704
Beiton	312	430	318	454	292	481
Decatur	372	314	391	287	(New Co.)	
Henderson	1089	947	1113	941	1209	492
McNairy	949	967	958	925	773	741
Perry	424	280	440	283	744	513
Henry	812	1328	769	1248	535	1312
Obion	419	674	405	586	282	596
Weakley	714	1317	647	1051	560	1064
Fayette	1086	1047	1054	1046	1205	1151
Hardeman	692	963	637	1035	689	1071
Shelby	1563	1490	1451	1105	1625	1362
Carroll	1468	688	1423	545	1356	624
Dyer	483	383	414	321	356	272
Gibson	1591	1016	1417	788	1320	611
Haywood	819	792	757	559	756	698
Lauderdale	315	296	304	298	286	211
Madison	1383	703	1312	731	1357	708
Tipton	320	531	323	511	380	502

Total.....16 9 63333 61673 60350 61740 60030 59917

Lse. 1851. 1851.—Covance.—1849. Pass. 1845.

Dist. & Co's. House. Whig. Op. Whig. Op.

1. Whig. Op. *Wm. Taylor. J. N. Taylor. C. A. Taylor. C. A. Taylor.

Carter	301	293	367	140	383	65
Johnson	645	353	690	263	745	139
Coke	301	293	367	140	383	65
Johnson	645	353	690	263	745	139
Greene	992	1773	913	687	963	1493
Hawkins	635	1797	1096	1380	1252	1243
Sullivan	1002	1220	331	1469	436	1375
Washington	1003	780	809	916	862	1016

† Campbell, Op., 406, 4844 6538... 5060 6068 [* Also Op.

II.

† Watkins. Hurley. Wat. Coke. W.

Anderson	915	65	477	527	602	250
Campbell	790	133	478	411	473	979
Blount	1367	378	1035	810	1465	663
Clairborne	966	180	960	548	700	744
Granger	1461	295	1032	667	1094	489
Jefferson	1745	143	1398	452	1498	215
Monroe	1494	825	979	903	962	910
Morgan	1391	89	823	165	229	187
Sevier (with Coke)	1018	66	514	486	787	57

† Dickinson, W., 409, 9592 2125... 8025 1468

III. Anderson. Ch. L. And. N. Lyon.

Bledsoe (with Morgan)	537	309	547	306	508	229
Bradley	704	821	817	361	760	927
Hamilton	989	712	804	536	685	634
Knox	1668	1239	1065	761	2140	439
Marion	471	340	551	351	562	336
McMinn	867	1020	892	912	960	1024
Meigs	128	574	150	564	150	634
Rhea	320	327	301	336	298	324
Folk	315	605	317	509	367	671
Rogers	809	767	806	832	906	671

Total.....6658 6874... 7269 6018

IV. Goodpasture. S. S. Rog. N. Op. Savage.

Coffee	263	994	213	844	332	943
De Kalb	394	753	380	664	571	573
Fentress	218	463	95	206	113	432
Van Buren	162	159	50	46	130	198
Jackson	1058	941	100	867	1289	801
Overton	798	888	108	779	467	1112
Warren	586	985	52	964	407	1161
White	873	672	341	323	1064	603

[S. Turney, Opp. 377] 4332 4816... 1339 4713

V. Jones.

Bedford	1863	1503	1497	1381
Franklin	1814	1186	390	1207
Lincoln	1814	2624	80	2554
Marshall	1497	1453	730	1408

VI. Polk. Opp. Th. S. Bac. N. Thomas.

Davidson.....	2	2230	2138	2033	2380	711
Smith.....	2	2229	2239	2033	2380	711
Sumner.....	2	739	1687	836	1997	922
Total.....		5198	4145	4816	4894	
IX.		Hornberger, Harris, Morris, Harris.				
Benton.....	} 1	258	543	293	440	393
Humphreys.....		214	558	263	413	399
Dickson.....		1	297	703	282	709
						386

Total.....4812 3672... 4802 6065

VII. Gentry.

Cannon	433	467	469	827
Rutherford	2139	1440	1754	1438
Williamson	2139	2193	2817	1936
Williamson	2139	1666	1883	738

VIII. Cullom. South. L. Cu. N. Ewing.

Davidson	2328	1786	1948	2115	2698	1971
Smith	2329	692	2032	782	2380	776
Sumner	2739	1687	836	1997	922	1999

Total.....5196 4145... 4816 4884

IX. Hornberger. Harris. Morris. Harris.

Benton	258	543	292	440	392	451
Humphreys	214	558	263	433	309	48
Dickson	297	703	282	709	388	67
Henry	1096	908	1043	965	1298	99
Robertson	987	944	1145	875	1236	83
Stewart	1001	559	573	621	564	701

Total.....2852 4744... 4302 5433

X. Coleman. Stan. N. Harris. Stanton.

XI. Williams.

XII. Williams.

XIII. Williams.

XIV. Williams.

XV. Williams.

XVI. Williams.

XVII. Williams.

XVIII. Williams.

XIX. Williams.

XX. Williams.

XXI. Williams.

XXII. Williams.

XXIII. Williams.

XXIV. Williams.

XXV. Williams.

XXVI. Williams.

XXVII. Williams.

XXVIII. Williams.

XXIX. Williams.

XXX. Williams.

XXXI. Williams.

XXXII. Williams.

XXXIII. Williams.

XXXIV. Williams.

XXXV. Williams.

XXXVI. Williams.

XXXVII. Williams.

XXXVIII. Williams.

XXXIX. Williams.

XL. Williams.

XLI. Williams.

XLII. Williams.

XLIII. Williams.

XLIV. Williams.

XLV. Williams.

XLVI. Williams.

XLVII. Williams.

XLVIII. Williams.

XLIX. Williams.

L. Williams.

LI. Williams.

LII. Williams.

LIII. Williams.

LIV. Williams.

LV. Williams.

LVI. Williams.

LVII. Williams.

LVIII. Williams.

LVIX. Williams.

LX. Williams.

LXI. Williams.

LXII. Williams.

LXIII. Williams.

LXIV. Williams.

LXV. Williams.

LXVI. Williams.

LXVII. Williams.

LXVIII. Williams.

LXIX. Williams.

LXX. Williams.

LXXI. Williams.

LXXII. Williams.

LXXIII. Williams.

LXXIV. Williams.

LXXV. Williams.

LXXVI. Williams.

LXXVII. Williams.

LXXVIII. Williams.

LXXIX. Williams.

LXXX. Williams.

LXXXI. Williams.

LXXXII. Williams.

LXXXIII. Williams.

LXXXIV. Williams.

LXXXV. Williams.

ELECTION RETURNS.

61

Dist. & Co's.	W. Op. on.	Dix. Pow.	Th'p. Clav.	Th'p. son.	W'k. W'k.	Crit. den.	Pow. ell.
13. Mullenburg.1	1.638	677	113...	524	395...	770	548
Ohio.....1	1.558	635	113...	488	452...	754	629
14. Hardin.....2	1.846	617	31...	930	485...	1176	688
Meade.....1	1.846	624	3...	973	155...	671	24
15. Louisville...3	1.2199	1982	16...	2184	1908...	2499	2030
16. Henry.....1	1.735	971	7...	735	957...	855	978
Oldham.....1	1.403	631	1...	395	512...	477	639
Trimble.....1	1.298	633	1...	303	523...	320	535
17. Jefferson...1	1.949	1056	2...	951	1016...	1208	1099
18. Bullitt.....1	1.328	645	10...	373	367...	492	488
Larue.....1	1.368	663	11...	376	309...	496	400
Nelson.....1	1.856	609	30...	876	412...	1136	673
19. Marion.....1	1.680	750	18...	720	902...	852	807
Washington1	1.686	705	99...	721	649...	667	831
20. Anderson...1	1.282	641	16...	351	542...	356	662
Mercer.....1	1.492	969	65...	806	644...	690	1076
21. Callaway...1	1.212	709	1...	208	604...	239	788
Marshall...d	1.123	613	2...	110	432...	112	542
Trigg.....1	1.625	680	3...	616	502...	565	608
22. Lincoln...1	1.676	514	65...	686	526...	505	387
Pulaski...1	1.662	776	210...	671	597...	1054	1069
23. Garrard...1	1.814	273	138...	885	192...	1076	243
Madison...2	1.718	613	670...	725	437...	1324	767
24. Knox.....1	1.389	603	76...	401	242...	580	297
Laurel.....1	1.321	264	46...	350	321...	431	208
Rickcastle.1	1.396	135	128...	414	113...	639	125
Whitley...1	1.422	903	95...	315	148...	559	900
25. Boone.....1	1.782	813	1...	755	706...	1003	904
Carroll (w/Trim)431	1.447	6...	436	417...	462	483	
Gallatin...1	1.347	407	3...	312	380...	396	421
26. Campbell...1	1.338	804	39...	345	788...	496	733
Kenton.....1	1.748	1189	1...	691	132...	856	1563
27. Bath.....1	1.721	918	1...	691	686...	725	896
Bourbon...1	1.921	474	90...	936	400...	1116	600
28. Grant.....1	1.249	646	11...	354	475...	472	575
Owen.....1	1.493	1044	28...	491	1041...	570	987
Pendleton...1	1.256	636	17...	348	507...	314	672
29. Bracken...1	1.723	692	6...	708	518...	770	654
Harrison...2	1.724	706	12...	703	777...	832	985
30. Shelby...1	1.1107	903	3...	1099	675...	1374	745
Spencer...1	1.335	346	3...	350	303...	467	461
31. Fayette...2	1.1216	818	110...	1228	806...	1420	771
Scott.....1	1.685	1001	27...	882	937...	688	727
32. Franklin...1	1.809	767	12...	820	750...	899	641
Jessamine...1	1.553	503	67...	549	441...	658	641
Woodford...1	1.676	408	7...	684	377...	817	378
33. Clarke...1	1.874	397	29...	581	333...	1020	381
Estill.....1	1.423	387	179...	460	351...	490	331
Montgomery1	1.676	577	1...	677	531...	724	664
34. Carter...1	1.174	575	6...	231	464...	928	661
Greenup...1	1.420	493	10...	406	363...	698	691
Lawrence...1	1.334	392	2...	348	326...	440	351
35. Fleming...2	1.928	788	9...	928	696...	1108	839
Nicholas...1	1.646	827	42...	664	751...	786	868
36. Lewis...1	1.369	523	33...	360	399...	565	686
Mason.....2	1.371	905	28...	1308	833...	1571	1018
37. Floyd...1	1.918	379	24...	321	886...	327	495
Johnson...1	1.59	327	7...	54	396...	88	323
Morgan...1	1.368	700	19...	342	593...	362	738
Pike.....1	1.243	930	11...	257	173...	273	253
38. Letcher...1	1.61	92	10...	0	86...	71	187
Perry.....1	1.196	161	40...	129	147...	192	177
Breathitt(w/Mor)17	1.311	27...	110	309...	120	278	
Clay.....1	1.321	161	186...	296	162...	416	239
Oweley...1	1.235	276	61...	358	164...	268	270
Harlan(with Knox)395	75	12...	408	63...	436	79	

Total.....55 45 53763 54613 3921 53699 4744 68466 58045
Majority—W'k; 10; Powell, 865; Th'p'oon, 6145; Crit'den, 8421.
a Elects with Butler; *b* with Russell; *c* with Ballard;
d with Livingston; *e* with Marshall.

LEGISLATURE, 1851-'53.

SENATE—*W'k*: Districts 7, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18,
 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35.—Total, 250.
Opp.: Districts 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28,
 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.—Total, 184.
 Some of the districts may not be numbered correctly.
 House, as above—*W'k*, 55; Opposition, 45.

INDIANA.

1851.—Conte.—1849. 1848.—Pass.—1844.

Dist. & Co's.	Whig Opp.	Whig Opp.	Y. Bu.
1. ler. hart. broe. son. con. lar. Cass. ren. Polk Clay			
Crawford.....511	805	600	467 590 397
Dubois.....439	490	230	597 258 679
Gibson.....931	905	900	907 800 803

Harrison.....1x209	1000	1220	1047	1277	1047	1.1252	1144
Orange.....667	943	804	1041	760	961	6.707	1036
Perry.....553	481	619	371	599	335	8.644	334
Pike.....523	606	512	568	519	610	1.469	941
Posey.....784	1173	877	1268	763	1236	19.673	1154
Spencer.....801	426	656	491	681	471	1.586	486
Vanderburgh.....697	703	668	599	534	667	22.676	556
Warwick.....579	882	613	915	467	863	21.394	850
Total.....7847	8173	7698	8271				

II. Martin. D'm Dunn. Dunham.

Clark.....1013	1373	1047	1338	1200	1510	28.1132	1417
Floyd.....1052	1098	1052	1105	1018	1154	17.956	981
Jackson.....618	1168	556	1091	632	1071	7.662	1048
Jefferson.....2061	1408	2130	1371	2075	1609	167.1835	1427
Jennings.....940	916	970	728	926	794	96.872	669
Scott.....602	545	528	508	488	447	16.481	441
Washington1039	1580	1055	1592	1132	1643	22.1149	1660
Total.....7125	8068	7338	7823				

III. Watts. R'n of Rob' Robinson.

Dearborn.....1444	1888	1115	1582	1378	1801	176.1616	1971
Decatur.....1363	1088	1147	1241	1246	1095	143.1276	1091
Franklin.....1296	1494	1209	1299	1411	1636	51.1925	1683
Ohio.....374	414	414	459	439	459	6.193	168
Ripley.....1185	890	928	897	1114	958	173.1006	968
Rush.....1455	1365	1634	1469	1143	1392	87.1580	1366
Switzerland1056	1103	1001	1173	1193	1106	44.961	1066

*J.L.R. Op. 8173 8242 7348 8120 [Joseph Robinson, W.

IV. Parker Jun' Park' Julian

Fayette.....973	681	938	822	1040	765	65.1051	908
Henry.....1459	1435	1441	1373	1215	1005	456.1458	1005
Union.....620	610	606	738	626	637	708.698	672
Wayne.....2111	1816	1698	1734	2085	1439	839.3331	1436
Total.....5102	4540	4583	4737				

V. Rush. H'n Herod Brown.

Bartholomew945	1217	997	1075	1011	1167	28.1036	1068
Brown.....55	676	118	612	70	503	6.69	432
Hamilton.....753	754	894	894	809	805	317.899	766
Hancock.....640	817	665	805	655	806	40.719	736
Jackson.....436	959	681	1181	676	1114	46.659	1160
Madison.....783	1111	892	907	824	933	56.813	854
Marion.....1364	1615	1920	1776	1747	1789	109.1715	1624
Shelby.....1394	1494	934	1356	1121	1414	18.1107	1342
Tipton.....144	418	173	335	183	235	3.100	119
Total.....5543	9063	7275	8762			[Hendricks, Opp.	

VI. Farmer. G'n Watts. Gorman.

Davies.....455	1038	762	770	735	701	2.807	764
Greene.....582	1238	885	1070	918	921	6.793	909
Knox.....674	954	925	664	1044	741	3.1079	921
Lawrence.....847	813	998	997	1070	1031	18.1019	1085
Martin.....282	700	373	523	342	497	7.76	616
Monroe.....610	1091	775	1047	780	1064	59.721	1118
Morgan.....717	1176	1142	1234	986	1029	121.1023	1078
Owen.....418	1108	863	897	882	953	13.754	888
Sullivan.....208	1367	483	1235	465	1143	5.464	1921
Total.....4693	9474	7196	8466				

VII. McGG. Davis McG Cookerly

Clay.....338	821	410	739	500	734	29.499	662
Hendricks.....993	948	1084	697	1158	775	173.1262	849
Parke.....1121	1132	1435	856	1398	1319	9.1377	1339
Putnam.....1435	1355	1563	1109	1647	1300	10.1640	1367
Vermilion.....744	769	800	714	830	763	7.787	762
Vigo.....1183	900	1390	796	1585	852	57.1515	856
Total.....5814	6076	6782	4909			[McGaughey, W.	

VIII. Brier. Mace. Lane. McDonald.

Boone.....819	873	808	910	773	916	66.816	871
Carroll.....712	953	719	861	893	1008	76.712	965
Clinton.....667	833	764	961	796	961	67.645	944
Fountain.....1086	1173	876	1167	900	1343	138.947	1387
Howard.....478	410	493	397			139	138
Montgomery473	1443	1410	1525	1501	1547	109.1450	1521
Tippacanoe1325	1430	1358	1171	1269	1523	405.1550	1551
Warren.....764	437	700	450	708	460	68.779	470
Total.....7934	7558	7096	7433				

IX. Colfax F'ch Wright Fitch.

Benton.....95	97	75	85	60	78	3.40	69
Cass.....841	976	987	911	861	829	55.708	671
Elkhart.....694	846	863	1305	756	1050	142.758	964
Fulton.....470	535	442	408	423	404	39.1344	905
Jasper.....345	375	319	326	36	190	138.128	176
Kosciusko920	779	650	707	797	676	64	662
Lake.....950	365	184	270	138	908	139.114	953

Colfax, F'n, Wri't Fitch, Tay'r, Cass, V.B. Clay, Polk.				
Laporte.....	1073	1066	1157	957
Marshall.....	388	491	340	459
Miami.....	863	964	786	852
Porter.....	436	510	376	429
Pulaski.....	163	273	155	246
Starke.....	26	80		
St. Joseph.....	1118	788	924	817
Wabash.....	1070	819	886	790
White.....	387	396	275	313

Total.....9118 2366 9519 8800				
K. Brenton, *B'n, K'e Harlan.				
Adams.....	306	453	332	445
Allen.....	1112	1110	709	964
Blackford.....	138	345	103	308
De Kalb.....	485	474	302	565
Delaware.....	941	718	1105	484
Grant.....	839	702	544	751
Huntington.....	651	660	346	360
Jay.....	528	478	304	346
Lagrange.....	695	604	455	574
Noble.....	663	610	529	656
Randolph.....	1127	887	797	752
Steuben.....	501	464	444	424
Wells.....	370	518	269	393
Whitley.....	467	431	308	344

*Borden.] 8823 8446 6777 7396 [Kilgore, 1848.—TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT.—1841.
T. 63,907; C. 74,745; V.B. 8,100. Cl. 67,367; P. 70,181; B. 3106
LEGISLATURE.—SENATE: Whigs, 10; Opp, 3; F. S., 1.
House: 38; 61; 1.

OHIO.

—1851.—Gov'n. Press 1848.
SEN. Rep. Vin'n Wood, L's.

Co's.	W. O.	W. O.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Adams.....	1	1	1144	1439	28	1259	1680	196
Pike.....	1	1	805	914	7	843	909	33
Scioto.....	1	1	1291	928	1	1838	1263	19
Jackson.....	1	1	748	742	2	987	1108	50
Vinton.....	1	1	628	800	25	(New County)		
Gallia.....	1	1	1065	873	40	1130	1081	95
Lawrence.....	1	1	1137	789		1164	745	63
Meigs.....	1	1	1125	969	113	1327	1014	306
Allen.....	1	1	683	1227	2	728	1070	2
Auglaize.....	1	1	376	1210		457	1039	14
Delaware.....	1	1	474	802	5	584	567	23
Paulding.....	1	1	68	275		70	198	
Williams.....	1	1	327	755		402	634	3
Mercer.....	1	1	272	624	2	390	641	16
Van Wert.....	1	1	225	468		223	381	
Ashland.....	1	1	883	1891	91	1341	2519	275
Richland.....	1	1	1404	2718	68	2088	3177	187
Ashtabula.....	1	1	1368	738	137	1124	878	247
Genoa.....	1	1	726	700	1105	872	922	1371
Lake.....	1	1	676	656	848	777	716	304
Athens.....	1	1	1324	1162	114	1846	1509	320
Fairfield.....	1	1	1736	3042	2	2438	3515	42
Hocking.....	1	1	631	1209	10	856	1319	23
Belmont.....	1	1	9747	2562	196	2723	2882	543
Harrison.....	1	1	1667	1506	164	1594	1538	443
Brown.....	1	1	1687	1607	165	1771	2557	403
Clermont.....	1	1	1761	2052	158	2204	2933	404
Butler.....	1	1	1730	3063	92	1959	3536	381
Warren.....	1	1	12933	1640	78	2526	1861	402
Carroll.....	1	1	1618	1699	99	1453	1396	345
Stark.....	1	1	1881	2467	119	2382	3445	570
Champaign.....	1	1	1477	1200	161	1878	1508	330
Clark.....	1	1	1766	1083	67	2506	1375	208
Madison.....	1	1	1036	602	12	1329	719	90
Clynton.....	1	1	1318	977	268	1235	1122	735
Fayette.....	1	1	967	713	62	1157	946	128
Greene.....	1	1	1596	909	209	2055	1256	644
Columbiana.....	1	1	1547	2615	357	1880	2732	865
Jefferson.....	1	1	2042	2384	144	2147	2331	455
Coshocton.....	1	1	1725	2456	88	1814	2422	137
Tuscarawas.....	1	1	2456	2651	30	2962	2553	164
Crawford.....	1	1	683	1561		952	1678	90
Wayne.....	1	1	1345	2311	43	1536	2326	303
Venardot.....	1	1	781	987	1	951	1059	46
Hardin.....	1	1	731	764	10	546	605	51
Logan.....	1	1	1536	1081	85	1562	1137	275
Marion.....	1	1	860	1127	8	1001	1193	55
Union.....	1	1	988	773	107	1030	797	173
Cuyaboga.....	1	1	1711	2592	1635	1776	2368	2594
Darke.....	1	1	1583	1555	97	1508	1554	81
Miami.....	1	1	1818	1455	46	2543	1922	272
Shelby.....	1	1	1060	1206	2	1021	1129	49

Delaware.....1				
Licking.....	2	1	1670	1471
Kire.....	1	1	2546	3285
Huron.....	1	1	1149	1304
Sandusky.....	1	1	1704	1603
Ottawa.....	1	1	687	1293
Wood.....	1	1	178	352
Hancock.....	1	1	618	738
Fulton.....	1	1	742	1417
Lucas.....	1	1	410	587
Henry.....	1	1	897	1038
Putnam.....	1	1	261	450
Franklin.....	2	1	395	687
Packaway.....	1	1	3049	3405
Guernsey.....	1	1	1565	1992
Mourne.....	1	1	1796	1671
Hamilton.....	8	3	6849	6023
Highland.....	1	1	2046	2147
Holmes.....	2	1	1696	1924
Wayne.....	2	1	1532	2449
Knox.....	1	1	1333	2458
Morrow.....	1	1	1776	197
Lorain.....	1	1	1160	1615
Medina.....	1	1	1450	1764
Maumee.....	1	1	484	1546
Trounbul.....	1	1	1584	1923
Montgomery.....	2	1	3413	3582
Freble.....	1	1	1710	1235
Morgan.....	1	1	1675	1544
Washington.....	1	1	1886	1680
Muskingum.....	3	1	1454	2715
Perry.....	1	1	1420	2574
Portage.....	1	1	1117	2198
Summit.....	1	1	1615	1614
Noble.....	1	1	820	1639

TOTALS. Whig. Opp. F. S.
50. Governor, John, 15,596; Wood, 145,604; Lewis, 16,914
51. Gov'r, Vinton, 121,108; Wood, 133,003; Smith, 13,802
44. Pres't, Taylor, 138,359; Cass, 154,773; V. B., 35,947
44. " Clay, 155,113; Polk, 149,061; Birney, 6,050
LEGISLATURE.—SENATE: Whigs, 26; Opp, 26; F. S., 1.
House: 26; 68; 2.

MICHIGAN.

1851.—Gov. 1849.—Sen. St. 1848.—Pres.

Dio, Co's, Gid'y, McC'd, Mar'n, Tay'r, Ch'y, Tay'r, Cass, V. B.				
Livingston.....	488	799	737	1205
Washt'w.....	1376	1495	2224	2120
Wayne.....	1418	2693	2624	3239
Branch.....	444	675	624	1081
Cass.....	417	549	775	780
Hillsdale.....	744	1035	1296	1366
Lenawee.....	1278	1782	2388	103
Monroe.....	378	1418	738	1316
St. Joseph.....	378	747	832	1047
Allegan.....	339	317	396	379
Barry.....	307	399	345	498
Berrien.....	470	537	785	971
Calhoun.....	960	1246	1318	1660
Clinton.....	191	260	314	408
Eaton.....	396	498	448	583
Ionia.....	349	482	557	734
Kalamazoo.....	676	638	1076	909
Kent.....	613	748	879	1015
Montcalm.....	41	67	51	94
Newagio.....	39	73		
Ottawa.....	105	277	320	367
Van Buren.....	298	415	401	647
Chippewa.....	17	22	45	23
Genesee.....	691	640	984	809
Houghton.....	190			
Ingham.....	499	638	628	743
Lapeer.....	280	460	418	544
Mackinac.....	4	59	6	306
Macomb.....	386	776	837	1314
Marquette.....	8	53		
Oakland.....	1339	1736	1965	2591
Saginaw.....	139	220	174	218
Sanilac.....	14	82	54	171
Shiawassee.....	253	590	373	510
St. Clair.....	93	406	894	999
Tuscola.....	64	23	51	38

TOTALS. Whig. Opp. F. S.
1851. Galley, 16,901; McClelland, 33,227.
1850. Martin, 26,331; Taylor, 33,375; Chidsey, 3,338
1848. Taylor, 33,940; Cass, 30,887; V. B., 10,389
* Congress Districts according to New Apportionment.

MISSOURI.

JUNES-1851. CONGRESS-1850. PASS-1848.

Gamble Ry'd Scott, Whig. Ben. Anti Tay.

Counties.	Whig.	Ben.	Anti.	Tay.	son.	Ben.	Anti.	Jor.	Cass.
1. Camden.....	52	18	101	107	231	98	155	282	
Cole.....	357	199	503	328	301	993	277	631	
Cooper.....	623	443	612	858	432	167	813	633	
Miller.....	114	49	306	109	153	286	76	373	
Moniteau.....	171	234	257	350	393	118	161	466	
Morgan.....	140	200	194	166	268	192	167	342	
Osage.....	162	60	311	244	*	225	92	312	
2. Audrain.....	106	56	96	818	*	197	185	166	
Boone.....	714	51	400	919	106	606	1103	588	
Callaway.....	100	134	493	746	*	636	849	631	
Howard.....	448	136	482	611	30	792	801	888	
Macon.....	300	66	144	351	32	665	360	470	
Randolph.....	276	36	251	630	7	631	607	608	
3. Lincoln.....	39	58	238	666	*	489	556	696	
Marion.....	217	910	397	809	*	604	1046	797	
Montgomery.....	208	19	67	386	*	243	379	186	
Pike.....	484	63	342	777	*	769	793	784	
Ralls.....	259	40	67	408	*	317	397	539	
St. Charles.....	507	301	340	598	*	194	477	669	
Warren.....	296	17	280	364	*	254	351	336	
4. Adair.....	39	3	169	67	2	291	110	200	
Clark.....	159	19	117	930	90	776	284	242	
Knox.....	313	39	154	153	40	207	196	197	
Lewis.....	337	34	251	590	38	441	479	479	
Monroe.....	120	68	188	669	96	609	807	861	
Schuyler.....	139	16	169	170	16	253	204	192	
Scotland.....	192	3	185	181	31	323	131	240	
Shelby.....	111	45	100	236	116	243	131	263	
5. Caldwell.....	71	67	73	114	63	114	123	138	
Carroll.....	301	260	93	324	54	302	268	298	
Clay.....	304	113	63	584	54	445	626	418	
Clinton.....	141	908	136	339	38	210	230	286	
Daviess.....	206	172	100	307	76	345	269	358	
De Kalb.....	23	48	80	55	113	160	37	146	
Harrison.....	15	44	31	83	90	132	63	144	
Ray.....	250	349	40	558	361	317	509	626	
6. Bates.....	166	350	23	166	351	313	146	161	
Cass.....	162	421	19	256	455	111	270	420	
Jackson.....	428	644	145	106	568	118	696	541	
Johnson.....	301	637	60	357	563	12	334	451	
Lafayette.....	694	823	66	853	361	145	915	585	
Pettis.....	165	204	90	272	208	110	230	265	
Saline.....	385	284	23	446	80	280	636	438	
7. Benton.....	187	399	175	186	414	65	208	382	
Cedar.....	56	375	17	106	335	11	116	217	
Dallas.....	39	188	33	99	405	25	105	283	
Henry.....	192	308	79	320	205	46	274	239	
Hickory.....	50	147	24	105	247	17	98	924	
Laclede.....	65	84	64						
Polk.....	183	432	169	362	508	36	231	516	
St. Clair.....	125	327	63	149	249	37	148	263	
8. St. Louis.....	3532	3468	3744	3394	3473	868	4827	4778	
9. Franklin.....	603	328	276	446	*	261	339	680	
Gasconade.....	106	106	98	97	*	253	87	349	
Jefferson.....	230	41	163	228	296	320	246	311	
Perry.....	84	79	75	269	303	167	322	289	
St. Francois.....	93	31	80	369	66	288	285	274	
St. Genevieve.....	43	1	42	249	288	140	142	168	
Washington.....	328	36	266	406	*	540	473	423	
10. Bollinger.....	61	67	146						
Butler.....	15	48	11	21	98	170	(New Co)		
C. Girardeau.....	197	109	144	613	398	717	485	709	
Dunklin.....				78	90	42	42		
Madison.....	116	81	98	306	294	191	231	377	
Mississippi.....	66	46	97	159	31	233	138	181	
New Madrid.....	61	7	34	424	23	285	323	168	
Pemiscot.....	26	5							
Scott.....	74	27	67	173	91	364	147	217	
Stoddard.....	61	26	73	135	190	345	97	196	
Wayne.....	11	11	26	87	18	475	91	246	
11. Chariton.....	289	247	164	370	193	354	414	677	
Dodge.....	3	23	28						
Grady.....	198	133	31	185	133	86	225	187	
Linn.....	222	135	86	298	83	299	230	297	
Livingston.....	302	52	365	193	38	343	196	373	
Mercer.....	96	82	11	161	117	111	144	183	
Putnam.....	49	33	43	70	99	189	74	130	
Sullivan.....	37	31	119	120	35	293	154	360	
12. Andrew.....	422	895	65	411	681	173	384	689	
Atchison.....	49	48	50	80	106	60	77	136	
Buchanan.....	545	594	210	642	558	608	704	1056	
Gentry.....	98	243	48	183	167	251	193	396	
Holt.....	303	303	30	116	354	73	148	948	
Niangua.....	40	52	55	67	103	48	43	148	
Platte.....	593	776	386	788	503	691	1102	1494	

13. Barry.....	33	127	88	70	304	82	55	217	
Dade.....	162	84	171	160	273	70	166	306	
Greene.....	369	461	285	589	866	236	401	825	
Jasper.....	137	186	117	207	296	41	161	294	
Lawrence.....	73	128	50	177	366	142	170	374	
McDonald.....	46	68	2	29	260	92	(New Co)		
Newton.....	93	116	77	81	463	15	161	461	
Stone.....									
Taney.....	11	198	9	49	585	36	54	325	
14. Crawford.....	208	8	240	359	*	413	264	276	
Dent.....	15	1	93						
Oregon.....	5	36	32	6	2	207	7	111	
Ozark.....	29	7	74	31	194	131	39	113	
Pulaski.....	30	50	64	155	*	272	124	241	
Reynolds.....	78	1	113	19	2	262	21	148	
Ripley.....	10	190	53	7	321	14	154		
Shannon.....	(No poll open'd.)	60	31	84	36	55			
Texas.....	68	90	70	117	*	236	82	186	
Wright.....	125	60	155	102	408	86	73	181	

* There was no Benton candidate in these counties.

† The figures denote the several judicial districts.

TOTALS-1851.

Whigs.	Bentonites.	Anti-Benton.
†Gamble.....25,946.....	†Ryland.....13,380.....	†Scott.....17,098
Hayden.....11,638.....	Jones.....10,443.....	Napton.....16,976
Wood.....10,613.....	Williams.....7,348.....	McBride.....6,242

† The three highest elected, one from each party.

1848-Taylor.....32,671.....Cass.....40,077.....Maj.....7,406

ARKANSAS.

1851-Congress-1848, 1848-Pass-1844.

Preston, Jo'n, Newton, John'n, Tay.

Counties.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	Jor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Arkansas.....	122	132	124	101	80	74	80	93
Ashley.....	16	103						
Beuton.....	113	301	214	418	90	290		
Bradley.....	198	156	178	163	227	134	144	154
Calhoun.....	82	150						
Carroll.....	143	400	165	419	139	251	(no returns)	
Chicot.....	65	123	152	136	146	110	210	158
Clark.....	143	293	194	321	193	323	174	171
Conway.....	202	267	198	273	149	171	167	288
Crawford.....	326	119	378	556	345	457	385	666
Crittenden.....	119	72	179	172	104	68	109	129
Dallas.....	164	215	206	320	203	265	(New Co.)	
Desha.....	158	136	200	194	208	149	137	55
Drew.....	107	135	228	301	108	249	(New Co.)	
Franklin.....	190	235	144	320	(informal)	146	261	
Fulton.....	26	129	27	180	52	93	(no returns)	
Greene.....	52	135	112	210	13	46	37	306
Hempstead.....	381	381	387	397	375	300	314	359
Hot Spring.....	156	244	140	218	141	178	120	237
Independence.....	408	408	434	511	422	408	278	336
Isard.....	84	303	81	280				
Jackson.....	184	259	118	293	194	225	124	184
Jefferson.....	170	331	230	287	195	177	130	147
Johnson.....	220	311	159	504	194	350	141	431
La Fayette.....	109	111	106	198	85	98	31	70
Lawrence.....	219	291	267	422	229	291	112	267
Madison.....	185	378	146	422	87	214	63	266
Marion.....	81	167	162	213	49	40	(no returns)	
Mississippi.....	49	74	105	163	118	110	"	"
Monroe.....	138	103	157	127	112	98	92	73
Montgomery.....	56	133	104	184	(informal)	with Hot S.		
Newton.....	69	80	21	203	2	54	16	140
Ouachita.....	434	306	482	465	571	428	220	184
Perry.....	69	101	36	93	99	20	33	65
Phillips.....	443	344	472	476	(no returns)	280	376	
Pike.....	65	175	(no returns)	472	67	133	(no returns)	
Poinsett.....	23	213	66	219	44	116	99	171
Polk.....	13	92	28	150	17	69	(no returns)	
Pope.....	247	315	265	337	240	292	241	308
Prairie.....	113	188	91	150	41	111	(New Co.)	
Pulaski.....	357	297	381	325	438	455	438	528
Randolph.....	31	181	65	346	60	129	69	341
Saline.....	179	307	148	363	147	244	130	412
Scott.....	123	162	93	225	61	180	25	167
Sevier.....	100	179	90	162			(no returns)	
Sebastian.....	190	357					(New County)	
St. Francis.....	67	169	113	354	103	195	114	401
St. Vrain.....	174	170	299	378	308	260	99	269
Union.....	443	678	513	728	553	625	214	403
Van Buren.....	145	116	116	214	95	136	46	131
Washington.....	578	691	564	577	483	378	759	729
White.....	84	155	81	145	48	60	95	123
Yell.....	263	306	233	282	137	165	80	349

ILLINOIS.

1851.—BANKS. 1848.—PRES.

Co's. For Against Taylor, Cass, V.B.	
Adams.....	991 735.....1992 2205 264
Alexander.....	19 46.....101 312 2
Bond.....	107 635.....391 371 43
Boone.....	478 45.....414 395 416
Brown.....	342 230.....408 696 20
Bureau.....	419 137.....376 306 566
Calhoun.....	83 185.....216 247 3
Carroll.....	236 97.....426 223 146
Cass.....	649 274.....761 734 11
Champaign.....	183 38.....913 187
Christian.....	161 193.....183 254
Clark.....	296 606.....743 759 27
Clay.....	105 208.....507 405
Clinton.....	47 300.....551 331 3
Coles.....	842 245.....877 633 6
Cook.....	2524 989.....1708 1622 2120
Crawford.....	313 292.....493 507
Cumberland.....	102 163.....108 102
De Kalb.....	928 82.....243 374 427
De Witt.....	416 217.....373 363 20
De Page.....	390 62.....313 633 528
Edgar.....	874 398.....829 816 43
Edwards.....	117 41.....288 113 19
Englehard.....	88 178.....99 330
Fayette.....	83 403.....407 452
Franklin.....	52 616.....139 459
Fulton.....	903 681.....1635 1684 371
Gallatin.....	192 321.....235 537 6
Greene.....	437 635.....853 1138 36
Grundy.....	162 61.....123 207 61
Hanniton.....	71 583.....135 478
Hancock.....	486 403.....1087 1074 67
Hardin.....	98 74.....234 237
Henderson.....	190 113.....408 281 65
Henry.....	168 195.....138 80 228
Herquias.....	231 188.....268 332 28
Jackson.....	39 367.....177 243 5
Jasper.....	51 133.....154 228
Jefferson.....	61 684.....280 605 2
Jersey.....	216 237.....630 454 93
Jo Daviess.....	290.....1772 1322 134
Johnson.....	13 696.....67 290
Kane.....	1390 142.....855 783 1320
Kendall.....	540 106.....392 378 547
Knox.....	720 830.....830 727 392
Lake.....	997 48.....321 446 1088
La Salle.....	794 659.....862 1238 873
Lawrence.....	239 89.....464 532
Lee.....	546 116.....300 367 128
Livingston.....	53 68.....82 139 4
Logan.....	368 107.....465 369 4
Macou.....	226 139.....253 332 5
Macoupin.....	742 719.....898 96
Madison.....	683 510.....1820 1053 162
Marion.....	70 378.....227 639 15
Marshall.....	414 186.....304 332 41
Mason.....	323 147.....394 403 7
Massac.....	58 106.....204 303
Mc Dono'h.....	473 371.....439 416 25
M Henry.....	1373 84.....618 598 1018
Mc Lean.....	1042 473.....758 625 94
Menard.....	234 386.....605 488 1
Mercer.....	339 193.....436 315 90
Monroe.....	49 581.....345 546
Montgomery.....	108 632.....332 535 13
Morgan.....	1058 363.....1373 1369 139
Moultrie.....	176 75.....348 191
Ogle.....	753 108.....688 480 413
Peoria.....	1166 284.....1337 1164 368
Perry.....	39 415.....339 344 44
Pike.....	190 83.....132 138
Pitt.....	646 1065.....1609 1582 159
Pope.....	58 24.....324 324
Potter.....	284 84.....141 141
Pulaski.....	48 90.....266 165 899
Randolph.....	336 665.....580 699 300
Richland.....	187 96.....331 294
Rock Isd.....	369 124.....683 321 96
Saline.....	94 373.....193 319
Sangamon.....	267 991.....1943 1266 47
Schuyler.....	306 661.....807 694 34
Scott.....	397 371.....798 649 15
Shelby.....	393 613.....337 656 1
Stark.....	177 118.....214 174 84
St. Clair.....	326 1179.....1109 8026 63
Stephenson.....	385 730.....780 673 111

Tazewell.....	645 143.....1047 593 96
Union.....	39 712.....108 503 6
Vermilion.....	333 39.....942 758 98
Walsh.....	149 78.....456 303 14
Warren.....	530 303.....537 529 140
Washington.....	41 625.....204 577 27
Wayne.....	66 494.....318 479 1
White.....	138 434.....674 513 13
Whiteside.....	343 139.....391 235 279
Will.....	886 427.....713 897 540
Williams.....	46 776.....211 575
Winnebago.....	630 43.....866 240 807
Woodford.....	274 226.....186 309 62

Total. 37626 31321.....53215 56629 15804
 * Vote on adopting law creating banks.

IOWA.

April, 1851.—Supt's Invt'n. 1848.—PRES.	
Co's. Woodw'd, Bent'n, Taylor, Cass, V.B.	
Alamakee.....	51 66.....(New Co.)
Appanoose.....	87 232.....60 118
Benton.....	38 38.....22 44
Boone.....	53.....(New Co.)
Buchanan.....	34 38.....21 37 5
Cedar.....	249 308.....203 276 38
Clayton.....	224 232.....143 188 26
Clinton.....	84 163.....168 218
Dallas.....	33 45.....30 26
Davis.....	289 343.....364 375 1
Decorah.....	4 26.....(New Co.)
Delaware.....	112 157.....124 104 6
Des Moines.....	557 570.....955 1070 95
Dubuque.....	252 452.....585 764 4
Freemont.....	55 37.....(New Co.)
Fayette.....	33 73.....(New Co.)
Henry.....	575 327.....655 458 190
Iowa.....	33 71.....25 69 1
Jackson.....	341 551.....397 559 8
Jasper.....	88 56.....66 69
Jefferson.....	507 485.....637 739 23

Johnson.....	245 346.....266 359 30
Jones.....	147 240.....154 207 41
Keokuk.....	246 290.....231 355 31
Lee.....	661 976.....1233 1614 204
Linn.....	310 352.....293 363 41
Louisia.....	279 244.....428 298 56
Lucas.....	27 44.....(New Co.)
Madison.....	45 57.....(New Co.)
Mahaska.....	431 388.....402 400 21
Marion.....	218 241.....277 306 9
Marshall.....	2 34.....(New Co.)
Monroe.....	113 189.....111 195 10
Muscatine.....	282 308.....396 377 13
Polk.....	206 314.....199 234
Pottawattawbe.....	397 61.....527 42
Poweshiek.....	33 45.....20 20
Scott.....	262 441.....335 366 30
Vau Buren.....	552 625.....926 938 104
Wapello.....	406 525.....570 584 2
Warren.....	42 41.....(New Co.)
Washington.....	353 212.....340 295 147
Winneshek.....	63 32.....(New Co.)

Total.....9002 13533 11178 12125 1126

OREGON. MINNESOTA

1851.—CONG. DEL.	
Co's. Lane, Wilson, Henry H. Sibley,	
Benton.....	113 28 Opp. elected delegate over another Opp. candidate.
Clackamas.....	359 30 The Opp. also carried the Legislature.
Clatsop.....	195 16
Lane.....	47 7
Linn.....	maj.
Marion.....	324 175
Polk.....	242 28
Umpqua.....	110
Yainhill.....	271 27

Total.....1664 308

UTAH.

John M. Bernhisel,	
Alornan, elected	
delegate to Cong-	
ress.	

WISCONSIN.

1851.—GOVERNOR.—1848. PRES.—1848.	
Co's. Fa'll, U'm, Co's, D'y, C'se, T'r, Cass, V.B.	
Bad Axe.....	52 86.....(New County.)
Brown.....	239 318.....171 281 3.238 309 10
Calumet.....	63 129.....117 135 1.65 79
Columbia.....	714 738.....432 410 16.302 145 166
Crawford.....	48 123.....32 152 .109 215 12
Dane.....	1454 1047.....759 661 86.734 757 443
Dodge.....	1302 1401.....714 1255 111.527 797 637
Fond du Lac.....	877 865.....389 640 230.446 483 497
Grant.....	1026 985.....1103 1030 16.1649 1148 144
Green.....	504 530.....324 442 26.479 391 297
Iowa.....	559 679.....665 688 6.884 848 118
Jefferson.....	1121 1152.....649 897 158.713 840 662
Kenosha.....	809 387.....(With Racine County.)
La Crosse.....	68 219.....(New County.)
La Fayette.....	967 712.....416 1094 .921 1081 31
Manitowoc.....	93 328.....62 256 .77 160 70
Marathon.....	113 95.....(New County.)
Marquette.....	481 722.....247 259 130.214 173 174
Milwaukee.....	5554 2373.....718 2108 141.1189 2151 626
Outagamie.....	216 314.....(New County.)
Portage.....	143 189.....259 282 1.216 225
Racine.....	1087 716.....716 761 899.307 635 1931
Richland.....	117 136.....(With Iowa County.)
Rock.....	1771 1141.....1168 604 541.1300 491 1338
Sauk.....	474 490.....226 355 3.149 168 159
Sheboygan.....	562 1010.....322 635 7.372 443 175
St. Croix.....	78 100.....(New County.)
Walworth.....	1541 858.....667 647 806.804 550 1493
Washington.....	5590 1760.....208 1610 86.358 1720 324
Waushara.....	1541 1807.....669 1319 370.506 961 1001
Waupaca.....	58 66.....(New County.)
Waushara.....	58 66.....(New County.)
Winnebago.....	1023 570.....335 318 133.300 923 820
Toronto, Wis.	
a Farwell.....	23,319; Upham.....21,812; Farwell.....
b Hughes.....	16,793; Burns.....24,605; Spalding.....2,918
c Lord, Ind.	30,839; Ladd.....3,757;
d Collins.....	11,317; Dewey.....16,549; Chase.....3,761
e Taylor.....	13,743; Cass.....15,001; V.B. Ren. 10,418
Governor 1851.	61. Governor 1848.
President 1848.	68. School Super-
intendent 1851.	d Governor 1848.
LEGISLATURE.	
SENATE: Whigs, 5; Opp., 13; F. S., 1.	
HOUSE: " 31; " 23; " 6; Vacant, 1.	

NEW MEXICO.

1851.—CONG. DELS.	
Co's. Weightman, Rey's,	
Bernalillo.....	134 425
Rio Arriba.....	198 159
Santa Anna.....	44 325
Santa Fe.....	905 674
San Miguel.....	960 256
Socorro.....	393 608
Taos.....	509 554
Valencia.....	768 558

Total.....4030 2456

Election Returns

Alabama.....	pp. 56, 57
Arkansas.....	63
California.....	58
Connecticut.....	50
Delaware.....	52 Florida.....57
Georgia.....	55, 56
Illinois.....	64
Indiana.....	61, 62
Iowa.....	64
Kentucky.....	60, 61
Louisiana.....	56
Maine.....	50 Maryland.....50
Massachusetts.....	50
Michigan.....	62
Minnesota.....	64
Mississippi.....	57
Missouri.....	63
New Hampshire.....	50
New Jersey.....	52
New Mexico.....	64
New York.....	51, 52
North Carolina.....	55
Ohio.....	62 Oregon.....61
Pennsylvania.....	64
Rhode Island.....	55
South Carolina.....	50
Tennessee.....	59
Texas.....	58 Utah.....64
Vermont.....	50
Virginia.....	53, 54
Wisconsin.....	64

14364.8

THE WHIG ALMANAC

Price.

SINGLE COPIES, 12½ cts. \$1 per Dozen \$7 per 100.

CONTENTS.

Astronomical Calculations for the year 1853.....	1 to 15
Miniature Calendars for the Jews and Mohammedans—Explanation of Calendars—Eclipses for 1850—New Elements of the Solar System—Star Table—Calendar pages, adapted to every part of the United States.....	
Government of the United States, Executive and Judicial.....	16
Senate of the United States, Members of, and Duration of Office.....	16
House of Representatives, Members of, classified.....	17
Mileage of the XXXIId Congress (first session).....	18 to 19
Members of the XXXIId Congress (as far as chosen), classified.....	19
Canadian and Nova Scotia Statistics, from the Census of 1852.....	20
Population, Nativities, Religions, Agricultural Products, &c.....	
Constructive Mileage, and who took it.....	20
HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, Brief Biographical Sketches of.....	24 to 24
National Platforms, of the Whig and Democratic Conventions.....	25 to 26
Laws of the United States for 1851.....	27 to 41
Tables and Abstracts of the Public Laws passed during the 1st Session of the XXXIId Congress—Cheap Postage—Protection to Steamboat Passengers—Appropriation Bills—Public Printing, &c., &c.....	
Treaties with Guatemala, Costarica and Peru, Abstracts of.....	41 to 42
Expenditures of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1852.....	42 to 43
Wealth of the United States, from the Census of 1850.....	43
Being the Value of the Real and Personal Property in each State.....	
Military Posts of the United States.....	44 to 45
Giving the Name, Location, Commander, and Troops of each Post in the U. S.....	
Quarterly Rates of Postage on Newspapers and other printed matter.....	45
Agricultural Products of the United States, from the Census of 1850.....	46 to 48
Population of the Principal Cities and Towns in the United States.....	48
Election Returns from every State in the Union, carefully compiled, and compared with former Elections, expressly for the Whig Almanac.....	49 to 62
Statistics of Churches in the United States.....	63
Showing the number of Churches, aggregate Accommodations, and Value of Church Property of the various Denominations in the United States.....	
Sources of our Population.....	64 to 65
Tables showing the Nativities, or Places of Birth of the Free People of each State, Governments of the several States for 1853.....	corner.
A table containing a list of the States, Capitals, Governors, Times of meeting of Legislatures, Times of holding Annual Elections, &c.....	

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREENLEAF
NEW

1853

NEW YORK

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capital.	Governor.	Term.	Exp's.	Salary.	Leg's Meets.	Gen. Election.
Alabama.	Montgomery.	Henry W. Collier.	Dec.	1853.	\$2,500.	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas.	Little Rock.	Elias N. Conway.	Nov.	1850.	1,200.	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California.	Sacramento.	John Bigler.	Dec.	1853.	10,000.	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Jan.
Connecticut.	Hartford & N. Haven.	Thomas H. Seymour.	May.	1853.	1,100.	1 W. May.	1 M. Apr.
Delaware.	Dover.	William H. Ross.	Jan.	1854.	1,333.	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida.	Tallahassee.	Thomas S. Brown.	Oct.	1853.	1,500.	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.	Milledgeville.	Howell Cobb.	Nov.	1853.	3,000.	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois.	Springfield.	Joel A. Matteson.	Jan.	1857.	1,500.	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana.	Indianapolis.	Joseph A. Wright.	Jan.	1850.	1,300.	January.	1 M. Aug.
Iowa.	Iowa City.	Stephen Hempstead.	Dec.	1854.	4,000.	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky.	Frankfort.	Lazarus W. Powell.	Aug.	1850.	2,500.	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana.	Baton Rouge.	Paul O. Hebert.	Jan.	1856.		2 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine.	Augusta.	Wm. George Crosby.	Jan.	1854.	1,500.	2 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland.	Annapolis.	Enoch Louis Lowe.	Jan.	1854.	3,000.	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts.	Boston.	John H. Clifford.	Jan.	1854.	2,500.	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Nov.
Michigan.	Lansing.	Robert M. Clelland.	Jan.	1855.	1,500.	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi.	Jackson.	Henry S. Foote.	Jan.	1854.	3,000.	1 M. Jan.	1 M. & Tu.
Missouri.	Jefferson City.	Sterling Price.	Dec.	1850.	2,000.	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
New Hampshire.	Concord.	Noah Martin.	June.	1853.	1,000.	1 W. June.	2 Tu. May.
New Jersey.	Trenton.	George F. Fort.	Jan.	1854.	1,800.	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York.	Albany.	Horatio Seymour.	Jan.	1855.	4,000.	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina.	Raleigh.	David S. Reid.	Jan.	1855.	2,000.	3 M. Nov.	2 Tu. Aug.
Ohio.	Columbus.	Reuben Wood.	Jan.	1853.	1,800.	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.	Harrisburg.	William Bigler.	Jan.	1855.	3,000.	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island.	Newport & Prov.	Philip Allen.	May.	1853.	400.	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina.	Columbia.	J. L. Manning.	Dec.	1854.	3,500.	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee.	Nashville.	William B. Campbell.	Oct.	1852.	2,000.	1 M. Oct.	1 Tu. Aug.
Texas.	Austin.	Peter H. Bell.	Dec.	1852.	2,000.	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont.	Montpelier.	Erastus Fairbanks.	Oct.	1853.	750.	2 Tu. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia.	Richmond.	Joseph Johnson.	Jan.	1850.	5,000.	2 M. Jan.	Not fixed.
Wisconsin.	Madison.	Leonard J. Farnell.	Dec.	1853.	1,250.	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz.—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Whigs in *italics*.

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE YEAR 1853.

The year of the Vulgar or Christian Era, 1853, corresponds with the 1857th from the Birth of Christ; with the latter part of the 77th, and beginning of the 78th of the Independence of the United States of America, which was declared Thursday, July 4, 1776; with the close of the 1222d of the Persian Era, which began Tuesday, June 19, N.S., 532 A.D. (the years of this era begin now on the 29th of August); with the latter part of the 1269th of the Hegira, or Mohammedan Era; with the 1301st of the Armenian Ecclesiastical year; with the 1569th of the Era of Diocletian, or Era of Martyrs; with the 1891st of the Era of the Cæsars, or Spanish Era; with the 1898th of the Julian Era, or since the reformation of the calendar of Numa Pompilius, by Julius Cæsar; with the 2165th of the Grecian Era of the Solenides; with the 2602d of the Babylonish Era of Nabonassar, used by Hipparchus and Ptolemy (this Era dates from Wednesday, February 18th, N.S. 747 B.C., according to Chronologists, or 746 B.C., according to Astronomers. The years contained 365 days only, and have, consequently, now advanced upon the Gregorian year 628 days. The 2603d year begins May 30, 1853); with the 2606th (according to Varro) of the old Roman Era A. U. C.; with the 2629th of the Olympiads, or the latter part of the 4th year of the 657th, and beginning of the 1st of the 658th Olympiad of 4 years; with the 3868th of the Era of Abraham, used by Eusebius; with the 4201st from the Deluge, according to Usher and the English Bible; with the 4955th of the Cali Yuga, or Hindoo and Indian Era, which dates from the Deluge; with the 4250th of the Chinese, or the 50th of their 71st cycle;

with the 5613th from the CREATION OF THE WORLD, according to the Minor Era of the Jews, or the 6212th, according to the Greater Rabbinical Era of the Jews; with the 6081st, according to Eusebius; with the 5797th, according to Scaliger; with the 5857th, according to Usher and the English Bible; with the 7345th, according to the Antiochian and Abyssinian Eras; with the 7355th, according to the Alexandrian Era; with the 7361st, according to the Era of Constantine, used by the Byzantine Historians. The age of the world is involved in great obscurity. There are about 140 different eras respecting some claiming the world to be more than 6 millions of years old. Julius Africanus, following the Septuagint version of the Bible, which is the most reliable authority for chronology that is known, makes the Creation to have taken place on the 1st of the Jewish month Tisri, 5308 years B.C., or 7361 years ago.

OUT OF THE TAVERN.

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to-night;
Street! you are caught in a very bad plight;
Right hand and left hand are both out of place—
Street! you are drunk, to a very clear case.
Moon! 'tis a very queer figure you cut,
One eye is staring while 't'other is shut.
Tipsey, I see, and you're greatly to blame,
Old as you are, 'tis a horrible shame!
Then the street lamps, what a scandalous sight!
None of them soberly standing upright;
Rocking and staggering—why, on my word,
Each of the lamps is as drunk as a lord.
All is confusion; now, 'tis all odd,
I am the only thing sober abroad?
Sure I were rash with this crew to remain—
Better go into the tavern again.

* Translated from the German.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1853.

Printed by the WHIG ALMANAC, by SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, Dundee, Yates County, New York.

Miniature Calendar for the Jews.

The 5613th year of 13 months, and 8th of the cycle, began Sept. 14, 1852, and ends Oct. 2, 1853. The 5614th year begins Oct. 3 of the present year, and contains 13 months.

Months.	DAYS.	BEGINS	Months.	DAYS.	BEGINS
5. Sebat.	30	Jan. 10	12. Ab.	30	Aug. 5
6. Adar.	30	Feb. 9	13. Elul.	29	Sept. 4
7. Ve-Adar.	29	Mar. 11	1. Tiersi (5614)	30	Oct. 3
8. Nisan.	30	Apr. 9	2. Marchesvan	30	Nov. 2
9. Ijar.	29	May 9	3. Cisleu	30	Dec. 2
10. Sivan.	30	June 7	4. Tisbet.	29 (1854)	Jan. 1
11. Tammuz.	29	July 7	5. Sebat.	30	Jan. 30

ANNIVERSARIES OF THE JEWS, OR ISRAELITES.

Those marked with a † are to be strictly observed.

Fast of Esther	Adar 11	Feb. 19
† Purim	Adar 14	Feb. 22
Schusan Purim	Adar 15	Feb. 23
Beginning of the Passover	Nisan 15	Apr. 23
Second Feast of the Passover	Nisan 16	Apr. 24
Seventh Feast	Nisan 21	Apr. 29
End of the Passover	Nisan 22	Apr. 30
Lag Beomar	Ijar 18	May 26
† Feast of Pentecost	Sivan 6	June 12
† Feast of Pentecost	Sivan 7	June 13
Fast: Taking of the Temple	Tammuz 17	July 23
Fast: Burning of the Temple	Ab 9	Aug. 13
Fast for the New Year	Tiersi 1	Oct. 3
Second Feast for the New Year	Tiersi 2	Oct. 4
Fast of Geduljah	Tiersi 4	Oct. 6
Fast of Expiation	Tiersi 10	Oct. 12
† Feast of Tabernacles	Tiersi 15	Oct. 17
Second Feast of Tabernacles	Tiersi 16	Oct. 18
Feast of Palms or Branches	Tiersi 21	Oct. 23
End of the Hut-Feast	Tiersi 23	Oct. 25
Rejoicing for the Law	Tiersi 24	Oct. 26
Consecration of the Temple	Chisleu 25	Dec. 26
Siege of Jerusalem	Thibet 10 (1854)	Jan. 10

The Jewish Era dates from the creation of the world, which the Jews believe to have been 3760½ years before our era began. The Jewish year is luni-solar, or formed agreeably to the motions of the sun and moon; and hence the Jewish calendar is more intricate than that of any other nation. The year varies in its length, and may have 353, 354, 355, or 356, 357, 358 days, and is 12 or 13 months, of 29 or 30 days each. Ve-Adar is the intercalary month, and is introduced between Adar and Nisan; the latter of which is the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and Tiersi is the first of the civil year. In a cycle of 19 years there are 7 embolismic and 12 common years.

Miniature Calendar for Mohammedans.

The 1269th year, or 9th of the cycle, began Oct. 15, 1852, and ends Oct. 3, 1853. The 1270th year begins Oct. 4, 1853.

Months.	DAYS.	BEGINS	Months.	DAYS.	BEGINS
4. Rabia I.	29	Jan. 13	10. Schewall	29	July 8
5. Jomadi I.	30	Feb. 10	11. Daul-kadah	30	Aug. 6
6. Jomadi II.	29	Mar. 12	12. Daul-keijah	29	Sept. 5
7. Rejeb	30	Apr. 10	1. Moharem (1270)	30	Oct. 4
8. Sheban	29	May 10	2. Saphar	29	Nov. 3
9. Ramadan	30	June 8	3. Rabia I.	30	Dec. 2

The Mohammedan Era began with the day after the flight of Mohammed to Medina; which event occurred in the night of Thursday, July 18 (N.S.), 622 A.D. The year is purely lunar, and consists of 12 months, embracing 12 lunations, or 354 days. The intercalary, or leap-years, consist of 355 days. In a cycle of 30 years there are 19 common and 11 leap-years. Since the Mohammedan year is 11 days less than the tropical year, "it is obvious that in about every 33 years the above months will correspond with every season and every part of the Gregorian year." The 9th month is the month of fasting, at the close of which the feast of Bairam begins.

Apogee and Perigee of the Sun.

The Sun is in—
Perigee Dec. 30, 1852, distant from Earth 93,573,000 Eng. miles
Apogee July 3, 1853, " " 96,773,000 " "
Perigee Jan. 1, 1854, " " 93,577,000 " "

Morning and Evening Stars.

VENUS ♀, MARS ♂, JUPITER ♃, SATURN ♄.

Venus will be morning star until May 13, then evening star until February 28, 1854. Mars will be evening star until January 26, then morning star until February 28, 1854. Jupiter will be morning star until June 10, then evening star until December 20, then morning star until July 15, 1854. Saturn will be evening star until May 11, then morning star until November 20, then evening star until May 26, 1854.

Explanation of the Calendar Pages.

These pages are calculated for the following places, and are sufficiently accurate for every city and town in the United States, and are expressed in Mean or True Time.

	LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.
	deg. min. sec.	deg. min. sec.
Portland	43 39 26 north	70 30 30 west
Boston	42 31 23 north	71 4 20 west
New York	40 42 40 north	74 1 5 west
Washington	38 53 31 north	77 05 west
Raleigh	35 47 0 north	78 48 0 west
Charleston	32 46 33 north	79 57 27 west
New Orleans	29 8 32 north	90 6 45 west

The times of the SUN'S RISING and SETTING are adapted to the upper limb, by correcting for a mean horizontal refraction of 36 min. 6.36 sec. of arc; which causes the Sun to be seen on the horizon before he has actually risen, and after he has really set.

The MOON'S RISING is given from Full to Change, and its SETTING from Change to Full.

The times of the Upper TRANSIT of the NORTH STAR are calculated for the meridian of Washington, and are exact to the nearest second of time. The time of the Lower TRANSIT for any given day may be found by adding 11 h. 58 m. 20.15 s. to the time of the preceding Upper Transit. This column is designed to facilitate the computation of the Rising, Setting, and Meridian Passage of the brightest Fixed Stars, by using the numbers opposite the same in the Star-Table. It will also be found of some service to surveyors and astronomers. Should there be room in the Almanac for 1854, we may add the times of greatest eastern and western elongations of the Pole Star for several latitudes.

MOON'S PLACE.—The symbols and numbers in this column indicate the Moon's place in the Signs or Constellations of the Zodiac, to the nearest degree of longitude, at 7 o'clock P. M., New York time—Pisces being regarded the first of the signs. Its position gives it no influence over men, animals, or plants.

MOON'S AGE.—This column shows, to the nearest tenth of a day, the Moon's age at noon, Washington.

MOON IN MERIDIAN.—This column shows the time the Moon is "south," or in the meridian of Washington, and is nearly the same for all parts of the United States.

TWILIGHT AT NEW YORK.—This table shows, at intervals of five days, the times of beginning of twilight in the morning, and of the end at evening—the Sun, at the computed instants, being 18 deg. below the horizon. The table serves for the latitude of New York, extended through the United States to the Pacific ocean.

THE MOON'S PHASES.—This table shows the times for seven meridians, when the Moon passes the geocentric longitudes of 0 deg., 90 deg., 180 deg., and 270 deg., from the Sun.

The TIDE for Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston, is that one which follows immediately after the Moon in open sea.

DIRECTIONS FOR KEEPING TRUE TIME.—The column of Sun on Meridian shows the minutes and seconds, before or after 12 o'clock, that the Sun is on the meridian. The Sun is seldom on the meridian at 12 o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days during the year, namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. Consequently, when the Sun is on the meridian, or when its shadow strikes the well-made noon-mark, or when it is noon by the sun-dial, the clock must be set as many minutes and seconds, before or after 12, as the Almanac shows.

The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or moon is not strictly correct, as the unav-

ness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time, is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian line.

TO MAKE A MERIDIAN-LINE.—Ascertain when the North Star will be on the meridian, by reference to the calendar pages, and at that time range two fine wires (suspended four or five feet apart, with weights attached to the ends) with said star, and a meridian-line is made.

TO MAKE A NOON-MARK.—About noon, observe when the Sun (the center) crosses the meridian-line; at that instant let another person make the mark in some firm place where the shadow of the Sun is cast by a perpendicular

object. Then set the clock as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

SATURN'S RINGS will be in a position favorable for visibility the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power. A third ring has been discovered recently.

Tide Table.

To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, *add to or subtract from* the time of high-water, morning or evening, at N. York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. In using the quantities in this and the Star table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from midnight or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from noon, is morning of the next day:—

Places	H. M.	Places.	H. M.	Places.	H. M.	Places.	H. M.	Places.	H. M.
Albany Add	6 34	Cape Split... Add	2 0	Machias.... Add	1 54	Norfolk Sub.	0 41	Richmond... Sub.	2 25
Annapolis, Md. S.	1 51	Eastport... Add	2 9	Mobile Pt.... Add	1 54	Plymouth... Add	2 19	Salem..... Add	2 19
Do. N.S. Add	1 49	Halifax, N.S. Sub.	2 15	N. Bedford. Sub.	1 40	Portland Add	1 39	Sandy Hook. Sub.	0 50
Amboy Sub.	0 39	Holmes' Hole. A.	1 4	N. Haven.... Add	2 4	Portsmouth. Add	2 9	St. John, N.B. Add	2 49
Baltimore... Add	5 7	Hellgate.... Add	1 41	N. London. Sub.	0 21	Providence. Sub.	0 41	Sunbury.... Add	0 19
Bridgeport... Add	2 0	Marblehead. Add	1 49	Newport Sub.	1 55	Quebec Add	8 49	Windsor ... Add	2 49

TIDES.—La Place pronounces the formula for deducing the tides the most difficult problem of celestial mechanics. It sometimes happens that the tide comes in several hours

later or earlier than the most learned calculation would determine; and this in consequence of the strength and direction of the wind, which the calculator can not reckon upon.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1853.

I. AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, Monday P. M., June 6th. Visible only to a few of the southern states as a partial eclipse on the Sun's southern limb. The line of the northern limit of this eclipse enters the continent 160 miles south of San Francisco, and passes directly through Santa Fe, Memphis, and Charleston. Along this line there is but a mere contact of limbs, and north of it no eclipse. In 1854, there will be a magnificent eclipse of the Sun in the U. S.

II. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, Monday evening and Tuesday morning, June 20th and 21st. Magnitude, one-fifth of the Moon on the northern limb. Duration, 1h. 36½m.

At the beginning of the eclipse, the Moon will be about in the middle of the heavens and low in the south. See the following table.

PLACES.	Begin. mo. 21	Mid'l'e mo. 21	End mo. 21	PLACES.	Begin. mo. 21	Mid'l'e mo. 21	End mo. 21	PLACES.	Begin. ev. 20	Mid'l'e mo. 21	End mo. 21
Halifax, N. S.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Annapolis, Md.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Frankfort, Ky.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Augusta, Me.	0 50	1 47	2 36	Harrisburg, Pa.	0 7	0 55	1 44	Columbia, S. C.	11 35	0 23	1 12
Brunswick, Me.	0 34	1 22	2 10	Kingston, U. C.	0 6	0 54	1 43	Louisville, Ky.	11 49	0 37	1 26
Portland, Me.	0 32	1 20	2 9	Washington, D. C.	0 5	0 53	1 42	Indianapolis, Ind.	11 29	0 17	1 6
Boston, Ms.	0 29	1 17	2 6	Dundee, N. Y.	0 5	0 53	1 42	Nashville, Tenn.	11 26	0 14	1 3
Cambridge, Ma.				Geneva, N. Y.				Chicago, Ill.	11 23	0 11	1 0
Quebec, L. C.				Canandaigua, N. Y.				Tuscaloosa, Ala.	11 22	0 10	0 59
Providence, R. I.	0 28	1 16	2 5	Fredrickton Va.	0 4	0 52	1 41	Mobile, Ala.	11 20	0 8	0 57
Lowell, Ms.				Petersburg, Va.	0 3	0 51	1 40	Madison, Wis.	11 15	0 3	0 53
Newport, R. I.	0 27	1 15	2 4	Richmond, Va.	0 2	0 50	1 39	Springfield, Ill.			
Concord, N. H.				Rochester, N. Y.	ev. 20	0 46	1 35	N. Orleans, La.	11 13	0 1	0 50
Montpelier, Vt.	0 23	1 11	2 0	Buffalo, N. Y.	11 58			Jackson, Miss.	ev. 20		
Hartford, Ct.				Raleigh, N. C.				St. Louis, Mo.	11 12	12 0	0 49
Springfield, Ct.	0 21	1 9	1 58	Toronto,	11 56	0 44	1 33	Galena, Ill.	10 46	11 54	0 43
New Haven, Ct.	0 19	1 7	1 56	Georgetown, S. C.	11 53	0 41	1 30	Iowa City, Io.	11 8	11 56	0 45
Montreal, L. C.				Panama, N. G.				Natchez, Miss.			
Albany, N. Y.	0 18	1 6	1 55	Pittsburg, Pa.	11 47	0 35	1 24	Baton Rouge, La.			
Hudson, N. Y.	0 17	1 5	1 54	Charleston, S. C.	11 49	0 37	1 26	Tiffin, N. Y.	10 49	11 37	0 36
New York, N. Y.				Chargen, N. G.	11 44	0 32	1 21	Little Rock, Ark.	10 37	11 25	0 14
Schenectady, "	0 15	1 3	1 52	St. Augustine, Fla.	11 41	0 29	1 18	Matamoros, Tex.	10 42	11 20	0 19
Newburgh, "				Savannah, Ga.				Austin, Tex.			
Po'keepsie, "	0 13	1 1	1 50	Detroit, Mich.	11 36	0 24	1 13	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	10 9	10 57	11 46
Trenton, N. J.	0 7	0 55	1 44	Columbus, O.				Oregon City, Or.	9 9	9 57	10 46
Philadelphia, Pa.				Lansing, Mich.				Monterey, Cal.	9 6	9 54	10 43
Utica, N. Y.				Cincinnati, O.				San Francisco, Cal.	9 4	9 53	10 41
Baltimore, Md.				Lexington, Ky.				Astoria, Or.	8 58	9 46	10 35
Albany, N. Y.				Tallahassee, Fla.							

III. A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, November 30th. Visible only in South America, Mexico, and off the western coast of this continent.

Star Table.

To ascertain when any star or constellation found in the following table will be on the meridian, add the numbers

opposite in the left-hand column of figures to the preceding meridian transit of the North Star found in the calendar pages. For the rising of a star, subtract the number opposite in the right-hand column of figures from its meridian passage. For the setting of a star, add the same number to its meridian passage. Those marked (....) revolve in a circle of perpetual apparition, and do not rise or set north of the latitude of New York (40d. 42m. 40s.), for which

latitude the semi-diurnal arcs are calculated. The civil day begins at the preceding midnight, and consequently 24 hours after midnight, or 13 hours from noon, is *morning* of the succeeding day; and 24 hours to 36 hours from noon, is *evening* of the next day. This table is arranged in the order of culmination.

From the table of the seasons, it appears that the sun will be on the north side of the equator 7 days 15 hours and 25 minutes longer than on the south side. The cause is, the point of Aphelion, or that part of the earth's orbit farthest from the sun, is north of the equator, in the 11th degree of Gemini, where the sun moves slowest.

Stars.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. A. S.	Stars.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. A. S.	Stars.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. A. S.
		h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.
Altair	Andromeda	0 48	9 18	* Pointer.	Canis Minor	6 24	6 19	Beta	Ursa Minor	13 43	.....
Alpha	Aries	0 52	7 23	Procyon	Gemini	6 29	7 50	Zubenselg	Libra	14 1	5 38
Mira	The Whale	1 6	5 47	Pollux	Cancer	7 43	6 43	Alphacca	N. Crown	14 20	7 44
Menkar	The Whale	1 48	6 12	Naos	The Ship	6 51	2 58	Antares	Scorpio	15 13	4 19
Algor	Perseus	1 52	9 8	Alphard	Hydra	8 13	5 32	Alpha	Hercules	15 59	6 52
Algenib	Perseus	2 7	.....	Regulus	Leo	8 53	6 45	Alpha	Ophiuchus	16 19	6 44
Alcyone	7 Stars	2 32	7 28	* Merak	Big Dipper	9 45	.....	Vega	Lyra	17 23	8 54
Aldebaran	Taurus	3 21	6 56	* Dubhe	Big Dipper	9 47	.....	Beta	Lyra	17 36	8 16
Capella	Auriga	3 59	10 11	Denebola	Leo	10 34	6 53	Albair	Aquila	18 34	6 30
Rigel	Orion	4 1	5 30	Phad	Big Dipper	10 38	.....	Deneb	Cygnus	19 27	9 34
El Nath	Taurus	4 10	7 50	Algorah	The Crow	11 14	4 36	Fomalhaut	S. Fish	21 40	4 0
Bellatrix	Orion	4 10	6 21	Althot	Big Dipper	11 39	.....	Scheat	Pegasus	21 47	7 44
Mintaka	Orion	4 18	5 58	Spica	Virgo	12 9	5 53	Markab	Pegasus	21 48	6 50
Phet	The Dove	4 28	3 37	Mizar	Big Dipper	12 10	.....	Vr. Equinox	Pisces	22 50	5 59
Betelgeuse	Orion	4 40	6 25	Benetnasch	Big Dipper	12 34	.....	Algenib	Pegasus	22 50	6 42
Sirius	Canis Minor	5 32	6 0	Arcturus	Bootes	13 1	7 13	Schedir	Castropeia	23 22	.....
Castor	Gemini	6 18	8 0	Miras	Bootes	13 30	7 45	Mirach	Andromeda	23 51	6 20

The Seasons. WASHINGTON.

	D. H. M.
Winter Solstice (1853), December.....	22 4 33 mo.
Vernal Equinox, March.....	30 11 17 mo.
Summer Solstice, June.....	21 8 15 mo.
Autumnal Equinox, September.....	22 10 23 ev.
Winter Solstice, December.....	21 4 4 ev.
Sun in Winter Signs.....	89 1 0
Sun in Spring Signs.....	92 20 58
Sun in Summer Signs.....	93 14 13
Sun in Autumnal Signs.....	89 17 36
Tropical Year.....	365 5 47
Sun north Equator (Spring and Summer).....	186 11 11
Sun south Equator (Fall and Winter).....	178 18 36

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES. MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Grecian Lunar Cycle.....	11	Good Friday.....	Mar. 25
Jewish Lunar Cycle.....	19	Easter Sunday.....	Mar. 27
Epact: (Moon's age Jan. 1) 20		Rogation Sunday.....	May 1
Solar Cycle.....	19	Ascension Day.....	May 5
Roman Indiction.....	11	Pentecost (Whit Su.).....	May 15
Dominical Letter.....	B	Trinity Sunday.....	May 22
Paschal Cycle.....	122	Corpus Christi.....	May 26
Julian Period.....	6566	Advent Sunday.....	Nov. 27

Astronomical Notes for 1853.

Venus and Mars will not be very brilliant. Jupiter has been going south of the equator the last three years, and obtains its maximum southern declination of 23dg. 21m. 46.6s. on the 6th of December, after which it travels northward. It will not be here again until 1865. It will retrograde about 10dg. from April 11 to Aug. 1. The moon runs highest this year Nov. 19, to the 11th deg. of Gemini (dec. 25dg. 41m. 11.2s. north). It will run lowest December 2, to the 10th deg. of Sagittarius (dec. 25dg. 41m. 29s. south). Longitude of moon's ascending node, July 2, 78dg. 29.34m. True obliquity of ecliptic at the same time, 23dg. 27m. 31.78s. Right ascension and declination of Uranus, July 2, 2h. 37m. 43.03s. and 14dg. 52m. 62.2s. north. R. A. and decl. of Neptune, at the same time, 22h. 35m. 45.3s. and 9dg. 42m. 53.3s. south. Venus and Mars will be only 3dg. apart on the 25th March. They will not be together again until Feb. 7, 1855, at which time Mercury also will be close to Mars and eclipse it. Saturn and Uranus will be in Aries most of the year, about 15dg. apart. The distance between them is continually increasing. July 21, 1851, they were together; but this event will not happen again until December 6, 1896.

NEW ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAME OF PLANET.	Mean diameter.	Revo'n around the Sun.	Mean distance from the Sun.	Veloc. in orbit.	Revolu- tion on axis.	Synod- ical revo'n.	Density -Earth being 1.	Size -the Earth being 1.	Matter -the Earth being 1.	Gravity -Earth being 1.	Light -Earth being 1.
	Miles.	Yrs. D.	Miles.	Miles.	d. h. m.	Days.					
The Sun.....	883,346	.....	.....	.....	25 9 59	.....	.259	1,412,921,101	369,551,000	28.19	infinite.
Mercury.....	3,224	88	36,814,000	1,827	1 0 5	116	1.120	0.063	.077	1.22	6.680
Venus.....	7,687	224	68,747,000	1,338	23 21	584	.923	0.909	.901	.96	1.911
The Earth.....	7,912	1	95,103,000	1,138	23 56	none	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
The Moon.....	2,180	1	95,103,000	38	27 7 43	29 1/2	.615	0.020	.013	.18	1.
Mars.....	4,189	1 321	144,908,000	921	1 0 37	780	.948	0.125	.125	.60	.431
Flora.....	.....	3 97	209,160,265	714	.....	611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.205
Clio.....	.....	3 208	221,813,220	743	.....	493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.190
Vesta.....	270	3 230	224,302,695	739	.....	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.180
Iris.....	.....	3 248	226,159,290	736	.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.175
Metis.....	.....	3 249	226,632,665	736	.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.175
Eunomia.....	.....	4 113	227,946,800	733 1/2	.....	463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.173
Hebe.....	.....	3 284	230,449,670	729 1/2	.....	503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.170
New planet.....	discov.	March	17th, 1852.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fortuna.....	discov.	August	23d, 1852.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parthenope.....	.....	3 304	232,823,135	726	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.168
Irene.....	.....	4 54	242,458,785	698	.....	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.162
Egeria.....	.....	4 54	243,306,605	714	.....	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.160
Antra.....	.....	4 51	244,818,665	707 1/2	.....	481 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.150
Jano.....	460	4 131	253,724,615	687	1 3 0	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.140
Ceres.....	460	4 919	262,954,845	683 1/2	.....	466 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.130
Pallas.....	670	4 226	263,421,510	683	.....	467 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.120
Hygeia.....	.....	5 218	269,255,700	640	.....	433 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.101
Jupiter.....	89,170	11 815	494,797,000	496	.....	9 56	.923	1,456.	343.	2.70	.037
Saturn.....	79,042	29 167	907,162,000	368	.....	10 29	.378	771.	102.	1.25	.011
Uranus.....	35,112	84 6	1,821,290,000	259	* 13 33	370	.842	80.	14.	1.06	.003
Neptune.....	41,600	164 226	2,864,000,000	208	.....	367 1/2	.140	143.	20.	.73	.001

* Computed by Kirkwood's law: the mass of Neptune used = $\frac{1}{20000}$ and diameter of Uranus's sphere of attraction = 708272000 miles.

1st Month.]

JANUARY, 1853.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phase.		Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Ori'n's.	21st.		22nd.		23rd.		24th.		25th.	
			D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.
			Last Quar.	2	5 13 ev.	5 10 ev.	4 58 ev.	4 46 ev.	4 39 ev.	4 35 ev.	3 54 ev.	3 51 ev.	3 48 ev.	3 45 ev.	3 42 ev.	3 39 ev.	3 36 ev.	3 33 ev.	3 30 ev.	3 27 ev.	3 24 ev.
			New Moon	9	11 12 mo.	11 9 mo.	10 57 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 33 mo.	10 30 mo.	9 53 mo.	9 50 mo.	9 47 mo.	9 44 mo.	9 41 mo.	9 38 mo.	9 35 mo.	9 32 mo.	9 29 mo.	9 26 mo.	9 23 mo.
			First Quar.	17	10 48 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 33 mo.	10 21 mo.	10 14 mo.	10 10 mo.	11 29 ev.	11 26 ev.	11 23 ev.	11 20 ev.	11 17 ev.	11 14 ev.	11 11 ev.	11 8 ev.	11 5 ev.	11 2 ev.	10 30 ev.
			Full Moon...	25	1 2 mo.	0 59 mo.	0 47 mo.	0 35 mo.	0 28 mo.	0 24 mo.	11 43 ev.	11 40 ev.	11 37 ev.	11 34 ev.	11 31 ev.	11 28 ev.	11 25 ev.	11 22 ev.	11 19 ev.	11 16 ev.	11 13 ev.
* Let q'r. and Full at N.O. 10th and 24th.																					
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																					
[ain and Ireland, 1801.																					
1	Sa	1	0 24 0 46	3 6	6 11 6	5 16 6	4 58 6	4 46 6	4 39 6	4 35 6	3 54 6	3 51 6	3 48 6	3 45 6	3 42 6	3 39 6	3 36 6	3 33 6	3 30 6	3 27 6	3 24 6
2	B	2	1 9 1 33	3 53	6 53	11 53	10 53	10 41	10 33	10 30	9 53	9 50	9 47	9 44	9 41	9 38	9 35	9 32	9 29	9 26	9 23
3	M	3	1 57 2 25	4 46	7 46	12 46	11 46	11 34	11 26	11 23	10 46	10 43	10 40	10 37	10 34	10 31	10 28	10 25	10 22	10 19	10 16
4	Th	4	2 54 3 26	5 46	8 46	1 46	1 34	1 26	1 18	1 15	10 29	10 26	10 23	10 20	10 17	10 14	10 11	10 08	10 05	10 02	9 59
5	W	5	4 2 4 36	6 56	9 56	2 56	2 44	2 36	2 28	2 25	11 40	11 37	11 34	11 31	11 28	11 25	11 22	11 19	11 16	11 13	11 10
6	Th	6	4 12 5 6	8 11	11 11	4 11	4 0	3 52	3 44	3 41	12 5	11 52	11 49	11 46	11 43	11 40	11 37	11 34	11 31	11 28	11 25
7	Fr	7	5 23 5 59	9 16	12 16	5 16	5 0	4 52	4 44	4 41	1 10	12 10	12 7	12 4	12 1	11 58	11 55	11 52	11 49	11 46	11 43
8	Sa	8	6 25 6 54	10 14	1 14	6 14	6 0	5 52	5 44	5 41	2 10	1 10	1 7	1 4	1 1	11 55	11 52	11 49	11 46	11 43	11 40
9	B	9	7 32 8 51	11 11	14 11	7 11	7 0	6 52	6 44	6 41	3 10	2 10	2 7	2 4	2 1	12 2	12 0	11 57	11 54	11 51	11 48
10	M	10	8 15 9 40	12 0	15 10	8 10	8 0	7 52	7 44	7 41	4 10	3 10	2 7	2 4	2 1	12 9	12 6	12 3	12 0	11 57	11 54
11	Th	11	9 10 10 26	1 0	16 10	9 10	9 0	8 52	8 44	8 41	5 10	4 10	3 7	3 4	3 1	12 10	12 7	12 4	12 1	11 58	11 55
12	W	12	10 48 11 0	9 0	16 49	9 49	9 38	9 30	9 22	9 19	6 10	5 10	4 7	4 4	4 1	12 11	12 8	12 5	12 2	11 59	11 56
13	Th	13	11 30 11 51	1 29	17 40	10 40	10 29	10 21	10 13	10 10	7 10	6 10	5 7	5 4	5 1	12 12	12 9	12 6	12 3	12 0	11 57
14	Fr	14	12 11 12 30	2 31	18 31	11 31	11 20	11 12	11 04	11 01	8 10	7 10	6 7	6 4	6 1	12 13	12 10	12 7	12 4	12 1	11 58
15	Sa	15	1 0 1 21	3 51	19 22	12 22	12 11	12 03	11 55	11 52	9 10	8 10	7 7	7 4	7 1	12 14	12 11	12 8	12 5	12 2	12 0
16	B	16	1 53 2 11	4 13	20 13	1 13	1 0	0 52	0 44	0 41	10 10	9 10	8 7	8 4	8 1	12 15	12 12	12 9	12 6	12 3	12 0
17	M	17	2 54 3 12	5 14	21 14	2 14	2 0	1 52	1 44	1 41	11 10	10 10	9 7	9 4	9 1	12 16	12 13	12 10	12 7	12 4	12 1
18	Th	18	3 23 3 42	5 48	22 14	3 14	3 0	2 52	2 44	2 41	12 10	11 10	10 7	10 4	10 1	12 17	12 14	12 11	12 8	12 5	12 2
19	W	19	3 54 4 13	6 48	23 14	4 14	4 0	3 52	3 44	3 41	1 10	12 10	11 10	10 7	10 4	12 18	12 15	12 12	12 9	12 6	12 3
20	Th	20	4 33 5 4	6 53	24 14	5 14	5 0	4 52	4 44	4 41	2 10	1 10	1 7	1 4	1 1	12 19	12 16	12 13	12 10	12 7	12 4
21	Fr	21	5 41 6 16	8 1	25 14	6 14	6 0	5 52	5 44	5 41	3 10	2 10	2 7	2 4	2 1	12 20	12 17	12 14	12 11	12 8	12 5
22	Sa	22	6 50 7 22	9 42	26 10	7 10	7 0	6 52	6 44	6 41	4 10	3 10	2 7	2 4	2 1	12 21	12 18	12 15	12 12	12 9	12 6
23	B	23	7 45 8 10	10 5	27 10	8 10	8 0	7 52	7 44	7 41	5 10	4 10	3 7	3 4	3 1	12 22	12 19	12 16	12 13	12 10	12 7
24	M	24	8 32 8 55	10 52	28 10	9 10	9 0	8 52	8 44	8 41	6 10	5 10	4 7	4 4	4 1	12 23	12 20	12 17	12 14	12 11	12 8
25	Th	25	9 14 9 33	11 53	29 10	10 10	10 0	9 52	9 44	9 41	7 10	6 10	5 7	5 4	5 1	12 24	12 21	12 18	12 15	12 12	12 9
26	W	26	9 54 10 15	12 54	30 10	11 10	11 0	10 52	10 44	10 41	8 10	7 10	6 7	6 4	6 1	12 25	12 22	12 19	12 16	12 13	12 10
27	Th	27	10 32 10 52	1 52	31 10	12 10	12 0	11 52	11 44	11 41	9 10	8 10	7 7	7 4	7 1	12 26	12 23	12 20	12 17	12 14	12 11
28	Fr	28	11 10 11 29	1 30	32 10	13 10	13 0	12 52	12 44	12 41	10 10	9 10	8 7	8 4	8 1	12 27	12 24	12 21	12 18	12 15	12 12
29	Sa	29	11 50 12 1	2 10	33 10	14 10	14 0	13 52	13 44	13 41	11 10	10 10	9 7	9 4	9 1	12 28	12 25	12 22	12 19	12 16	12 13
30	Th	30	12 7 0 30	2 30	34 10	15 10	15 0	14 52	14 44	14 41	12 10	11 10	10 7	10 4	10 1	12 29	12 26	12 23	12 20	12 17	12 14
31	W	31	0 51 1 12	3 52	35 10	16 10	16 0	15 52	15 44	15 41	13 10	12 10	11 7	11 4	11 1	12 30	12 27	12 24	12 21	12 18	12 15

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[Join and Iceland, 1801.

(2d) Moon on equator. Union G. Br.

Jupiter northeast. Antares. [1777.

Venus very near Jupiter. Rot. Prince.

Venus in mer. 9.42 mo. Treaty U.S. and

Moon rises 5.13 mo. [G. Br. 1764.

Moon at Jupiter and Venus. Moon Peri.

Jupiter's moons discovered, 1810.

Moon farthest south. Moon lowest.

Mars near moon. High tides.

Mercury 23 deg. 23 m. W. sun; visible.

Jupiter in mer. 2.27 mo. Linnæus d.

Uranus and Saturn stationary. [1778.

Saturn in mer. 7.4 ev. G. Br. d. 1891.

Mercury in the Archer's Bow.

Moon on equator. Elizabeth crowned, 1550.

Uranus in mer. 6.24 ev. Gibson d. 1704.

Saturn near moon. Low tides. Hef.

Moon apogee. [Franklin born, 1706.

Venus in the Archer's Bow.

Sun enters Capricorn. [horn.

Mars in Capricorn. Moon in Taurus's

Moon highest. H. w. born, 1788.

Jupiter rises 4.17 mo. [er's nebula.

Uranus 99 deg. east Sun. Moon in Can-

High tides. Burns born, 1780.

Mars conj. Sun. Moon in the Sickle.

Ceres and Venus 90 deg. from Sun.

Moon in Virgo's head.

Moon on equator. [5.51 morn.

Saturn 90 deg. east of Sun. Venus rises

Mercury Aphelion. Ben Jonson b. 1614.

Sun mer. Moon mer. Moon's Age.

Moon's Place at 7 P.M.

Polestar in mer.

Sign. Deg. h. m. s.

Leo ... 30 6 19 60

Virgo ... 14 6 15 84

Libra ... 28 6 11 68

Scorpio ... 12 6 8 0

Sagitt. ... 27 6 4 3

Capric. ... 11 6 0 6

Aquar. ... 26 5 56 9

Pisces ... 10 5 52 12

Aries ... 24 5 48 16

Taurus ... 8 5 44 20

Gemini ... 22 5 40 23

Cancer ... 6 5 36 26

Leo ... 18 5 32 29

Virgo ... 30 5 28 32

Libra ... 12 5 24 35

Scorpio ... 24 5 20 38

Sagitt. ... 6 5 16 42

Capric. ... 18 5 12 45

Aquar. ... 30 5 8 48

Pisces ... 12 5 4 51

Aries ... 24 5 0 54

Taurus ... 6 5 0 57

Gemini ... 18 5 0 60

Cancer ... 30 5 0 63

Leo ... 12 5 0 66

Virgo ... 24 5 0 69

Libra ... 6 5 0 72

Scorpio ... 18 5 0 75

Sagitt. ... 30 5 0 78

Capric. ... 12 5 0 81

Aquar. ... 24 5 0 84

Pisces ... 6 5 0 87

Aries ... 18 5 0 90

Taurus ... 30 5 0 93

Gemini ... 12 5 0 96

Cancer ... 24 5 0 99

Leo ... 6 5 0 102

Virgo ... 18 5 0 105

Libra ... 30 5 0 108

Scorpio ... 12 5 0 111

Sagitt. ... 24 5 0 114

Capric. ... 6 5 0 117

Aquar. ... 18 5 0 120

Pisces ... 30 5 0 123

Aries ... 12 5 0 126

Taurus ... 24 5 0 129

Gemini ... 6 5 0 132

Cancer ... 18 5 0 135

Leo ... 30 5 0 138

Virgo ... 12 5 0 141

Libra ... 24 5 0 144

Scorpio ... 6 5 0 147

Sagitt. ... 18 5 0 150

23 Winter Month.]

JANUARY, 1853.

[Begins on Saturday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Rochester's N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Calif'n.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del. re, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Lou- isiana; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Anatolia.			
	Sun ria's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	7 36	3 32	11 15	7 30	3 32	11 16	7 24	3 44	11 17	7 19	3 44	11 17	7 10	3 58	11 19	7 4	5	11 20	6 57	5 12	11 21	
3	7 36	3 33		7 30	3 39		7 24	3 45	moon	7 19	3 44	moon	7 10	3 59	moon	7 4	5	moon	6 57	5 12	moon	
4	7 35	3 34	0 26	7 30	3 40	0 26	7 24	3 46	0 25	7 19	3 45	0 25	7 10	5	0 24	7 4	5	0 24	6 57	5 12	0 23	
5	7 35	3 35	1 50	7 30	3 41	1 45	7 24	3 47	1 47	7 19	3 45	1 45	7 10	5	1 1 42	7 4	5	1 40	6 57	5 12	1 37	
6	7 36	3 35	3 55	7 30	3 42	2 52	7 24	3 48	2 50	7 19	3 45	2 47	7 10	5	2 3 42	7 4	5	2 38	6 58	5 14	2 31	
7	7 36	3 37	4 11	7 30	3 43	4 4	7 24	3 49	4 4	7 19	3 44	4 0	7 10	5	2 3 53	7 4	5	3 47	6 58	5 14	3 41	
8	7 35	3 38	6 27	7 30	3 44	6 23	7 24	3 50	6 18	7 19	3 45	6 12	7 10	5	2 5 4	7 4	5	4 57	6 58	5 15	4 49	
9	7 35	3 39	6 57	7 30	3 45	6 53	7 24	3 51	6 20	7 19	3 45	6 20	7 10	5	6 11	7 4	5	6 3	6 58	5 16	5 18	
10	7 35	3 40	sets	7 30	3 46	sets	7 24	3 52	sets	7 19	3 45	sets	7 10	5	sets	7 4	5	sets	6 58	5 17	sets	
11	7 35	3 41	4 57	7 29	3 47	4 5	7 24	3 53	6 6	7 19	3 44	5 58	7 10	5	6 19	7 4	5	12 6	6 58	5 18	6 34	
12	7 34	3 42	7 6	7 29	3 48	7 6	7 23	3 54	7 13	7 19	3 44	5 59	7 10	5	7 24	7 4	5	12 7	6 58	5 18	7 30	
13	7 34	3 43	8 15	7 29	3 49	8 17	7 23	3 55	8 20	7 18	3 45	8 20	7 9	5	8 28	7 4	5	13 8	6 58	5 19	8 32	
14	7 34	3 45	9 20	7 28	3 50	9 22	7 23	3 56	9 24	7 18	3 45	9 25	7 9	5	9 28	7 4	5	14 9	6 58	5 20	9 34	
15	7 33	3 46	10 24	7 28	3 51	10 25	7 22	3 57	10 27	7 17	3 46	10 27	7 9	5	10 28	7 4	5	15 10	6 58	5 21	10 36	
16	7 33	3 47	11 27	7 27	3 53	11 26	7 22	3 58	11 26	7 17	3 46	11 25	7 8	5	11 25	7 4	5	16 11	6 57	5 22	11 24	
17	7 33	3 48		7 27	3 54		7 22	3 59	moon	7 17	3 46	4 1	7 8	5	12	moon	7 4	5	17	6 57	5 23	moon
18	7 31	3 50	0 20	7 26	3 55	0 24	7 21	3 5	0 23	7 16	3 5	0 22	7 7	5	13 0 20	7 4	5	18 0	6 57	5 24	0 18	
19	7 31	3 51	1 26	7 26	3 56	1 24	7 21	3 5	1 24	7 16	3 5	1 19	7 7	5	14 1 15	7 4	5	19 1	6 57	5 24	1 18	
20	7 30	3 52	2 27	7 25	3 58	2 24	7 20	3 5	2 21	7 16	3 5	2 16	7 7	5	15 2 12	7 4	5	20 2	6 57	5 25	2 17	
21	7 30	3 53	3 28	7 24	3 59	3 25	7 19	3 5	3 20	7 15	3 5	3 16	7 7	5	16 3 9	7 4	5	21 3	6 57	5 26	3 16	
22	7 29	3 55	4 30	7 23	5	4 28	7 18	3 5	4 21	7 14	3 9	4 16	7 6	5	17 4 7	7 4	5	22 4	6 56	5 27	3 62	
23	7 28	3 56	5 30	7 22	5	5 25	7 17	3 5	5 19	7 13	3 9	5 13	7 5	5	18 5 4	7 4	5	23 5	6 56	5 28	4 57	
24	7 27	3 57	6 25	7 22	5	6 20	7 17	3 5	6 15	7 12	3 9	6 9	7 5	5	19 6 9	7 4	5	24 6	6 56	5 29	5 47	
25	7 26	3 59		7 21	5 4	rises	7 16	3 9	rises	7 12	3 13	rises	7 5	5	19	rises	7 4	5	25 7	6 55	5 30	rises
26	7 25	5	0 32	7 20	5 5	5 36	7 15	3 10	6 40	7 11	3 14	8 45	7 4	5	21 5 52	7 4	5	26 8	6 55	5 31	6 59	
27	7 24	5	1 6 44	7 19	5	6 47	7 15	3 11	8 40	7 10	3 15	8 54	7 4	5	22 7 0	7 4	5	27 9	6 54	5 32	7 53	
28	7 23	5	2 7 55	7 19	5	7 57	7 14	3 12	8 0	7 10	3 16	8 8	7 4	5	23 8 6	7 4	5	28 9	6 54	5 33	8 13	
29	7 22	5	4 9	7 18	5	9 9	7 13	3 13	9 9	7 9	3 17	9 2	7 4	5	24 9 12	7 4	5	29 9	6 53	5 34	9 0	
30	7 21	5	6 13 18	7 17	5	10 19	7 12	3 15	10 18	7 8	3 19	10 18	7 4	5	25 10 18	7 4	5	30 10	6 53	5 35	10 11	
31	7 20	5	7 11 31	7 16	5	11 30	7 12	3 16	11 23	7 8	3 20	11 27	7 4	5	26 11 25	7 4	5	31 11	6 52	5 36	11 19	

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.		Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.		Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Bush'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Ori'n.	Age.	Moon's Place at 7 P. M.	Polestar in meri. even.	
	Day.	Week.		D.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Mer. mer.			Age.
1	Tu	32	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
2	W	33	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
3	Th	34	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
4	Fr	35	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
5	Sa	36	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
6	Su	37	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
7	M	38	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
8	Tu	39	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
9	W	40	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
10	Th	41	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
11	Fr	42	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
12	Sa	43	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
13	Su	44	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
14	M	45	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
15	Tu	46	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
16	W	47	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
17	Th	48	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
18	Fr	49	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
19	Sa	50	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
20	Su	51	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
21	M	52	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
22	Tu	53	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
23	W	54	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
24	Th	55	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
25	Fr	56	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
26	Sa	57	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
27	Su	58	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	
28	M	59	1 35	2	4	2 20	7 20	ev.	1 1	0 53	mo	0 42	mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	

7 1/2 at New Orleans.

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[dental election in the U. States, 1780.

Moon Perigee - Low tides. First peri-

Moon at Antares. Lorenzo Rose d. 1834.

Venus in Nodus. Jupiter conj. moon.

Venus in meridi. 10 33 mo.

Venus ev. meridi. Moon lowest. [1736.

Mercury ev. moon Earth conj. in N. E.

Mars near moon. Venus rises 6 1 mo.

Venus in meridi. 10 33 mo. High tides.

Venus in Sagitta. Harrison b. 1773.

Jupiter rises 3 32 mo. [1828.

Moon on equator. De Witt Clinton d.

Uranus Perihel. Chelara in London, 1832.

Uranus near moon. David Young d. 1852.

Saturn near moon. Low tides.

Moon Apogee. Moon near 7 Stars.

Mars in Capricorn. Melancthon b. 1497.

Moon in Taurus' horns. [moon.

Sun enters Aquarius. Venus rises 6 4

Mercury near Mars. Moon highest.

Jupiter in Scorpio. Voltaire b. 1694.

Juno conj. Uranus. R. Hall d. 1831.

Moon in Serpis. Washington b. 1732.

Saturn in Aries. High tides. [1815.

Venus in meridi. 10 37 mo. Falcon d.

Mercury sup. conj. Sun. Moon on equat.

Moon at Spica. [prey on Venus, 1757.

Moon Peri. Boreo - England invades

Jupiter rises 2 28 mo. Bruno killed

(25th) Warsaw taken, 1831. [500 B. C.

3d Winter Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1853.

[Begins on Tuesday,

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Roches- ter, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, N. pt. Califor'n.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del'te, Virginia, Kent'ky, & N. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris's	sets.	rises.	ris's	sets.	rises.	ris's	sets.	rises.	ris's	sets.	rises.	ris's	sets.	rises.	ris's	sets.	rises.	ris's	sets.	rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	7 18	5 10	0 45	7 14	5 14	0 43	7 10	5 16	0 41	7 6	5 22	0 38	7 0	5 28	0 34	6 56	5 32	0 30	6 51	5 37	0 26
3	7 17	5 11	1 58	7 13	5 15	1 55	7 7	5 19	1 51	7	5 23	1 48	6 59	5 30	2 50	6 55	5 33	1 36	6 50	5 39	1 32
4	7 16	5 13	3 11	7 11	5 16	3 17	7 5	5 20	3 12	7	4 54	2 58	6 57	5 32	3 57	6 53	5 35	2 49	6 49	5 40	2 45
5	7 14	5 14	4 22	7 10	5 18	4 17	7 5	5 22	4 12	7	4 55	3 4	6 56	5 33	4 59	6 52	5 36	3 41	6 48	5 41	3 41
6	7 13	5 16	5 25	7 9	5 19	5 20	7 5	5 23	5 5	7	4 56	3 26	6 55	5 34	5 57	6 51	5 37	4 49	6 47	5 42	4 40
7	7 12	5 17	6 21	7 8	5 20	6 16	7 4	5 24	6 0	7	4 57	2 28	6 54	5 35	6 44	6 50	5 38	5 37	6 46	5 43	5 36
8	7 11	5 18	7 6	7 7	5 21	7 2	7 3	5 25	6 51	7	4 58	2 8	6 53	5 36	6 37	6 48	5 40	6 30	6 45	5 45	6 24
9	7 9	5 19	sets	7 5	5 23	7 1	7 2	5 26	sets	6 58	5 29	sets	6 53	5 36	sets	6 47	5 40	sets	6 45	5 45	sets
10	7 8	5 21	7 1	7 5	5 25	8 0	7 1	5 27	7 7	6 58	5 31	7 9	6 52	5 37	7 13	6 46	5 40	7 16	6 44	5 44	7 0
11	7 7	5 22	8 11	7 4	5 26	8 9	7 0	5 29	8 10	6 57	5 32	8 11	6 51	5 38	8 13	6 45	5 41	8 15	6 43	5 45	8 10
12	7 6	5 24	9 11	7 3	5 27	9 11	6 59	5 30	9 11	6 56	5 33	9 12	6 50	5 39	9 12	6 44	5 42	9 12	6 42	5 46	9 13
13	7 4	5 25	10 14	7 1	5 29	10 13	6 58	5 31	10 12	6 55	5 34	10 11	6 49	5 40	10 10	6 43	5 43	10 8	6 41	5 47	10 9
14	7 3	5 26	11 12	7 0	5 30	11 11	6 57	5 32	11 9	6 54	5 35	11 7	6 48	5 41	11 4	6 43	5 44	11 1	6 40	5 47	10 58
15	7 1	5 28	12 12	6 58	5 31	morn.	6 56	5 33	morn.	6 53	5 36	morn.	6 47	5 42	morn.	6 43	5 45	11 57	6 40	5 48	11 52
16	7 0	5 29	0 14	6 57	5 33	0 12	6 54	5 34	0 9	6 52	5 38	0 6	6 46	5 43	0 1	6 43	5 46	morn.	6 39	5 49	11 50
17	6 53	5 31	1 16	6 55	5 34	1 11	6 53	5 35	1 7	6 50	5 39	1 3	6 45	5 44	1 57	6 41	5 46	0 51	6 38	5 49	0 48
18	6 56	5 32	2 16	6 54	5 35	2 12	6 51	5 37	2 7	6 48	5 40	2 3	6 44	5 45	1 55	6 40	5 47	1 48	6 37	5 50	1 46
19	6 55	5 33	3 15	6 52	5 36	3 10	6 50	5 38	3 5	6 48	5 41	2 59	6 43	5 46	2 50	6 39	5 48	2 43	6 36	5 50	2 34
20	6 53	5 35	4 13	6 51	5 38	4 8	6 49	5 40	4 2	6 47	5 42	3 57	6 42	5 47	3 47	6 38	5 49	3 39	6 35	5 51	3 30
21	6 52	5 36	5 6	6 50	5 39	5 1	6 48	5	4 56	6 46	5 43	4 56	6 44	5 48	4 50	6 37	5 50	4 32	6 34	5 52	4 22
22	6 50	5 37	5 53	6 48	5 41	5 48	6 46	5 43	5 43	6 44	5 45	3 58	6 39	5 48	4 29	6 36	5 51	5 21	6 35	5 53	5 18
23	6 49	5 39	6 32	6 47	5 42	6 29	6 45	5 44	6 24	6 43	5 46	3 20	6 38	5 49	4 12	6 35	5 52	6 6	6 33	5 54	5 06
24	6 47	5 40	rises	6 45	5 43	rises	6 43	5 45	rises	6 42	5 47	rises	6 37	5 50	rises	6 34	5 48	rises	6 32	5 55	rises
25	6 45	5 43	5 51	6 44	5 45	5 52	6 42	5 47	6 54	6 40	5 48	6 55	6 36	5 51	6 58	6 33	5 54	7 0	6 32	5 56	7 0
26	6 44	5 43	8 6	6 42	5 46	8 6	6 40	5 48	8 6	6 39	5 49	8 6	6 34	5 52	8 7	6 32	5 54	8 7	6 30	5 56	8 6
27	6 42	5 44	9 17	6 40	5 47	9 16	6 38	5 49	9 15	6 37	5 50	9 14	6 33	5 53	9 12	6 31	5 55	9 12	6 29	5 56	9 11
28	6 40	5 46	10 24	6 38	5 48	10 22	6 37	5 50	10 20	6 36	5 51	10 28	6 32	5 54	10 24	6 30	5 56	10 20	6 28	5 57	10 17
29	6 39	5 47	11 49	6 37	5 49	11 46	6 35	5 51	11 43	6 34	5 52	11 39	6 30	5 55	11 33	6 29	5 56	11 28	6 27	5 58	11 25
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Feb. 3, Slavery abolished in the French colonies, 1794. Feb. 4, Earthquake in Sicily, 1693. Feb. 5, Russians enter Poland, 1831. Feb. 8, Mary Queen of Scots d. 1587. Feb. 10, Napoleon leaves Cairo, 1799. Feb. 14, Blackstone d. 1780. Feb. 15, The pope driven from Rome, 1798. Feb. 17, Michael Angelo d. 1563. Feb. 18, Vermont admitted, 1794. Feb. 19, Florida ceded to the U. States, 1821. Feb. 24, J. Q. Adams d. 1848. Feb. 26, Napoleon leaves Elba, 1815.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.	Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Ori'n'a.	Phænix.	Albany.	New York.	Albany.	New York.
			Last Quar...	2 8 59 mo	8 56 mo	8 44 mo	8 32 mo	8 25 mo	8 21 mo	7 40 mo					
			New Moon.	9 3 59 ev.	3 35 ev.	3 23 ev.	3 11 ev.	3 4 ev.	3 0 ev.	2 19 ev.					
			First Quar.	17 0 53 ev.	6 6 ev.	6 38 ev.	6 26 ev.	6 19 ev.	6 15 ev.	5 34 ev.					
			Full Moon.	25 1 39 mo	1 36 mo	1 24 mo	1 12 mo	1 5 mo	1 1 mo	0 50 ev.					
			Last Quar.	31 6 1 ev.	4 68 ev.	4 46 ev.	4 34 ev.	4 27 ev.	4 23 ev.	3 42 ev.					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even	H. m. even					
			Low water at N. York	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even	L. m. even					
			High water at N. York	H.											

1st Spring Month. 1

MARCH, 1853.

[Begins on Tuesday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N. H., Vermont, Mont., Rochester, Vt., and Bay, N. Y., Toronto, U. C., and Oregon.			Calendar for ROSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, Middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Califor'n.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, Vir- ginia, Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Flori- da, Louisi- ana and Texas; San Diego, Califor'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Asia.			
	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 37	5 48	morn.	6 36	5 50	morn.	6 34	5 52	morn.	6 33	5 53	morn.	6 30	5 56	morn.	6 28	5 58	morn.	6 26	6 0	0 03	
2	6 35	5 49	1 2	6 34	5 51	1 0	6 32	5 53	0 85	6 31	5 54	0 50	6 28	5 57	0 43	6 26	5 58	0 36	6 25	6 0	0 33	
3	6 33	5 51	2 10	6 33	5 52	2 16	6 31	5 54	2 11	6 30	5 55	2 0	6 26	5 57	1 51	6 25	5 59	1 44	6 24	6 1	1 35	
4	6 32	5 52	3 2	6 31	5 54	3 15	6 29	5 55	3 10	6 28	5 56	3 4	6 25	5 58	2 54	6 25	6 0	2 46	6 23	6 2	2 37	
5	6 30	5 53	4 17	6 29	5 55	4 12	6 28	5 56	4 4	6 27	5 57	4 1	6 23	5 59	3 51	6 24	6 1	3 43	6 22	6 3	3 34	
6	6 28	5 55	5 4	6 27	5 56	5 0	6 27	5 57	4 55	6 26	5 58	4 50	6 24	6 0	4 44	6 23	6 1	4 34	6 21	6 3	4 36	
7	6 25	5 56	5 43	6 25	5 58	6 39	6 25	5 59	5 39	6 24	5 59	5 30	6 22	6 1	5 23	6 22	6 2	5 17	6 20	6 4	5 10	
8	6 25	5 57	6 16	6 25	5 59	6 33	6 24	6 0	5 10	6 23	6 0	6 6	6 22	6 2	6 1	6 21	6 3	5 56	6 19	6 5	5 51	
9	6 23	5 59	sets	6 23	6 0	sets	6 22	6 1	sets	6 21	6 1	sets	6 20	6 2	sets	6 19	6 3	sets	6 18	6 6	sets	
10	6 21	6 0	6 59	6 21	6 1	6 59	6 20	6 2	7 0	6 19	6 3	7 0	6 18	6 4	7 58	6 17	6 5	7 2	6 16	6 7	7 56	
11	6 19	6 1	6 9	6 19	6 2	7 9	6 18	6 3	7 59	6 17	6 4	7 59	6 18	6 5	8 55	6 16	6 5	7 53	6 15	6 7	8 50	
12	6 17	6 2	10 2	6 17	6 3	8 55	6 16	6 4	8 56	6 15	6 5	8 53	6 16	6 5	9 49	6 15	6 5	8 46	6 13	6 8	9 44	
13	6 16	6 3	10 0	6 16	6 4	8 55	6 15	6 5	8 56	6 14	6 6	10 50	6 13	6 6	10 44	6 13	6 7	10 39	6 12	6 9	10 32	
14	6 14	6 5	11 0	6 14	6 5	10 57	6 12	6 6	11 00	6 12	6 7	11 51	6 13	6 8	11 44	6 13	6 7	11 37	6 10	6 9	11 30	
15	6 12	6 6	morn.	6 10	6 8	morn.	6 10	6 8	11 00	6 10	6 8	morn.	6 10	6 9	morn.	6 10	6 9	morn.	6 9	6 10	6 11	morn.
16	6 10	6 6	1 1	6 8	6 8	9 50	6 9	6 9	5 54	6 9	6 9	5 54	6 9	6 9	5 54	6 9	6 9	5 54	6 9	6 10	5 54	6 9
17	6 8	6 10	2 1	6 6	6 10	1 56	6 7	6 10	1 50	6 7	6 10	1 44	6 8	6 10	1 35	6 8	6 10	1 32	6 7	6 11	1 31	6 8
18	6 6	6 11	2 55	6 5	6 11	2 44	6 5	6 11	2 44	6 5	6 11	2 38	6 6	6 11	2 29	6 5	6 11	2 27	6 5	6 12	2 18	6 5
19	6 3	6 12	3 44	6 3	6 12	3 35	6 3	6 12	3 25	6 3	6 12	3 28	6 4	6 11	2 13	6 5	6 11	2 13	6 5	6 12	2 4	6 5
20	6 1	6 12	4 26	6 2	6 14	4 22	6 2	6 13	4 12	6 2	6 13	4 12	6 3	6 12	4 4	6 3	6 12	2 57	6 2	6 13	2 49	6 3
21	5 59	6 15	5 2	6 0	6 15	4 59	6 1	6 14	4 55	6 1	6 14	4 51	6 2	6 12	4 44	6 2	6 12	4 38	6 1	6 13	4 30	6 2
22	5 57	6 16	5 30	5 59	6 16	5 31	6 0	6 15	5 28	6 0	6 15	5 25	6 1	6 14	5 21	6 1	6 14	5 17	6 1	6 14	5 11	6 1
23	5 55	6 17	5 38	5 57	6 17	5 38	5 58	6 16	5 28	5 58	6 16	5 25	5 59	6 15	5 21	5 59	6 14	5 16	5 59	6 14	5 10	5 58
24	5 54	6 18	5 50	5 56	6 19	5 59	5 58	6 17	5 58	5 58	6 17	5 58	5 57	6 16	5 57	5 59	6 15	5 57	5 58	6 15	5 58	5 58
25	5 52	6 20	8 16	5 53	6 20	8 16	5 54	6 18	8 13	5 55	6 18	8 11	5 56	6 17	8 8	5 56	6 16	8 8	5 56	6 16	8 3	5 56
26	5 50	6 21	9 33	5 52	6 21	9 30	5 53	6 19	9 27	5 54	6 19	9 25	5 55	6 17	9 20	5 55	6 16	9 16	5 55	6 16	9 10	5 55
27	5 46	6 22	10 51	5 50	6 22	10 48	5 52	6 20	10 43	5 53	6 20	10 39	5 54	6 19	10 32	5 53	6 17	10 26	5 54	6 17	10 19	5 53
28	5 46	6 23	morn.	5 48	6 23	morn.	5 50	6 21	11 67	5 51	6 20	11 51	5 52	6 19	11 43	5 52	6 18	11 35	5 53	6 17	11 37	5 52
29	5 45	6 24	0 3	5 46	6 24	0 2	5 48	6 23	morn.	5 47	6 23	morn.	5 50	6 19	morn.	5 52	6 18	morn.	5 52	6 18	morn.	5 52
30	5 43	6 26	1 14	5 44	6 25	1 9	5 46	6 23	1 3	5 47	6 23	0 59	5 49	6 20	0 48	5 50	6 19	0 40	5 50	6 18	0 31	5 49

March 2, Wesley d. 1791. March 4, 1st Congress, 1789. March 6, Aurora borealis discov., 1716. March 10, B. West d. 1690. March 19, 1st Lunar eclipse recorded, 720 B.C. March 23, The Hudson discov. 1609. March 31, Calhoun d. 1858.

[illegible]

2d Spring Month.1

APRIL, 1853.

[Begins on Friday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Roches- ter, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK CITY, Philadelph'ia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Calif'ia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentu'ky, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkans- as, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'ia.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Loui- siana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun r's	Sun M o n r's	Sun M o n r's
1	b. m.	b. m.	h. m.	h. m.	b. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 41	6 27	2 14	5 43	6 26	2 9	5 45	6 24	2 5	5 45	6 24	1 58	5 43	6 21	1 48	5 49	6 20	1 40	5 49	6 19	1 31
3	5 39	6 28	3 3	5 42	6 28	2 0	5 44	6 26	2 55	5 45	6 24	2 49	5 47	6 32	2 40	5 48	6 21	2 32	5 48	6 20	2 24
4	5 37	6 29	3 45	5 40	6 29	3 45	5 42	6 27	3 37	5 43	6 25	3 32	5 45	6 23	3 34	5 46	6 21	3 18	5 46	6 20	3 10
5	5 36	6 30	4 30	5 38	6 30	3 47	5 40	6 28	4 13	5 41	6 26	4 9	5 43	6 24	3 35	5 45	6 22	3 08	5 45	6 21	3 02
6	5 34	6 32	4 48	5 36	6 31	4 45	5 38	6 29	4 43	5 40	6 27	4 40	5 42	6 25	4 36	5 44	6 23	4 32	5 44	6 21	4 28
7	5 32	6 33	5 10	5 34	6 32	5 5	5 36	6 30	5 9	5 38	6 28	5 6	5 40	6 26	5 4	5 42	6 23	5 01	5 43	6 22	5 0
8	5 30	6 31	5 33	5 32	6 33	5 33	5 34	6 31	5 33	5 35	6 29	5 32	5 39	6 26	5 31	5 41	6 24	5 31	5 41	6 22	5 30
9	5 28	6 36	sets	5 31	6 34	sets	5 33	6 32	sets	5 35	6 30	sets	5 37	6 27	sets	5 39	6 25	sets	5 40	6 23	sets
10	5 26	6 37	7 52	5 29	6 36	7 50	5 31	6 33	7 48	5 33	6 31	7 46	5 36	6 28	7 42	5 38	6 25	7 39	5 39	6 23	7 35
11	5 24	6 38	8 52	5 27	6 36	8 50	5 29	6 33	8 47	5 31	6 32	8 45	5 34	6 29	8 38	5 37	6 26	8 33	5 38	6 24	8 28
12	5 23	6 39	9 56	5 26	6 37	9 52	5 28	6 35	9 47	5 30	6 33	9 43	5 33	6 30	9 36	5 35	6 27	9 30	5 37	6 24	9 23
13	5 21	6 40	10 56	5 24	6 38	10 52	5 26	6 36	10 47	5 28	6 34	10 42	5 31	6 30	10 35	5 34	6 27	10 26	5 36	6 25	10 10
14	5 19	6 42	11 54	5 23	6 40	11 49	5 25	6 37	11 43	5 27	6 35	11 37	5 30	6 31	11 37	5 33	6 28	11 20	5 35	6 25	11 11
15	5 18	6 43	morn.	5 21	6 41	morn.	5 24	6 38	morn.	5 26	6 36	morn.	5 29	6 32	morn.	5 32	6 29	morn.	5 34	6 26	morn.
16	5 16	6 44	0 48	5 19	6 42	0 43	5 22	6 39	0 37	5 24	6 37	0 31	5 28	6 33	0 21	5 31	6 30	0 12	5 33	6 27	0 3
17	5 14	6 45	1 37	5 18	6 43	1 32	5 21	6 40	1 26	5 23	6 38	1 21	5 27	6 34	1 12	5 30	6 30	1 03	5 32	6 27	0 54

April 3, Franklin's treaty with Sweden, 1783. April 4, Goldsmith d. 1774. April 8, Plato d. 347 B. C.; The Iliad apocryph., 1758. April 7, First settlements in Ohio, 1788. April 10, U. S. Bank incorp. 1816. April 11, Pope Gregory XIII d. 1585. April 12, The Tattle appears, 1709. April 13, Paris given back to the French, 1439. April 14, Embargo law rep'd, 1814. April 16, Shakspeare b. 1564. April 19, Battle of Lexington, 1775. April 30, Washington inaugurated, 1789.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.		Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Ori'n's.	New York.		Twilight.					
			First Moon.	New Quar.	Full Moon.	Last Quar.	D.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.		Mer.	Venus.			
1	M	121.	High water at N. York	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	11 55 ev.	11 25 ev.	11 92 ev.	11 10 ev.	10 46 ev.	10 51 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 6 ev.
2	M	122.	Low water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 25 ev.	11 13 mo.	11 0 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 41 mo.	10 37 mo.	11 56 ev.	11 56 ev.
3	M	123.	First Moon	1 16	1 15	1 14	1 13	1 12	1 11	1 10	1 9	6 21 ev.	6 18 ev.	6 16 ev.	6 14 ev.	6 12 ev.	6 10 ev.	6 8 ev.	6 6 ev.
4	W	124.	Full Moon	2 29	2 28	2 27	2 26	2 25	2 24	2 23	2 22	6 42 ev.	6 39 ev.	6 37 ev.	6 35 ev.	6 33 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 29 ev.	6 27 ev.
5	Th	125.	Last Quar.	3 22	3 21	3 20	3 19	3 18	3 17	3 16	3 15	6 57 ev.	6 54 ev.	6 52 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 48 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 44 ev.	6 42 ev.
6	Th	126.	High water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 55 ev.	11 25 ev.	11 92 ev.	11 10 ev.	10 46 ev.	10 51 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 6 ev.
7	F	127.	Low water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 25 ev.	11 13 mo.	11 0 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 41 mo.	10 37 mo.	11 56 ev.	11 56 ev.
8	F	128.	First Moon	1 16	1 15	1 14	1 13	1 12	1 11	1 10	1 9	6 21 ev.	6 18 ev.	6 16 ev.	6 14 ev.	6 12 ev.	6 10 ev.	6 8 ev.	6 6 ev.
9	Sa	129.	Full Moon	2 29	2 28	2 27	2 26	2 25	2 24	2 23	2 22	6 42 ev.	6 39 ev.	6 37 ev.	6 35 ev.	6 33 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 29 ev.	6 27 ev.
10	Sa	130.	Last Quar.	3 22	3 21	3 20	3 19	3 18	3 17	3 16	3 15	6 57 ev.	6 54 ev.	6 52 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 48 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 44 ev.	6 42 ev.
11	Su	131.	High water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 55 ev.	11 25 ev.	11 92 ev.	11 10 ev.	10 46 ev.	10 51 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 6 ev.
12	Su	132.	Low water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 25 ev.	11 13 mo.	11 0 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 41 mo.	10 37 mo.	11 56 ev.	11 56 ev.
13	M	133.	First Moon	1 16	1 15	1 14	1 13	1 12	1 11	1 10	1 9	6 21 ev.	6 18 ev.	6 16 ev.	6 14 ev.	6 12 ev.	6 10 ev.	6 8 ev.	6 6 ev.
14	M	134.	Full Moon	2 29	2 28	2 27	2 26	2 25	2 24	2 23	2 22	6 42 ev.	6 39 ev.	6 37 ev.	6 35 ev.	6 33 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 29 ev.	6 27 ev.
15	Th	135.	Last Quar.	3 22	3 21	3 20	3 19	3 18	3 17	3 16	3 15	6 57 ev.	6 54 ev.	6 52 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 48 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 44 ev.	6 42 ev.
16	Th	136.	High water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 55 ev.	11 25 ev.	11 92 ev.	11 10 ev.	10 46 ev.	10 51 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 6 ev.
17	F	137.	Low water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 25 ev.	11 13 mo.	11 0 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 41 mo.	10 37 mo.	11 56 ev.	11 56 ev.
18	F	138.	First Moon	1 16	1 15	1 14	1 13	1 12	1 11	1 10	1 9	6 21 ev.	6 18 ev.	6 16 ev.	6 14 ev.	6 12 ev.	6 10 ev.	6 8 ev.	6 6 ev.
19	Sa	139.	Full Moon	2 29	2 28	2 27	2 26	2 25	2 24	2 23	2 22	6 42 ev.	6 39 ev.	6 37 ev.	6 35 ev.	6 33 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 29 ev.	6 27 ev.
20	Sa	140.	Last Quar.	3 22	3 21	3 20	3 19	3 18	3 17	3 16	3 15	6 57 ev.	6 54 ev.	6 52 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 48 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 44 ev.	6 42 ev.
21	Su	141.	High water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 55 ev.	11 25 ev.	11 92 ev.	11 10 ev.	10 46 ev.	10 51 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 6 ev.
22	Su	142.	Low water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 25 ev.	11 13 mo.	11 0 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 41 mo.	10 37 mo.	11 56 ev.	11 56 ev.
23	M	143.	First Moon	1 16	1 15	1 14	1 13	1 12	1 11	1 10	1 9	6 21 ev.	6 18 ev.	6 16 ev.	6 14 ev.	6 12 ev.	6 10 ev.	6 8 ev.	6 6 ev.
24	M	144.	Full Moon	2 29	2 28	2 27	2 26	2 25	2 24	2 23	2 22	6 42 ev.	6 39 ev.	6 37 ev.	6 35 ev.	6 33 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 29 ev.	6 27 ev.
25	Th	145.	Last Quar.	3 22	3 21	3 20	3 19	3 18	3 17	3 16	3 15	6 57 ev.	6 54 ev.	6 52 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 48 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 44 ev.	6 42 ev.
26	Th	146.	High water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 55 ev.	11 25 ev.	11 92 ev.	11 10 ev.	10 46 ev.	10 51 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 6 ev.
27	F	147.	Low water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 25 ev.	11 13 mo.	11 0 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 41 mo.	10 37 mo.	11 56 ev.	11 56 ev.
28	F	148.	First Moon	1 16	1 15	1 14	1 13	1 12	1 11	1 10	1 9	6 21 ev.	6 18 ev.	6 16 ev.	6 14 ev.	6 12 ev.	6 10 ev.	6 8 ev.	6 6 ev.
29	Sa	149.	Full Moon	2 29	2 28	2 27	2 26	2 25	2 24	2 23	2 22	6 42 ev.	6 39 ev.	6 37 ev.	6 35 ev.	6 33 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 29 ev.	6 27 ev.
30	Sa	150.	Last Quar.	3 22	3 21	3 20	3 19	3 18	3 17	3 16	3 15	6 57 ev.	6 54 ev.	6 52 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 48 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 44 ev.	6 42 ev.
31	Su	151.	High water at N. York	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	11 55 ev.	11 25 ev.	11 92 ev.	11 10 ev.	10 46 ev.	10 51 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 6 ev.

15th. 12th.										Sun.	Moon.	Mer.	Moon's	Venus.
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.										meri.	Age	Age	Place at	Star
										h ^{rs} & m.	h ^{rs} & m.	h ^{rs} & m.	7 P. M.	in meri.
[Union of England and Scotl'd, 1707.														
Mars in Pisces. Venus 33 deg. S. Uranus.														
Mars in meri. 10 39 mo. Bat. Lutzen, '13.														
Jupit. in meri. 2 48 mo. Bish. Amsterd. '14.														
Moon on equa. B. Amsterd. '77. [1821.														
Mars and Mercury nr. moon. Bonaparte d. '4.														
Saturn in meri. Battle of Oporto, 1814.														
Venus and Saturn nr. moon. Socrates d.														
Moon Ag. Mer'y 26 deg. W. Sun. [399 B.C.														
Mercury vis. in morn'g. Florida taken.														
Moon in Taurus' horns. [1781.														
Saturn conj. Sun. Wu. Pitt d. 1778.														
Venus near Saturn. Moon highest.														
Venus sup. conj. Sun. Cuvier d. 1832.														
Venus invisible. Thor. Simpson d. 1761.														
Moon in the Sickle. Bonnyville d. '21.														
Mercury near Mars. Low tides.														
Venus near 7 Stars. John Jay d. 1829.														
Mars in Aries. Bat. Derre, 1805. [1770.														
Moon on equa. Durk day in N. Eng'd.														
Moon in Virgo's feet. Columbus d. 1606.														
Sun ent. Tau's. Suckett's harbor out'ed.														
Moon perihelion. High tides. [1813.														
Jupiter nr. moon. Ed. Livingston d. '36.														
Jupiter in Scorpio this month.														
Venus in Taurus' head. Patey d. 1805.														
Mars and Uranus close. Emerson d. '82.														
Venus in ascend. Node. St. Petersburg														
Mars in meri. 10 11 mo. [founded, 1703.														
Jupiter in meri. 0 51 mo. Purnam d. '40.														
Saturn nr. Mercury. Jerome burnt, 1416.														
Moon on equator. Stony Pt. taken, 1779.														

Last Spring Month.]

MAY, 1853.

[Begins on Sunday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N. H., Ver- mont, N. B. Is- lands, & the G. N. Bay, St. John's, Tor- onto, U. C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelph ^a , N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiania, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Calif ^a o.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del ^a , Virginia, Kentucky, In- diana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss. no. pt. Louisi- ana; and Texas; San Diego, Calif ^a o.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern parts of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 50	7 4	2 22	4 55	7 0	2 14	4 59	6 56	2 15	5 2	6 52	2 11	5 8	6 46	2 9	4 53	6 41	1 58	5 17	6 37	1 52
2	4 49	6 5	2 21	4 53	7 1	2 49	4 57	6 57	2 46	5 18	6 53	2 43	5 7	6 47	2 38	4 56	6 42	3 4	5 16	6 38	1 29
3	4 47	6	3 17	4 52	7 2	3 16	4 56	6 58	3 14	5 0	6 54	3 12	5 6	6 48	3 35	5 11	6 43	3 3	5 15	6 39	3 3
4	4 46	7	3 39	4 50	7 3	3 38	4 54	6 59	3 38	4 58	6 55	3 37	5 4	6 49	3 39	5 10	6 44	3 31	5 14	6 39	3 33
5	4 45	8	4 0	4 49	7 4	4 0	4 53	7 0	4 0	4 57	6 56	4 0	5 4	6 50	4 1	5 10	6 45	4 1	5 13	6 40	4 3
6	4 43	9	4 22	4 48	7 5	4 23	4 52	7 1	4 24	4 56	6 57	4 29	5 3	6 51	4 28	5 9	6 46	4 30	5 12	6 40	4 32
7	4 42	11	sets	4 47	8	sets	4 51	7 2	sets	4 55	6 58	sets	5 3	6 52	sets	5 8	6 46	sets	5 12	6 41	sets
8	4 41	7	7 34	4 46	7	7 30	4 50	7 3	7 27	4 54	6 59	7 22	6 1	6 53	7 16	5 7	6 47	7 10	5 11	6 42	7 4
9	4 39	7	8 48	4 45	7	8 43	4 49	7 4	8 39	4 53	7 0	8 34	5 5	6 53	8 26	5 6	6 47	8 19	5 11	6 42	8 5
10	4 38	7	15 10	4 44	8	9 43	4 48	7 9	9 38	4 52	7 9	9 32	4 59	6 54	9 23	5 8	6 46	9 16	5 10	6 43	9 7
11	4 37	7	15 10	4 43	7	10 10	4 47	7	10 10	4 51	7	10 26	5 10	6 56	10 16	5 8	6 46	10 9	5 8	6 44	10 59
12	4 36	7	11 33	4 42	7	11 27	4 46	7	11 22	4 50	7	11 15	4 57	6 56	11 6	5 8	6 45	10 58	5 8	6 44	10 59
13	4 35	7	18 00	4 41	7	18 00	4 45	7	18 00	4 49	7	17 53	4 56	6 57	11 56	5 8	6 45	11 48	5 8	6 44	11 09
14	4 35	7	19 01	4 41	7	19 01	4 45	7	19 01	4 49	7	18 54	4 55	6 58	12 1	5 8	6 45	12 01	5 8	6 44	11 09
15	4 32	7	20 05	4 39	7	20 05	4 43	7	20 05	4 47	7	20 05	4 46	6 57	12 05	5 8	6 45	11 55	5 8	6 44	11 09
16	4 31	7	21 33	4 38	7	21 33	4 42	7	21 33	4 46	7	21 33	4 45	6 56	11 59	5 8	6 45	11 50	5 8	6 44	11 09
17	4 30	7	22 9	4 37	7	22 9	4 41	7	22 9	4 45	7	22 9	4 44	6 55	11 53	5 8	6 45		5 8	6 44	
18	4 29	7	23 29	4 36	7	22 28	4 41	7	22 26	4 45	7	22 8	4 44	6 54	11 47	5 8	6 45		5 8	6 44	
19	4 28	24	2 53	4 36	7	23 8	4 40	7	23 5	4 44	7	22 5	4 43	6 53	11 41	5 8	6 45		5 8	6 44	
20	4 27	25	3 20	4 35	7	23 31	4 40	7	23 2	4 48	7	23 3	4 42	6 52	11 35	5 8	6 45		5 8	6 44	
21	4 27	25	3 48	4 34	7	23 50	4 39	7	23 53	4 47	7	23 6	4 41	6 51	11 29	5 8	6 45		5 8	6 44	
22	4 25	27	rises	4 33	21	rises	4 38	16	rises	4 43	11	rises	4 48	3	rises	4 59	6	rises	5 36	6	rises
23	4 25	28	8 36	4 32	22	8 31	4 37	17	8 26	4 42	12	8 20	4 50	4	8 12	4 57	6 7	8 4	5	3	6
24	4 24	29	9 51	4 32	23	9 46	4 37	18	9 40	4 42	13	9 34	4 50	6	9 24	4 57	6 57	9 15	5	6	8
25	4 23	30	10 54	4 31	24	10 49	4 36	19	10 43	4 41	14	10 37	4 49	6	10 27	4 56	6 58	10 18	5	6	8
26	4 22	31	11 44	4 30	25	11 40	4 35	7	11 35	4 40	15	11 29	4 48	7	11 20	4 56	6 58	11 12	5	6	8
27	4 21	7	32	4 29	26	32	4 35	7	32	4 40	16	32	4 48	7	12	4 55	6 59	11 58	5	6	8
28	4 21	7	33	0 24	27	27	0 20	27	0 16	4 39	16	0 12	4 47	8	0 4	4 55	7	0	5	6	8
29	4 20	7	34	0 55	28	28	0 53	4 34	7	23	0 49	4 39	17	0 46	4 54	0 35	5	0 54	6	5	8
30	4 20	7	35	1 22	27	27	1 28	4 30	7	23	1 18	4 38	18	1 15	4 53	1 1	8	0 55	6	5	8
31	4 19	7	36	1 45	26	26	1 44	4 32	7	23	1 43	4 37	18	1 42	4 52	1 1	8	0 56	6	5	8

May 8, Saxony dismembered, 1815. May 10, All banks stop specie payments, 1837. May 12, Venice taken, 1797. May 22, First steamship for Liverpool, 1819. May 28, First newspaper in England, 1576. May 30, Jean of Arc burns, 1431.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases, Portland			Boston.			N. York.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charles'n.			N. Orleans.			St. Louis.			New York.			T. Lowell.		
			D			H. w. H. w. H. w.			Bost.			Phila. Ch'n			Mer.			Moon's			Place at			PoleStar			in meri.			at Twilight		
			morn. even			morn. even			morn. even			morn. even			morn. even			morn. even			morn. even			morn. even			morn. even			morn. even		
			New Moon	6	3 21 ev.	3 18 ev.	3 6 ev.	2 54 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 43 ev.	2 2 ev.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.			
			First Quar.	14	10 16 mo.	10 43 mo.	10 31 mo.	10 19 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.				
			Full Moon.	21	1 29 mo.	1 26 mo.	1 14 mo.	1 2 mo.	0 55 mo.	0 51 mo.	0 10 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.				
			Last Quar.	28	1 55 mo.	1 52 mo.	1 40 mo.	1 28 mo.	1 21 mo.	1 17 mo.	0 36 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.	10 10 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	9 27 mo.				
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																																
[Taurus. Tennessee admitted, 1796.																																
Mercury near 7 Stars. Venus 17½ in.																																
March 14 deg. in Aries. [1667.																																
Mars near moon. Wm. Harvey died.																																
Saturn near moon. [Wether d. 1826.																																
Moon Aphelion and at Alleghen. Von																																
Saturn eclipsed. Gen. Gaines d. 1843.																																
Venus at moon and in Taurus horns																																
Moon highest. Gen. Jackson d. 1845.																																
Jupi. in meri. 0 mo. Abk. Kato d. 1825.																																
Jupi. 180 deg. in Sun. Rio. Ruten. 1768.																																
[Jage. Jupiter 19 deg. in Scorpio.																																
Moonset of the Sickle. Merçy in Pers.																																
Mercury sup. conj. Sun. Bar. Gheist, 74.																																
Mars in meri. 6 53 mo. Arnold d. 1801.																																
Moon on equator. J. K. Polk d. 1849.																																
Venus in Twins' feet. Moon east Spica.																																
Mercury 1 deg. in Gemini. [7 Stars																																
Mars near Saturn, and 4½ deg. south of																																
Moon Perigee. Samuel Chase d. 1811																																
Moon eclipsed, vis. Jupiter at moon.																																
Sun enters Gemini. Thales d. 545 B.C.																																
Venus at Merçy. Sat. 0 5½ d. 8.7 Stars.																																
Moon low. Venus in meri 0 50 ev.																																
Saturn near 7 Stars. Rutenhouse d. 1796.																																
Saturn 25½ deg. in Aries. Diet of Spire, 1726.																																
Uranus 11½ deg. in Aries. Jupiter, emperor																																
Jupiter in meri. 10 41 ev. [Felix d. 393																																
Moon on equ. Victorio crowned, 1825.																																
Venus in Peri. Saturn in meri 9 11 mo.																																
Venus 8 of Pollux. Montezuma d. 1520.																																
Sun Meri. meri. Moon's																																
begin meri. days. Sign. Deg																																
m. a. b. h. m. a. b. h																																

1st Summer Month.]				JUNE, 1853.				[Begins on Wednesday.													
Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N. H., Ver- mont, Roches- ter N. Y., Gr's Bay, W. C., Toronto, U. S. & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ma. R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for NEW YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, N. Cal. Califorma.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del'te Virginia, Kentucky, Mo., Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., part of Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Califnia.			Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun ris's	Moon sets, rises,	h. m.	Sun ris's	Moon sets, rises,	h. m.	Sun ris's	Moon sets, rises,	h. m.	Sun ris's	Moon sets, rises,	h. m.	Sun ris's	Moon sets, rises,	h. m.	Sun ris's	Moon sets, rises,	h. m.	Sun ris's	Moon sets, rises,	h. m.
1	18 37	2	6	26 7 30	2	6	43 7 24	2	6	43 7 19	2	6	46 7 19	2	6	46 7 12	2	6	46 7 6	2	6
2	18 37	2	43	26 7 31	2	42	43 7 25	2	41	43 7 19	2	40	46 7 10	2	38	45 7 2	2	36	44 56	2	36
3	17 37	3	21	25 7 32	3	19	43 7 26	3	17	43 7 20	3	15	45 7 11	3	11	45 7 3	3	8	44 56	3	8
4	17 37	3	4	25 7 33	3	68	43 7 26	3	56	43 7 20	3	51	45 7 11	3	46	45 7 3	3	42	44 56	3	47
5	17 37	4	41	24 7 33	4	38	43 7 27	4	34	43 7 21	4	30	44 7 12	4	23	45 7 4	4	17	44 56	4	11
6	16 41	sets		23 7 34	sets		43 7 27	sets		43 7 21	sets		44 7 12	sets		45 7 4	sets		44 56	sets	
7	16 41	8	40	23 7 35	8	35	43 7 28	8	29	43 7 22	8	21	44 7 13	8	14	45 7 5	8	5	44 56	8	56
8	16 42	9	33	23 7 35	9	28	43 7 29	9	22	43 7 23	9	16	44 7 14	9	6	45 7 5	9	57	44 56	9	48
9	16 42	10	19	22 7 36	10	14	43 7 30	10	10	43 7 24	10	2	43 7 14	9	53	45 7 6	9	45	44 56	9	36
10	15 43	11	0	22 7 36	10	56	43 7 30	10	51	43 7 24	10	46	43 7 15	10	37	45 7 6	10	30	44 56	10	22
11	15 43	11	35	22 7 37	11	33	43 7 31	11	27	43 7 24	11	23	43 7 15	11	16	45 7 7	11	10	44 56	11	3
12	15 44	morn		22 7 37	morn		43 7 31	11	58	43 7 25	11	55	43 7 16	11	50	45 7 7	11	45	44 56	11	40
13	15 44	0	4	22 7 38	0	1	43 7 31	morn		43 7 25	morn		43 7 16	morn		45 7 8	morn		44 56	1	morn
14	15 44	0	30	22 7 38	0	28	43 7 32	0	26	43 7 26	0	24	43 7 16	0	21	45 7 8	0	18	44 56	1	0
15	15 44	0	55	22 7 38	0	55	43 7 32	0	55	43 7 26	0	54	43 7 17	0	53	45 7 8	0	52	44 56	1	0
16	15 46	1	21	22 7 39	1	21	43 7 32	1	21	43 7 26	1	22	43 7 17	1	23	45 7 9	1	23	44 56	2	12
17	15 46	1	58	22 7 39	1	50	43 7 33	1	51	43 7 27	1	53	43 7 18	1	56	45 7 9	1	56	44 56	2	1
18	15 47	2	17	22 7 39	2	30	43 7 33	2	23	43 7 27	2	26	43 7 18	2	31	45 7 9	2	35	44 56	2	40
19	15 47	2	52	22 7 39	2	56	43 7 33	3	0	43 7 27	3	4	43 7 18	3	11	45 7 9	3	17	44 56	3	24
20	15 47	3	1	22 7 39	3	1	43 7 34	3	1	43 7 27	3	5	43 7 18	3	15	45 7 10	3	19	44 56	3	29
21	15 47	3	34	22 7 39	3	24	43 7 34	3	24	43 7 28	3	28	43 7 19	3	27	45 7 10	3	31	44 56	3	32
22	15 47	3	59	22 7 39	3	49	43 7 34	3	49	43 7 28	3	53	43 7 19	3	52	45 7 10	3	55	44 56	3	57
23	16 47	4	9	22 7 39	4	9	43 7 34	4	9	43 7 28	4	13	43 7 19	4	12	45 7 10	4	15	44 56	4	10
24	16 47	4	34	22 7 39	4	39	43 7 34	4	39	43 7 28	4	43	43 7 19	4	42	45 7 10	4	45	44 56	4	45
25	16 47	4	59	22 7 39	4	59	43 7 34	4	59	43 7 28	4	53	43 7 19	4	52	45 7 10	4	55	44 56	4	50
26	16 47	5	24	22 7 40	5	24	43 7 34	5	24	43 7 28	5	28	43 7 20	5	27	45 7 10	5	30	44 56	5	25
27	16 47	5	49	22 7 40	5	49	43 7 35	5	49	43 7 29	5	53	43 7 20	5	52	45 7 10	5	55	44 56	5	50
28	16 47	5	14	22 7 40	5	14	43 7 35	5	14	43 7 29	5	18	43 7 20	5	17	45 7 10	5	20	44 56	5	15
29	16 47	5	39	22 7 40	5	39	43 7 35	5	39	43 7 29	5	43	43 7 20	5	42	45 7 10	5	45	44 56	5	40
30	16 47	5	64	22 7 40	5	64	43 7 35	5	64	43 7 29	5	68	43 7 20	5	67	45 7 10	5	70	44 56	5	65
31	16 48	6	19	22 7 40	6	19	43 7 35	6	19	43 7 29	6	23	43 7 20	6	22	45 7 10	6	25	44 56	6	20

June 3, *St. Paul's, London, 1661.* June 6, *discovered the Great B. 306 B.C.* June 8, *Thos. Paine d. 1792.* June 13, *N. York, incorporated, 1685.* June 15, *Washington commander-in-chief, 1775.* June 17, *Brit. Bunker's Hill, 1775.* June 18, *U.S. declared war against Eng., 1812.* *Rot. Waterloo, 1815.* June 23, *Bonaparte's 2d abdication, 1816.* June 23, *Dates of Henry's coronat., 1579.* June 24, *St. Peter crucified, 33.* *Henry Clay died, 1852.*

7th Month.]

JULY, 1853.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.	Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Age.	Sign.	Place at 7 P. M.	Height at Low Water.
			New Moon.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
			First Quar.	13 5 34 ev.	5 31 ev.	5 19 ev.	5 7 ev.	5 0 ev.	4 55 ev.	4 15 ev.				
			Full Moon.	20 9 13 mo.	9 10 mo.	8 58 mo.	8 46 mo.	8 39 mo.	8 35 mo.	7 54 mo.				
			Last Quar.	27 5 19 ev.	5 16 ev.	5 4 ev.	4 52 ev.	4 45 ev.	4 41 ev.	4 0 ev.				
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.														
[Battle of the Boyne, 1690.														
1	Fr	172	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
2	Sa	183	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
3	Su	194	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
4	Mo	205	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
5	Tu	216	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
6	We	227	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
7	Th	238	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
8	Fr	249	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
9	Sa	260	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
10	Su	271	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
11	Mo	282	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
12	Tu	293	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
13	We	304	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
14	Th	315	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
15	Fr	326	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
16	Sa	337	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
17	Su	348	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
18	Mo	359	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
19	Tu	370	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
20	We	381	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
21	Th	392	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
22	Fr	403	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
23	Sa	414	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
24	Su	425	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
25	Mo	436	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
26	Tu	447	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
27	We	458	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
28	Th	469	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
29	Fr	480	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
30	Sa	491	Low water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				
31	Su	502	High water at N. York.	6 13 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 35 mo.	4 54 mo.				

2d Summer Month.]

JULY, 1853.

[Begins on Friday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, Middle and South Sea, N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK CITY, Philadelphia, Pa., Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, N. pt. Calif'n.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del'a, Virginia, Kentucky, Mo., Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, Middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	4 19	7 48	1 16	4 25	7 40	1 12	4 31	7 34	1 10	4 37	7 29	1 24	4 46	7 30	1 22	4 55	7 11	1 39	5 17	7 4	1 11
3	4 20	7 48	1 43	4 26	7 40	1 46	4 32	7 34	1 21	4 37	7 29	1 54	4 46	7 30	2 0	4 55	7 11	2 5	5 17	7 4	1 11
4	4 20	7 47	2 22	4 27	7 40	2 22	4 33	7 34	2 20	4 38	7 29	2 35	4 46	7 30	2 38	4 56	7 11	2 40	5 17	7 4	1 11
5	4 21	7 47	3 00	4 27	7 39	2 56	4 33	7 33	3 56	4 38	7 28	3 2	4 47	7 30	3 11	4 56	7 11	3 18	5 17	7 4	1 11
6	4 22	7 47	3 39	4 28	7 39	3 35	4 34	7 33	3 41	4 39	7 28	3 47	4 48	7 30	3 50	4 57	7 11	3 50	5 17	7 4	1 11
7	4 22	7 46	4 18	4 29	7 39	4 23	4 35	7 35	sets	4 40	7 28	sets	4 48	7 30	sets	4 57	7 11	sets	5 17	7 4	1 11
8	4 23	7 46	4 57	4 30	7 38	5 57	4 35	7 35	8 52	4 40	7 28	8 46	4 48	7 30	8 38	4 57	7 11	8 35	5 17	7 4	1 11
9	4 24	7 46	5 37	4 31	7 38	6 37	4 36	7 32	9 29	4 41	7 27	9 24	4 50	7 30	9 18	4 58	7 10	9 10	5 17	7 4	1 11
10	4 25	7 45	6 16	4 32	7 38	7 16	4 37	7 32	10 30	4 42	7 27	10 24	4 50	7 30	10 18	4 58	7 10	9 48	5 17	7 4	1 11
11	4 26	7 45	6 56	4 33	7 38	8 53	4 37	7 32	10 50	4 42	7 27	10 28	4 52	7 30	10 22	4 57	7 10	10 24	5 17	7 4	1 11
12	4 27	7 44	7 35	4 34	7 37	9 32	4 38	7 31	10 30	4 43	7 26	10 25	4 53	7 30	10 22	4 57	7 10	10 24	5 17	7 4	1 11
13	4 28	7 44	8 15	4 35	7 37	10 12	4 39	7 31	11 25	4 44	7 26	11 25	4 53	7 30	11 25	4 57	7 10	11 25	5 17	7 4	1 11
14	4 29	7 43	8 55	4 36	7 36	10 51	4 40	7 30	12 05	4 45	7 25	11 53	4 53	7 30	11 53	4 57	7 10	11 53	5 17	7 4	1 11
15	4 30	7 42	9 35	4 37	7 35	11 30	4 41	7 30	12 20	4 46	7 24	12 20	4 54	7 30	12 20	4 57	7 10	12 20	5 17	7 4	1 11
16	4 31	7 41	10 15	4 38	7 34	12 08	4 42	7 29	1 05	4 47	7 24	1 05	4 55	7 30	1 05	4 57	7 10	1 05	5 17	7 4	1 11
17	4 32	7 40	10 55	4 39	7 33	1 43	4 43	7 28	1 45	4 48	7 23	1 39	4 56	7 30	1 47	4 57	7 10	1 47	5 17	7 4	1 11
18	4 33	7 39	11 35	4 40	7 32	2 18	4 45	7 28	2 24	4 49	7 23	2 30	4 57	7 30	2 39	4 57	7 10	2 39	5 17	7 4	1 11
19	4 34	7 38	12 15	4 41	7 31	2 58	4 46	7 27	3 01	4 50	7 23	3 26	4 58	7 30	3 26	4 57	7 10	3 26	5 17	7 4	1 11
20	4 35	7 37	1 35	4 42	7 30	3 38	4 47	7 26	3 58	4 50	7 21	4 03	4 59	7 30	4 03	4 57	7 10	4 03	5 17	7 4	1 11
21	4 36	7 36	2 15	4 43	7 29	4 19	4 48	7 25	4 38	4 51	7 21	4 37	4 59	7 30	4 30	4 57	7 10	4 30	5 17	7 4	1 11
22	4 37	7 35	2 55	4 44	7 28	4 59	4 49	7 24	5 06	4 52	7 20	5 13	5 07	7 30	5 13	4 57	7 10	5 13	5 17	7 4	1 11
23	4 38	7 34	3 35	4 45	7 27	5 39	4 50	7 23	5 46	4 53	7 18	5 46	5 07	7 30	5 46	4 57	7 10	5 46	5 17	7 4	1 11
24	4 39	7 33	4 15	4 46	7 26	6 18	4 51	7 22	6 25	4 54	7 17	6 25	5 08	7 30	6 25	4 57	7 10	6 25	5 17	7 4	1 11
25	4 40	7 32	4 55	4 47	7 25	6 58	4 52	7 21	7 05	4 55	7 16	7 11	5 10	7 30	7 11	4 57	7 10	7 11	5 17	7 4	1 11
26	4 41	7 31	5 35	4 48	7 24	7 38	4 53	7 20	7 45	4 56	7 16	7 45	5 12	7 30	7 45	4 57	7 10	7 45	5 17	7 4	1 11
27	4 42	7 30	6 15	4 49	7 23	8 18	4 54	7 19	8 25	4 57	7 15	8 25	5 13	7 30	8 25	4 57	7 10	8 25	5 17	7 4	1 11
28	4 43	7 29	6 55	4 50	7 22	8 58	4 55	7 18	9 05	4 58	7 14	9 05	5 14	7 30	9 05	4 57	7 10	9 05	5 17	7 4	1 11
29	4 44	7 28	7 35	4 51	7 21	9 38	4 56	7 17	9 45	4 59	7 14	9 45	5 15	7 30	9 45	4 57	7 10	9 45	5 17	7 4	1 11
30	4 45	7 27	8 15	4 52	7 20	10 18	4 57	7 16	10 25	5 00	7 14	10 25	5 16	7 30	10 25	4 57	7 10	10 25	5 17	7 4	1 11
31	4 46	7 26	8 55	4 53	7 19	10 58	4 58	7 15	11 05	5 01	7 13	11 05	5 17	7 30	11 05	4 57	7 10	11 05	5 17	7 4	1 11

July 5, Rut. Chapman, 1814. July 9, Braddock's defeat, 1756. July 11, Hamilton shot, 1804. July 15, Crowsnest Lake, 1853. July 20, Friesen's d. 1850. July 26, Coleridge d. 1834. July 28, The Henry Clay burnt, 1853.

Day of the Month.			Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.		Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Kateigh.	Chaw'ten	N. Ori'ns.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 10.	18 11.	18 12.	18 13.	18 14.	18 15.	18 16.	18 17.	18 18.	18 19.	18 20.	18 21.	18 22.	18 23.	18 24.	18 25.	18 26.	18 27.	18 28.	18 29.	18 30.	18 31.	18 32.	18 33.	18 34.	18 35.	18 36.	18 37.	18 38.	18 39.	18 40.	18 41.	18 42.	18 43.	18 44.	18 45.	18 46.	18 47.	18 48.	18 49.	18 50.	18 51.	18 52.	18 53.	18 54.	18 55.	18 56.	18 57.	18 58.	18 59.	18 60.	18 61.	18 62.	18 63.	18 64.	18 65.	18 66.	18 67.	18 68.	18 69.	18 70.	18 71.	18 72.	18 73.	18 74.	18 75.	18 76.	18 77.	18 78.	18 79.	18 80.	18 81.	18 82.	18 83.	18 84.	18 85.	18 86.	18 87.	18 88.	18 89.	18 90.	18 91.	18 92.	18 93.	18 94.	18 95.	18 96.	18 97.	18 98.	18 99.	18 00.	18 01.	18 02.	18 03.	18 04.	18 05.	18 06.	18 07.	18 08.	18 09.	18 1
-------------------	--	--	------------------	------------------	----------------	--	-----------	---------	----------	---------	----------	----------	------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	------

Last Summer Month.]

AUGUST, 1853.

[Begins on Monday.

	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N. H., Ver- mont, & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part of N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelph'a, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Califor'n.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Califor'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.					
Day of the Month.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
1	4 47	7 25	1 23	4 52	7 30	1 29	4 56	7 16	1 35	5 0	7 12	1 40	5 7	7 5	1 50	5 14	6 58	1 58	5 19	6 53	2 7	5 19	6 52	2 56
2	4 47	7 24	1 21	4 53	7 19	1 26	4 57	7 15	1 32	5 1	7 11	1 28	5 8	7 4	1 48	5 14	6 57	1 56	5 19	6 52	2 56	5 19	6 51	3 50
3	4 49	7 22	3 6	4 54	7 18	3 11	4 58	7 14	3 17	5 1	7 10	3 23	5 8	7 3	3 32	5 16	6 56	3 41	5 20	6 51	3 50	5 20	6 50	sets
4	4 50	7 21	sets	4 55	7 16	sets	4 59	7 12	sets	5 2	7 9	sets	5 9	7 2	sets	5 16	6 55	sets	5 21	6 48	sets	5 21	6 48	sets
5	4 51	7 20	8 11	4 56	7 15	8 8	5 0	7 11	8 4	5 3	7 8	8 0	5 10	7 1	7 54	5 16	6 54	7 48	5 21	6 49	7 43	5 21	6 48	7 19
6	4 53	7 19	8 39	4 57	7 14	8 37	5 0	7 10	8 34	5 4	7 7	8 32	5 11	7 0	8 27	5 17	6 53	8 23	5 22	6 48	8 19	5 22	6 48	8 53
7	4 54	7 17	9 4	4 58	7 13	9 3	5 0	7 9	9 2	5 5	7 6	9 2	5 12	6 59	8 57	5 18	6 52	8 55	5 23	6 47	9 27	5 23	6 47	9 97
8	4 55	7 16	9 29	4 59	7 11	9 29	5 0	7 8	9 24	6 0	7 6	9 24	5 13	6 58	9 28	5 19	6 51	9 27	5 24	6 46	10 1	5 24	6 46	10 1
9	4 56	7 14	10 54	5 0	7 10	9 55	5 0	7 6	9 56	5 7	7 3	9 57	5 13	6 56	9 58	5 20	6 50	10 34	5 25	6 45	10 37	5 25	6 45	10 37
10	4 57	7 13	10 20	5 1	7 9	10 52	5 0	7 5	10 26	5 6	7 2	10 27	5 14	6 55	10 30	5 21	6 49	10 30	5 26	6 44	11 15	5 26	6 44	11 15
11	4 58	7 12	10 49	5 2	7 8	10 52	5 0	7 4	10 55	5 6	7 1	10 59	5 15	6 54	11 4	5 21	6 48	11 10	5 27	6 43	11 58	5 27	6 43	11 58
12	4 59	7 11	10 34	5 3	7 7	11 28	5 0	7 3	11 32	5 7	7 0	11 37	5 16	6 53	11 46	5 22	6 47	11 51	5 28	6 42	12 0	5 28	6 42	12 0
13	5 0	7 10	9 59	5 4	7 6	11 28	5 0	7 2	11 21	5 8	7 0	11 41	5 17	6 51	12 58	5 23	6 46	12 0	5 29	6 41	12 58	5 29	6 41	12 58
14	5 1	7 9	9 59	5 5	7 5	11 27	5 0	7 1	11 20	5 9	7 0	12 0	5 18	6 50	13 56	5 24	6 45	12 58	5 30	6 40	13 56	5 30	6 40	13 56
15	5 2	7 8	9 58	5 6	7 4	11 26	5 0	7 0	11 19	5 10	7 0	12 5	5 19	6 49	14 54	5 25	6 44	13 56	5 31	6 39	14 54	5 31	6 39	14 54
16	5 3	7 7	9 57	5 7	7 3	11 25	5 0	6 59	11 18	5 11	6 58	12 12	5 20	6 48	15 52	5 26	6 43	14 54	5 32	6 38	15 52	5 32	6 38	15 52
17	5 4	7 6	9 56	5 8	7 2	11 24	5 0	6 58	11 17	5 12	6 57	12 19	5 21	6 47	16 50	5 27	6 42	15 52	5 33	6 37	16 50	5 33	6 37	16 50
18	5 5	7 5	9 55	5 9	7 1	11 23	5 0	6 57	11 16	5 13	6 56	12 26	5 22	6 46	17 48	5 28	6 41	16 50	5 34	6 36	17 48	5 34	6 36	17 48
19	5 6	7 4	9 54	5 10	6 59	11 22	5 0	6 56	11 15	5 14	6 55	12 32	5 23	6 45	18 46	5 29	6 40	17 48	5 35	6 35	18 46	5 35	6 35	18 46
20	5 7	7 3	9 53	5 11	6 58	11 21	5 0	6 55	11 14	5 15	6 54	12 39	5 24	6 44	19 44	5 30	6 39	18 46	5 36	6 34	19 44	5 36	6 34	19 44
21	5 8	7 2	9 52	5 12	6 57	11 20	5 0	6 54	11 13	5 16	6 53	12 46	5 25	6 43	20 42	5 31	6 38	19 44	5 37	6 33	20 42	5 37	6 33	20 42
22	5 9	7 1	9 51	5 13	6 56	11 19	5 0	6 53	11 12	5 17	6 52	12 53	5 26	6 42	21 40	5 32	6 37	20 42	5 38	6 32	21 40	5 38	6 32	21 40
23	5 10	7 0	9 50	5 14	6 55	11 18	5 0	6 52	11 11	5 18	6 51	13 0	5 27	6 41	22 38	5 33	6 36	21 40	5 39	6 31	22 38	5 39	6 31	22 38
24	5 11	6 59	9 49	5 15	6 54	11 17	5 0	6 51	11 0	5 19	6 50	13 7	5 28	6 40	23 36	5 34	6 35	22 38	5 40	6 30	23 36	5 40	6 30	23 36
25	5 12	6 58	9 48	5 16	6 53	11 16	5 0	6 50	10 53	5 20	6 49	13 14	5 29	6 39	24 34	5 35	6 34	23 36	5 41	6 29	24 34	5 41	6 29	24 34
26	5 13	6 57	9 47	5 17	6 52	11 15	5 0	6 49	10 46	5 21	6 48	13 21	5 30	6 38	25 32	5 36	6 33	24 34	5 42	6 28	25 32	5 42	6 28	25 32
27	5 14	6 56	9 46	5 18	6 51	11 14	5 0	6 48	10 39	5 22	6 47	13 28	5 31	6 37	26 30	5 37	6 32	25 32	5 43	6 27	26 30	5 43	6 27	26 30
28	5 15	6 55	9 45	5 19	6 50	11 13	5 0	6 47	10 32	5 23	6 46	13 35	5 32	6 36	27 28	5 38	6 31	26 30	5 44	6 26	27 28	5 44	6 26	27 28
29	5 16	6 54	9 44	5 20	6 49	11 12	5 0	6 46	10 25	5 24	6 45	13 42	5 33	6 35	28 26	5 39	6 30	27 28	5 45	6 25	28 26	5 45	6 25	28 26
30	5 17	6 53	9 43	5 21	6 48	11 11	5 0	6 45	10 18	5 25	6 44	13 49	5 34	6 34	29 24	5 40	6 29	28 26	5 46	6 24	29 24	5 46	6 24	29 24
31	5 18	6 52	9 42	5 22	6 47	11 10	5 0	6 44	10 11	5 26	6 43	13 56	5 35	6 33	30 22	5 41	6 28	29 24	5 47	6 23	30 22	5 47	6 23	30 22

Aug. 3, Arkwright d. 1793. Aug. 4, Hurricane in the West Indies, 1698. Aug. 6, Ben Jonson d. 1637. Aug. 14, Sheridan d. 1798. Aug. 15, Bonaparte b. 1769. Aug. 19, Sinking of the Atlantic, 1852. Aug. 20, Adam Clarke d. 1833.

9th Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1853.

[30 Days.]

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.				Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	To Reg'd. Moon.		Twilight at New York.								
			New Moon.	First Quar.	Full Moon.	Last Quar.	D.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.									
1	Th	244	7 31	7 56	10 16	6 57	mo	6 57	mo	6 45	mo	6 33	mo	6 26	mo	6 22	mo	6 41	mo	6 50	mo	6 50	mo	6 50
2	Fr	245	8 26	8 41	11 1	1 16	7 3	7 30	mo	7 18	mo	7 6	mo	6 59	mo	6 55	mo	7 14	mo	7 23	mo	7 23	mo	7 23
3	Sa	246	9 20	9 35	11 40	2 1	7 40	8 26	mo	8 14	mo	8 2	mo	7 55	mo	7 51	mo	8 10	mo	8 19	mo	8 19	mo	8 19
4	Su	247	9 38	9 53	12 10	2 48	8 15	9 26	mo	9 14	mo	9 2	mo	8 35	mo	8 31	mo	8 50	mo	9 00	mo	9 00	mo	9 00
5	Mo	248	10 12	10 27	1 15	3 15	8 51	10 26	mo	10 14	mo	10 2	mo	9 15	mo	9 11	mo	9 30	mo	9 40	mo	9 40	mo	9 40
6	Tu	249	10 48	11 3	1 46	3 51	9 26	11 02	mo	10 50	mo	10 18	mo	9 31	mo	9 27	mo	9 46	mo	9 56	mo	9 56	mo	9 56
7	We	250	11 25	11 40	2 16	4 20	10 0	11 26	mo	11 14	mo	11 22	mo	10 18	mo	10 14	mo	10 33	mo	10 43	mo	10 43	mo	10 43
8	Th	251	—	—	2 2	5 3	10 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Fr	252	0 22	0 42	3 23	6 42	11 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Sa	253	1 3	1 27	4 23	7 23	12 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Su	254	1 53	2 22	5 13	8 13	0 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Mo	255	2 37	3 38	6 17	8 17	1 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Tu	256	4 22	5 8	8 42	9 42	2 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	We	257	5 58	6 40	9 48	11 48	4 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Th	258	7 16	7 46	9 36	10 36	5 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Fr	259	8 12	8 37	10 22	1 32	6 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Sa	260	8 58	9 17	11 18	2 18	7 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Su	261	9 37	9 53	11 57	2 57	7 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Mo	262	10 11	10 26	12 31	3 31	8 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Tu	263	10 44	11 1	1 4	4 4	9 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	We	264	11 16	11 31	2 26	5 26	9 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Th	265	11 46	—	3 6	6 6	10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Fr	266	0 1	0 17	3 27	5 27	10 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Sa	267	0 33	0 51	4 11	6 11	11 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Su	268	1 8	1 29	4 39	6 39	12 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Mo	269	1 51	2 19	4 39	6 39	1 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Tu	270	2 33	3 37	5 57	8 57	1 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	We	271	4 22	5 7	7 27	10 27	3 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Th	272	6 50	6 30	8 50	11 50	4 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Fr	273	7 4	7 29	9 49	12 49	5 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[Aries. June discovered, 1804.]
 Saturn 3 deg. in Taurus. Uranus 12 deg. in
 Jupiter 16 deg. in Scorpio. [Jul. 1853.]
 Mercury 13 deg. 23 mo. W. Sun. Crowned.
 Mars in merid. 5 28 mo. High tides.
 Venus near moon. Moon on equator.
 Mercury in Sickle. Moon east of Spica.
 Moon in Libra's square.
 Jupiter 90 deg. east Sun. Moon Perigee.
 Jupiter nr. moon. Mars 6 deg. S. Pollux.
 Mars 24 deg. in Gemini. Bot. L. Ery. 13.
 Venus near Spica. Moon lowest.
 Venus 21 deg. in Virgo. Low tides.
 Saturn stat. *Astra uris comit fin' 79.*
 Mercury 11 deg. in Leo. *The Duke of Wel.*
 Mercury in ascend. Node. [Jan. 1852.]
 Venus in merid. 1 57 ex. *Attack on Har.*
 Jupiter in merid. 5 16 ex. [Jan. 1851.]
 Moon on equa. H. tides. [English, 1471.]
 Saturn in merid. 4 8 mo. *First look in*
 Jupiter in merid. 5 5 ex. *Strius d. 1843.*
 Moon nr. 7 Stars. *France republic, '92.*
 Sun on equator. Saturn near moon.
 Moon Apogee. Moon in Taurus' head.
 Mars in merid. 8 1 mo. [Cyf. 1473.]
 Moon highest. *Bolton discover the Pa.*
 Moon near Pollux. Low tides.
 Mars nr. moon. Moon nr. Cancer's neb.
 Venus in merid. 2 5 even. [1562.]
 Mercury sup. conj. Sun. *Rome taken.*
 Mars only 1 deg. south Cancer's nebula.

Sun	Moon	Mo's	Moon's	Polestar
meri.	meri.	Age.	Place at	in meri.
degre.	degre.	7 P. M.	7 P. M.	degre.
h. m.	h. m.	days.	Sign.	h. m.
0 14 10 39	37.7	Cancer. 21	Cancer. 21	2 25
0 52 11 39	37.7	Leo. 21	Leo. 21	2 25
1 11 1 6	1.2	Virgo. 21	Virgo. 21	2 25
1 51 2 44	3.2	Virgo. 21	Virgo. 21	2 25
2 11 3 35	4.2	Libra. 21	Libra. 21	2 25
2 32 4 26	5.2	Libra. 21	Libra. 21	2 25
2 53 5 17	6.2	Scorpio. 21	Scorpio. 21	2 25
3 13 6 8	7.2	Scorpio. 21	Scorpio. 21	2 25
3 33 7 23	8.2	Sagitt. 21	Sagitt. 21	2 25
3 55 8 23	9.2	Sagitt. 21	Sagitt. 21	2 25
4 16 9 21	10.2	Capric. 21	Capric. 21	2 25
4 36 10 15	11.2	Capric. 21	Capric. 21	2 25
4 57 11 5	12.2	Aquar. 21	Aquar. 21	2 25
5 18 11 53	13.2	Aquar. 21	Aquar. 21	2 25
5 39 12 11	14.2	Pisces. 21	Pisces. 21	2 25
6 01 1 21	15.2	Pisces. 21	Pisces. 21	2 25
6 22 2 4	16.2	Aries. 21	Aries. 21	2 25
6 43 3 2	17.2	Aries. 21	Aries. 21	2 25
7 04 4 17	18.2	Taurus. 21	Taurus. 21	2 25
7 25 5 5	19.2	Taurus. 21	Taurus. 21	2 25
7 46 6 54	20.2	Gemin. 21	Gemin. 21	2 25
8 07 7 36	21.2	Gemin. 21	Gemin. 21	2 25
8 28 8 28	22.2	Cancer. 21	Cancer. 21	2 25
8 49 9 18	23.2	Cancer. 21	Cancer. 21	2 25
9 10 10 8	24.2	Leo. 21	Leo. 21	2 25

1st Fall Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1853.

[Begins on Thursday.]

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N. H., Ver- mont, Roches'r, N. Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U. C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part of N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelp'a, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Califor'n.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, In- diana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Califor'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- east part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris's	sets	ris's	ris's	sets	ris's	ris's	sets	ris's	sets	ris's	sets	ris's	sets	ris's	ris's	sets	ris's	sets	ris's	sets	ris's
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 23	6 37	2 59	5 24	6 35	3 3	5 27	6 33	3 7	5 29	6 31	3 12	5 32	6 28	3 20	5 35	6 25	3 27	5 37	6 23	3 35
3	5 24	6 35	4 7	5 26	6 33	4 10	5 28	6 31	4 14	5 30	6 29	4 19	5 33	6 27	4 24	5 38	6 24	4 29	5 37	6 22	4 35
4	5 25	6 33	4 25	5 27	6 32	4 25	5 29	6 30	4 25	5 31	6 28	4 25	5 34	6 25	4 25	5 36	6 23	4 25	5 38	6 21	4 35
5	5 26	6 31	4 32	5 28	6 30	4 32	5 30	6 28	4 31	5 32	6 26	4 30	5 36	6 23	4 30	5 37	6 21	4 31	5 38	6 19	4 37
6	5 27	6 30	4 38	5 29	6 28	4 38	5 31	6 26	4 37	5 33	6 24	4 29	5 36	6 22	4 35	5 37	6 20	4 37	5 39	6 18	4 38
7	5 28	6 28	4 44	5 30	6 26	4 44	5 32	6 24	4 44	5 34	6 23	4 29	5 36	6 21	4 41	5 38	6 19	4 34	5 39	6 17	4 37
8	5 30	6 26	4 50	5 31	6 25	4 50	5 33	6 23	4 50	5 35	6 21	4 35	5 36	6 20	4 47	5 38	6 18	4 41	5 40	6 16	4 39
9	5 31	6 24	4 54	5 32	6 23	4 54	5 34	6 21	4 54	5 36	6 20	4 39	5 38	6 18	4 51	5 39	6 16	4 43	5 40	6 15	4 40
10	5 32	6 22	5 0	5 33	6 21	5 0	5 35	6 19	5 0	5 38	6 18	4 44	5 39	6 16	5 0	5 40	6 15	5 0	5 41	6 14	4 41
11	5 33	6 20	5 0	5 34	6 19	5 0	5 36	6 17	5 1	5 39	6 16	4 49	5 40	6 15	5 1	5 41	6 14	5 1	5 42	6 13	4 42
12	5 34	6 19	5 1	5 35	6 18	5 1	5 37	6 16	5 1	5 40	6 15	4 54	5 41	6 14	5 1	5 42	6 13	5 1	5 43	6 12	4 43
13	5 35	6 17	5 1	5 36	6 16	5 1	5 38	6 15	5 1	5 41	6 14	4 59	5 42	6 13	5 1	5 43	6 12	5 1	5 44	6 11	4 44
14	5 36	6 15	5 1	5 37	6 14	5 1	5 39	6 13	5 1	5 42	6 12	4 59	5 43	6 12	5 1	5 44	6 11	5 1	5 45	6 10	4 45
15	5 37	6 15	5 1	5 38	6 14	5 1	5 40	6 12	5 1	5 43	6 11	4 59	5 44	6 11	5 1	5 45	6 10	5 1	5 46	6 9	4 46
16	5 38	6 13	5 1	5 39	6 12	5 1	5 41	6 10	5 1	5 44	6 10	4 59	5 45	6 10	5 1	5 46	6 9	5 1	5 47	6 8	4 47
17	5 39	6 11	5 1	5 40	6 10	5 1	5 42	6 9	5 1	5 46	6 9	4 59	5 46	6 9	5 1	5 47	6 8	5 1	5 48	6 7	4 48
18	5 40	6 9	5 1	5 41	6 8	5 1	5 43	6 7	5 1	5 47	6 7	4 59	5 47	6 7	5 1	5 48	6 6	5 1	5 49	6 5	4 49
19	5 41	6 7	5 1	5 42	6 6	5 1	5 44	6 5	5 1	5 48	6 5	4 59	5 48	6 5	5 1	5 49	6 4	5 1	5 50	6 4	4 50
20	5 42	6 6	5 1	5 43	6 5	5 1	5 45	6 4	5 1	5 49	6 4	4 59	5 49	6 4	5 1	5 50	6 3	5 1	5 51	6 3	4 51
21	5 44	6 4	5 1	5 44	6 3	5 1	5 46	6 2	5 1	5 50	6 2	4 59	5 50	6 2	5 1	5 51	6 2	5 1	5 52	6 2	4 52
22	5 45	6 2	5 1	5 45	6 1	5 1	5 47	6 0	5 1	5 51	6 0	4 59	5 51	6 0	5 1	5 52	6 1	5 1	5 53	6 1	4 53
23	5 46	6 0	5 1	5 46	6 0	5 1	5 48	5 59	8 1	5 52	5 59	8 1	5 53	5 58	8 1	5 54	5 57	8 1	5 55	5 56	8 1
24	5 47	5 58	8 10	5 47	5 58	9 14	5 47	5 57	8 28	5 47	5 57	8 33	5 48	5 58	9 1	5 48	5 58	9 1	5 48	5 58	9 15
25	5 48	5 56	9 14	5 48	5 56	9 49	5 48	5 56	9 48	5 48	5 56	9 30	5 48	5 57	9 39	5 48	5 57	9 46	5 48	5 57	9 46
26	5 49	5 54	9 53	5 50	5 55	9 58	5 49	5 54	10 4	5 49	5 54	10 10	5 49	5 55	10 10	5 49	5 55	10 29	5 49	5 55	10 38
27	5 50	5 52	10 43	5 51	5 53	10 48	5 50	5 53	10 54	5 50	5 53	11 0	5 50	5 54	11 10	5 50	5 54	11 28	5 50	5 54	11 38
28	5 52	5 51	11 38	5 52	5 51	11 43	5 51	5 51	11 49	5 51	5 51	11 54	5 51	5 52	12 0	5 50	5 53	12 0	5 50	5 53	12 0
29	5 53	5 49	12 0	5 53	5 49	12 0	5 52	5 49	12 0	5 52	5 49	12 0	5 52	5 49	12 0	5 51	5 51	12 0	5 51	5 51	12 0
30	5 54	5 47	0 42	5 54	5 47	0 46	5 53	5 48	0 51	5 53	5 48	0 56	5 52	5 48	0 56	5 52	5 50	1 11	5 51	5 50	1 19
31	5 55	5 45	1 47	5 55	5 46	1 50	5 54	5 46	1 55	5 54	5 46	1 59	5 53	5 47	2 6	5 52	5 48	2 12	5 52	5 49	2 19

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.	Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Mer.	Moon.	Mn's Age.	Moon's Place at 7 P. M.	Star in mer.	Twilight at New York.
			New Moon	2	5 37 ev.	5 34 ev.	5 22 ev.	5 10 ev.	5 3 ev.	4 59 ev.	4 18 ev.	4 18 ev.	4 18 ev.	4 18 ev.	4 18 ev.	4 18 ev.
			First Quar.	9	10 45 mo.	10 42 ev.	10 30 mo.	10 18 mo.	10 11 mo.	10 7 mo.	9 25 mo.	9 25 mo.	9 25 mo.	9 25 mo.	9 25 mo.	9 25 mo.
			Full Moon.	16	7 50 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 35 ev.	7 23 ev.	7 16 ev.	7 12 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 31 ev.
			Last Quar.	23	0 39 mo.	0 36 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 12 mo.	0 5 mo.	0 1 mo.	11 20 ev.	11 20 ev.	11 20 ev.	11 20 ev.	11 20 ev.	11 20 ev.
24th at New Orleans.																
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																
[square. St. Paul's, London, ded'd, 1240.																
1	Sn	274	7 51	8 11	10 31	0 49	6 31	Mars 5 dg. in Cancer. Venus in Libra's	10 25	10 59	24.2	Leo 26	0 27 14			
2	Mo	275	8 33	8 51	11 11	1 31	7 11	Mercury near moon. Moon on equator.	10 43	11 45	23.2	Virgo... 21	0 23 19			
3	Tu	276	9 8	9 27	11 47	2 11	7 47	Moon near Spica. Blackhawk d. 1838.	11 2	12 25	22.2	Virgo... 25	0 19 23			
4	We	277	9 44	10 3	12 23	2 47	8 22	Venus in merid. 2 10 ev. But. German-	11 20	1 27	21.8	Libra... 20	0 15 27			
5	Th	278	10 22	10 40	0 22	3 22	9 0	Moon nr. moon. Moon Peri. [town, '77.	11 38	2 21	2.8	Libra... 24	0 11 31			
6	Fr	279	11 01	11 18	0 1	4 0	9 38	Moon nr. Antares. Alex. Murray d. 1821.	11 55	3 18	2.8	Scorpio... 9	0 7 35			
7	Sa	280	11 39	12 0	0 13	4 38	10 20	Jupiter near moon. Ed. A. Poe d. 1849.	12 13	4 17	4.8	Scorpio... 23	0 3 40			
8	Su	281	12 01	12 18	0 24	5 08	11 4	Moon highest. Saturn 2 dg. in Taurus.	12 23	5 18	6.8	Sagitta... 21	51 52			
9	Mo	282	0 44	1 10	3 4	5 41	11 57	Mars in Cancer. Venus 25 dg. in Libra.	12 45	6 18	6.8	Sagitta... 21	51 52			
10	Tu	283	1 37	2 10	3 67	6 67	12 1	Jupiter in merid. 2 15 ev. David Gregory	1 1	7 16	7.8	Capric'us 11	47 56			
11	We	284	2 47	3 32	5 7	8 7	1 7	Mercury in descending Node. [d. 1710.	13 16	8 11	8.8	Capric'us 11	44 0			
12	Th	285	4 21	5 10	6 41	9 41	2 41	Jupiter sets 8 31 ev. [at St. Helena, '15.	13 31	9 1	9.8	Aqua'us 9	11 40 5			
13	Fr	286	5 57	6 35	8 17	11 17	4 17	Mars in merid. 7 32 mo. Napoleon landed.	13 45	9 49	10.8	Aqua'us 15	11 36 9			
14	Sa	287	7 6	7 31	9 16	12 26	5 26	Jupiter in merid. 3 45 ev. Penn b. 1644.	14 0	10 33	11.8	Aqua'us 28	13 34 13			
15	Su	288	7 54	8 16	10 14	1 14	6 14	Ceres near Venus. Moon on equator.	14 12	11 11	12.8	Pisces... 11	11 28 17			
16	Mo	289	8 35	8 53	10 55	1 55	6 55	Jupit. in Scorpio. Latimer burnt, 1555.	14 24	11 59	13.8	Pisces... 23	11 24 21			
17	Tu	290	9 20	9 37	11 29	2 29	7 29	Uranus near moon. [den united, 1814.	14 36	12 30	14.8	Aries... 11	10 25			
18	We	291	9 42	9 58	12 0	3 0	8 0	Venus sets 6 52 ev. Norway and Swe-	14 48	0 42	15.8	Aries... 18	11 20 25			
19	Th	292	10 16	10 29	0 36	3 36	8 36	Saturn near moon. Moon near 7 Stars.	14 58	1 26	16.8	Aries... 30	11 13 33			
20	Fr	293	10 45	10 59	1 5	4 5	9 5	Venus Aphelion. Lina destroyed, 1687.	15 8	2 11	17.8	Taurus 12	11 8 37			
21	Sa	294	11 15	11 29	1 35	4 35	9 35	Moon Apocæe and in Taurus' horns.	15 17	2 58	18.8	Taurus 23	11 4 41			
22	Su	295	11 45	11 59	2 5	5 5	10 5	Mercury Aphelion. Moon lowest.	15 25	3 47	19.8	Gemini 5	11 0 45			
23	Mo	296	0 23	0 18	2 38	6 38	10 38	Sun ent. Libra. Jupit. 22 dg. in Scorpio.	15 34	4 37	20.8	Gemini 19	10 56 49			
24	Tu	297	0 23	0 58	3 18	6 18	11 18	Saturn in Taurus. Dan. Webster d. 1862.	15 42	5 28	21.8	Gemini 29	10 53 53			
25	We	298	1 20	1 44	4 4	7 4	12 4	Saturn in merid. 1 41 mo. Hogarth d. '34.	15 49	6 18	22.8	Cancer 11	10 48 57			
26	Th	299	2 15	2 55	5 15	8 15	1 15	Mars near moon. Moon in the Scales.	15 55	7 8	23.8	Cancer 24	10 45 1			
27	Fr	300	3 39	4 23	6 43	9 43	2 43	Jupiter in merid. 3 4. Cuba d. 1892.	16 0	7 56	24.8	Leo 7	10 41 5			
28	Sa	301	5 7	5 46	8 13	11 13	4 13	Mars in merid. 7 6 mo. Locke d. 1704.	16 8	8 45	25.8	Leo 21	10 37 9			
29	Su	302	6 23	6 50	9 0	12 0	5 0	Moon on equator. Charlotte Eliza b. 1795.	16 9	9 33	26.8	Virgo... 4	10 33 13			
30	Mo	303	7 15	7 37	9 57	0 15	5 57	Neptune in Aquarius. Last crusade.	16 12	10 22	27.8	Virgo... 19	10 29 17			
31	Tu	304	7 57	8 18	10 38	0 58	6 38	Venus in merid. 2 38 mo. [1770.	16 14	11 13	28.8	Libra... 4	10 25 20			

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Hoche's N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., I. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part of N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, N. Cal. Calif.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentu'ky, so. pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif.	Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana, and Texas; Austin.
	Sun (Sun) Moon ris's, sets, rises.	Sun (Sun) Moon ris's, sets, rises.	Sun (Sun) Moon ris's, sets, rises.	Sun (Sun) Moon ris's, sets, rises.	Sun (Sun) Moon ris's, sets, rises.	Sun (Sun) Moon ris's, sets, rises.	Sun (Sun) Moon ris's, sets, rises.
1	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.
1	5 56 51 41 4 11	5 57 52 42 4 12	5 56 53 43 4 14	5 56 53 43 4 16	5 55 54 43 4 19	5 54 54 43 4 22	5 53 54 46 4 25
2	5 59 50 40 sets	5 58 50 40 sets	5 57 51 41 sets	5 57 51 41 sets	5 56 52 42 sets	5 55 53 43 sets	5 54 54 46 sets
3	5 58 50 38 6 33	5 58 50 38 6 33	5 57 51 40 6 25	5 57 51 40 6 27	5 56 52 41 6 29	5 55 53 42 6 31	5 54 54 45 6 33
4	5 15 36 6 51	5 16 37 6 53	5 15 37 6 56	5 15 37 6 58	5 14 36 6 57	5 13 35 6 56	5 12 34 6 55
5	5 15 36 7 34	5 15 37 7 27	5 15 37 7 31	5 15 37 7 33	5 14 36 7 32	5 13 35 7 31	5 12 34 7 30
6	5 45 32 8 1	5 45 32 8 5	5 45 32 8 10	5 45 32 8 12	5 44 31 8 11	5 43 30 8 10	5 42 29 8 9
7	5 45 30 8 48	5 45 32 8 54	5 45 32 9 0	5 45 32 9 2	5 44 31 9 1	5 43 30 9 0	5 42 29 8 59
8	5 45 29 9 43	5 45 31 9 49	5 45 32 9 56	5 45 32 10 0	5 44 31 10 0	5 43 30 10 0	5 42 29 9 59
9	5 75 37 10 48	5 75 39 10 53	5 75 39 10 59	5 75 39 11 5	5 74 38 11 5	5 73 37 11 5	5 72 36 11 29
10	5 95 25 11 53	5 95 27 12 0	5 95 27 12 0	5 95 27 12 2	5 94 26 12 2	5 93 25 12 2	5 92 24 12 2
11	5 105 23 12 11	5 105 24 12 14	5 105 24 12 18	5 105 24 12 20	5 104 23 12 20	5 103 22 12 20	5 102 21 12 21
12	5 125 30 2 20	5 125 32 2 22	5 125 32 2 25	5 125 32 2 27	5 124 31 2 27	5 123 30 2 27	5 122 29 2 28
13	5 145 18 3 28	5 145 21 3 29	5 145 22 3 31	5 145 22 3 33	5 144 21 3 33	5 143 20 3 33	5 142 19 3 34
14	5 165 17 4 32	5 165 21 4 33	5 165 22 4 35	5 165 22 4 37	5 164 21 4 37	5 163 20 4 37	5 162 19 4 38
15	5 185 15 5 35	5 185 19 5 36	5 185 20 5 38	5 185 20 5 40	5 184 19 5 40	5 183 18 5 40	5 182 17 5 41
16	5 185 13 6 44	5 185 17 6 45	5 185 18 6 47	5 185 18 6 49	5 184 17 6 49	5 183 16 6 49	5 182 15 6 50
17	5 195 12 6 12	5 195 16 6 14	5 195 17 6 16	5 195 17 6 18	5 194 16 6 18	5 193 15 6 18	5 192 14 6 19
18	5 205 10 6 39	5 205 14 6 42	5 205 15 6 44	5 205 15 6 46	5 204 14 6 46	5 203 13 6 46	5 202 12 6 47
19	5 215 8 7 10	5 215 11 7 14	5 215 12 7 20	5 215 12 7 22	5 214 11 7 22	5 213 10 7 22	5 212 9 7 23
20	5 225 7 7 40	5 225 10 7 45	5 225 11 7 52	5 225 11 7 54	5 224 10 7 54	5 223 9 7 54	5 222 8 7 55
21	5 235 5 8 32	5 235 8 8 37	5 235 9 8 43	5 235 9 8 45	5 234 8 8 45	5 233 7 8 45	5 232 6 8 46
22	5 245 3 9 26	5 245 6 9 31	5 245 7 9 37	5 245 7 9 39	5 244 6 9 39	5 243 5 9 39	5 242 4 9 40
23	5 255 2 10 25	5 255 5 10 29	5 255 6 10 34	5 255 6 10 36	5 254 5 10 36	5 253 4 10 36	5 252 3 10 37
24	5 265 0 11 28	5 265 3 11 32	5 265 4 11 37	5 265 4 11 39	5 264 3 11 39	5 263 2 11 39	5 262 1 11 40
25	5 275 0 12 28	5 275 3 12 32	5 275 4 12 37	5 275 4 12 39	5 274 3 12 39	5 273 2 12 39	5 272 1 12 40
26	5 285 0 1 28	5 285 3 1 32	5 285 4 1 37	5 285 4 1 39	5 284 3 1 39	5 283 2 1 39	5 282 1 1 40
27	5 295 0 2 28	5 295 3 2 32	5 295 4 2 37	5 295 4 2 39	5 294 3 2 39	5 293 2 2 39	5 292 1 2 40
28	5 305 0 3 28	5 305 3 3 32	5 305 4 3 37	5 305 4 3 39	5 304 3 3 39	5 303 2 3 39	5 302 1 3 40
29	5 315 0 4 28	5 315 3 4 32	5 315 4 4 37	5 315 4 4 39	5 314 3 4 39	5 313 2 4 39	5 312 1 4 40
30	5 325 0 5 28	5 325 3 5 32	5 325 4 5 37	5 325 4 5 39	5 324 3 5 39	5 323 2 5 39	5 322 1 5 40
31	5 335 0 6 28	5 335 3 6 32	5 335 4 6 37	5 335 4 6 39	5 334 3 6 39	5 333 2 6 39	5 332 1 6 40

* Two upper culminations of the North Star on the 7th—the last one at 11 h. 59 m. 44 s. evening. Transit on the 8th, 11 h. 55 m. 48 s. evening. Leap-Years are those that can be exactly divided by 4 or 400, and not by 100.

		Moon's Phases, Continued.				Boston, N. York.		Husk'n.		Raleigh, Charles N. Dray.		Phenomena, Calendar, &c.	
Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	High water at N. York.	Low water at N. York.	High water at N. York.	Low water at N. York.	High water at N. York.	Low water at N. York.	High water at N. York.	Low water at N. York.	High water at N. York.	Low water at N. York.	Phenomena, Calendar, &c.	Phenomena, Calendar, &c.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
		8 37	8 53	1 15	1 37	7 57	8 13	1 37	1 59	8 13	8 29	8 45	1 15
Tu	308	8 37	8 53	1 15	1 37	7 57	8 13	1 37	1 59	8 13	8 29	8 45	1 15
Th	309	9 18	9 34	1 56	2 18	7 58	8 14	1 58	2 20	8 14	8 30	8 46	1 16
Fr	310	9 58	10 14	2 36	2 58	8 15	8 15	2 57	3 02	8 15	8 31	8 47	1 17
Sa	311	10 37	10 53	3 16	3 38	8 16	8 16	3 56	4 01	8 16	8 32	8 48	1 18
Su	312	11 16	11 32	3 56	4 18	8 17	8 17	4 34	4 43	8 17	8 33	8 49	1 19
Mo	313	11 55	12 11	4 35	4 57	8 18	8 18	4 52	5 01	8 18	8 34	8 50	1 20
Tu	314	12 34	12 50	5 14	5 36	8 19	8 19	5 10	5 19	8 19	8 35	8 51	1 21
Th	315	1 13	1 29	5 53	6 15	8 20	8 20	5 48	5 57	8 20	8 36	8 52	1 22
Fr	316	1 52	2 08	6 32	6 54	8 21	8 21	6 26	6 35	8 21	8 37	8 53	1 23
Sa	317	2 31	2 47	7 11	7 33	8 22	8 22	7 04	7 13	8 22	8 38	8 54	1 24
Su	318	3 10	3 26	7 50	8 12	8 23	8 23	7 42	7 51	8 23	8 39	8 55	1 25
Mo	319	3 49	4 05	8 29	8 51	8 24	8 24	8 20	8 29	8 24	8 40	8 56	1 26
Tu	320	4 28	4 44	9 08	9 30	8 25	8 25	8 58	9 07	8 25	8 41	8 57	1 27
Th	321	5 07	5 23	9 47	10 09	8 26	8 26	9 36	9 45	8 26	8 42	8 58	1 28
Fr	322	5 46	6 02	10 26	10 47	8 27	8 27	10 14	10 23	8 27	8 43	8 59	1 29
Sa	323	6 25	6 41	11 05	11 26	8 28	8 28	10 52	11 01	8 28	8 44	9 00	1 30
Su	324	7 04	7 20	11 44	12 05	8 29	8 29	11 30	11 39	8 29	8 45	9 01	1 31
Mo	325	7 43	8 00	12 23	12 44	8 30	8 30	12 08	12 17	8 30	8 46	9 02	1 32
Tu	326	8 22	8 39	1 02	1 23	8 31	8 31	12 46	12 55	8 31	8 47	9 03	1 33
Th	327	9 01	9 18	1 21	1 42	8 32	8 32	1 24	1 33	8 32	8 48	9 04	1 34
Fr	328	9 40	9 57	1 40	2 01	8 33	8 33	2 02	2 11	8 33	8 49	9 05	1 35
Sa	329	10 19	10 36	2 00	2 20	8 34	8 34	2 20	2 29	8 34	8 50	9 06	1 36
Su	330	10 58	11 14	2 40	2 61	8 35	8 35	2 58	3 07	8 35	8 51	9 07	1 37
Mo	331	11 37	11 53	3 20	3 41	8 36	8 36	3 36	3 45	8 36	8 52	9 08	1 38
Tu	332	12 16	12 32	4 00	4 21	8 37	8 37	4 14	4 23	8 37	8 53	9 09	1 39
Th	333	12 55	1 11	4 40	5 01	8 38	8 38	4 52	5 01	8 38	8 54	9 10	1 40
Fr	334	1 34	1 50	5 20	5 41	8 39	8 39	5 30	5 39	8 39	8 55	9 11	1 41
Sa	335	2 13	2 29	6 00	6 21	8 40	8 40	6 08	6 17	8 40	8 56	9 12	1 42
Su	336	2 52	3 08	6 40	7 01	8 41	8 41	6 46	6 55	8 41	8 57	9 13	1 43
Mo	337	3 31	3 47	7 20	7 41	8 42	8 42	7 24	7 33	8 42	8 58	9 14	1 44
Tu	338	4 10	4 26	8 00	8 21	8 43	8 43	8 02	8 11	8 43	8 59	9 15	1 45
Th	339	4 49	5 05	8 40	9 01	8 44	8 44	8 41	8 50	8 44	9 00	9 16	1 46
Fr	340	5 28	5 44	9 20	9 41	8 45	8 45	9 20	9 29	8 45	9 01	9 17	1 47
Sa	341	6 07	6 23	10 00	10 21	8 46	8 46	9 59	10 08	8 46	9 02	9 18	1 48
Su	342	6 46	7 02	10 40	11 01	8 47	8 47	10 38	10 47	8 47	9 03	9 19	1 49
Mo	343	7 25	7 41	11 20	11 41	8 48	8 48	11 17	11 26	8 48	9 04	9 20	1 50
Tu	344	8 04	8 20	12 00	12 21	8 49	8 49	11 56	12 05	8 49	9 05	9 21	1 51
Th	345	8 43	8 59	12 40	1 01	8 50	8 50	12 35	12 44	8 50	9 06	9 22	1 52
Fr	346	9 22	9 38	1 20	1 21	8 51	8 51	1 14	1 23	8 51	9 07	9 23	1 53
Sa	347	10 01	10 17	2 00	2 01	8 52	8 52	1 53	2 02	8 52	9 08	9 24	1 54
Su	348	10 40	10 56	2 40	2 41	8 53	8 53	2 32	2 41	8 53	9 09	9 25	1 55
Mo	349	11 19	11 35	3 20	3 21	8 54	8 54	3 11	3 20	8 54	9 10	9 26	1 56
Tu	350	11 58	12 14	4 00	4 01	8 55	8 55	3 50	3 59	8 55	9 11	9 27	1 57
Th	351	12 37	12 53	4 40	4 41	8 56	8 56	4 29	4 38	8 56	9 12	9 28	1 58
Fr	352	1 16	1 32	5 20	5 21	8 57	8 57	5 08	5 17	8 57	9 13	9 29	1 59
Sa	353	1 55	2 11	6 00	6 01	8 58	8 58	5 47	5 56	8 58	9 14	9 30	2 00
Su	354	2 34	2 50	6 40	6 41	8 59	8 59	6 26	6 35	8 59	9 15	9 31	2 01
Mo	355	3 13	3 29	7 20	7 21	9 00	9 00	7 05	7 14	9 00	9 16	9 32	2 02
Tu	356	3 52	4 08	8 00	8 01	9 01	9 01	7 44	7 53	9 01	9 17	9 33	2 03
Th	357	4 31	4 47	8 40	8 41	9 02	9 02	8 23	8 32	9 02	9 18	9 34	2 04
Fr	358	5 10	5 26	9 20	9 21	9 03	9 03	9 02	9 11	9 03	9 19	9 35	2 05
Sa	359	5 49	6 05	10 00	10 01	9 04	9 04	9 41	9 50	9 04	9 20	9 36	2 06
Su	360	6 28	6 44	10 40	10 41	9 05	9 05	10 20	10 29	9 05	9 21	9 37	2 07
Mo	361	7 07	7 23	11 20	11 21	9 06	9 06	10 59	11 08	9 06	9 22	9 38	2 08
Tu	362	7 46	8 02	12 00	12 01	9 07	9 07	11 38	11 47	9 07	9 23	9 39	2 09
Th	363	8 25	8 41	12 40	12 41	9 08	9 08	12 17	12 26	9 08	9 24	9 40	2 10
Fr	364	9 04	9 20	1 20	1 21	9 09	9 09	12 56	1 05	9 09	9 25	9 41	2 11
Sa	365	9 43	10 00	2 00	2 01	9 10	9 10	1 35	1 44	9 10	9 26	9 42	2 12
Su	366	10 22	10 38	2 40	2 41	9 11	9 11	2 14	2 23	9 11	9 27	9 43	2 13
Mo	367	11 01	11 17	3 20	3 21	9 12	9 12	2 53	3 02	9 12	9 28	9 44	2 14
Tu	368	11 40	11 56	4 00	4 01	9 13	9 13	3 32	3 41	9 13	9 29	9 45	2 15
Th	369	12 19	12 35	4 40	4 41	9 14	9 14	4 11	4 20	9 14	9 30	9 46	2 16
Fr	370	12 58	1 14	5 20	5 21	9 15	9 15	4 50	4 59	9 15	9 31	9 47	2 17
Sa	371	1 37	1 53	6 00	6 01	9 16	9 16	5 29	5 38	9 16	9 32	9 48	2 18
Su	372	2 16	2 32	6 40	6 41	9 17	9 17	6 08	6 17	9 17	9 33	9 49	2 19
Mo	373	2 55	3 11	7 20	7 21	9 18	9 18	6 47	6 56	9 18	9 34	9 50	2 20
Tu	374	3 34	3 50	8 00	8 01	9 19	9 19	7 26	7 35	9 19	9 35	9 51	2 21
Th	375	4 13	4 29	8 40	8 41	9 20	9 20	8 05	8 14	9 20	9 36	9 52	2 22
Fr	376	4 52	5 08	9 20	9 21	9 21	9 21	8 44	8 53	9 21	9 37	9 53	2 23
Sa	377	5 31	5 47	10 00	10 01	9 22	9 22	9 23	9 32	9 22	9 38	9 54	2 24
Su	378	6 10	6 26	10 40	10 41	9 23	9 23	10 02	10 11	9 23	9 39	9 55	2 25
Mo	379	6 49	7 05	11 20	11 21	9 24	9 24	10 41	10 50	9 24	9 40	9 56	2 26
Tu	380	7 28	7 44	12 00	12 01	9 25	9 25	11 20	11 29	9 25	9 41	9 57	2 27
Th	381	8 07	8 23	12 40	12 41	9 26	9 26	11 59	12 08	9 26	9 42	9 58	2 28
Fr	382	8 46	9 02	1 20	1 21	9 27	9 27	12 38	12 47	9 27	9 43	9 59	2 29
Sa	383	9 25	9 41	2 00	2 01	9 28	9 28	1 17	1 26	9 28	9 44	10 00	2 30
Su	384	10 04	10 20	2 40	2 41	9 29	9 29	1 56	2 05	9 29	9 45	10 01	2 31
Mo	385	10 43	10 59	3 20	3 21	9 30	9 30	2 35	2 44	9 30	9 46	10 02	2 32
Tu	386	11 22	11 38	4 00	4 01	9 31	9 31	3 14	3 23	9 31	9 47	10 03	2 33
Th	387	12 01	12 17	4 40	4 41	9 32	9 32	3 53	4 02	9 32	9 48	10 04	2 34
Fr	388	12 40	12 56	5 20	5 21	9 33	9 33	4 32	4 41	9 33	9 49	10 05	2 35
Sa	389	1 19	1 35	6 00	6 01	9 34	9 34	5 11	5 20	9 34	9 50	10 06	2 36
Su	390	1 58	2 14	6 40	6 41	9 35	9 35	5 50	5 59	9 35	9 51	10 07	2 37
Mo	391	2 37	2 53	7 20	7 21	9 36	9 36	6 29	6 38	9 36	9 52	10 08	2 38
Tu	392	3 16	3 32	8 00	8 01	9 37	9 37	7 08	7 17	9 37	9 53	10 09	2 39
Th	393	3 55	4 11	8 40	8 41	9 38	9 38	7 47	7 56	9 38	9 54	10 10	2 40
Fr	394	4 34	4 50	9 20	9 21	9 39	9 39	8 26	8 35	9 39	9 55	10 11	2 41
Sa	395	5 13	5 29	10 00	10 01	9 40	9 40	9 05	9 14	9 40	9 56	10 12	2 42
Su	396	5 52	6 08	10 40	10 41	9 41	9 41	9 44	9 53	9 41	9 57	10 13	2 43
Mo	397	6 31	6 47	11 20	11 21	9 42	9 42	10 23	10 32	9 42	9 58	10 14	2 44
Tu	398	7 10	7 26	12 00	12 01	9 43	9 43	11 02	11 11	9 43	9 59	10 15	2 45
Th	399	7 49	8 05	12 40	12 41	9 44	9 44	11 41	11 50	9 44	10 00	10 16	2 46
Fr	400	8 28	8 44	1 20	1 21	9 45	9 45	12 20	12 29	9 45	10 01	10 17	2 47
Sa	401	9 07	9 23	2									

[illegible]

Nov. 4, *Barbadoes taken at Quila*, 1747. Nov. 6, *Wm. H. Conway d.*, 1839. Nov. 9, *Cape Cod disaster*, 1784. Nov. 10, *named b.* 1779. Nov. 11, *Bat. Charcin*, 1672. Nov. 12, *Montreal taken*, 1775. Nov. 15, *First English performance*, 1779. Nov. 16, *The destroyed at Boston*, 1772. Nov. 17, *Queen Mary d.* 1658. Nov. 19, *Jay's treaty signed*, 1794. Nov. 20, *and shipwrecked*, 63. Nov. 25, *New York evacuated*, 1763. Nov. 29, *First steam-grip built*, 1814.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phase.	Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Phenomena.	Calendar.
1	Th	325	First Quar.	7 29 mo	7 26 mo	7 14 mo	7 2 mo	6 55 mo	6 51 mo	6 10 mo	10 27 0	10 27 0
2	F	326	Full Moon.	8 53 mo	8 50 mo	8 38 mo	8 26 mo	8 19 mo	8 15 mo	7 34 mo	10 13 1	10 13 1
3	S	327	Last Quar.	8 42 mo	8 39 mo	8 27 mo	8 15 mo	8 8 mo	8 4 mo	7 23 mo	9 49 2	9 49 2
4	S	328	New Moon.	1 35 mo	1 22 mo	1 10 mo	0 58 mo	0 51 mo	0 47 mo	0 6 mo	9 25 3	9 25 3
5	S	329									9 25 3	9 25 3
6	S	330									9 25 3	9 25 3
7	S	331									9 25 3	9 25 3
8	S	332									9 25 3	9 25 3
9	S	333									9 25 3	9 25 3
10	S	334									9 25 3	9 25 3
11	S	335									9 25 3	9 25 3
12	S	336									9 25 3	9 25 3
13	S	337									9 25 3	9 25 3
14	S	338									9 25 3	9 25 3
15	S	339									9 25 3	9 25 3
16	S	340									9 25 3	9 25 3
17	S	341									9 25 3	9 25 3
18	S	342									9 25 3	9 25 3
19	S	343									9 25 3	9 25 3
20	S	344									9 25 3	9 25 3
21	S	345									9 25 3	9 25 3
22	S	346									9 25 3	9 25 3
23	S	347									9 25 3	9 25 3
24	S	348									9 25 3	9 25 3
25	S	349									9 25 3	9 25 3
26	S	350									9 25 3	9 25 3
27	S	351									9 25 3	9 25 3
28	S	352									9 25 3	9 25 3
29	S	353									9 25 3	9 25 3
30	S	354									9 25 3	9 25 3
31	S	355									9 25 3	9 25 3

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[Aries, High tides. O. Walcott d. 1797. Mercury near moon. Uranus 9 deg. in Jupi. in the Archer's bow. Moon lowest. Ven's nr. moon. Flight of James I. 1688. Mercury af. conj. Sun. Genoa surren. Mercury in Perihelion. [eclipsed, 1746. Venus in the Goat's nose. Thoma in Saturn in merid. 10 34 ev. [ecl. 1806. Venus bright. Moon on equator. Bar. Jupiter in merid. 0 54 ev. [ecl. d. 1891. Saturn in merid. 5 23 morn. [in Mars. Saturn 36 deg. in Aries. Jupiter 3 deg. Moon nr. 7 Stars. Cromwell proc. 1693. Saturn nr. moon. N. Zealand desc. 1642. Mercury stat. Venus in merid. 3 19 ev. Moon Apogee. Exile of Ricci. 1547. Moon highest. Great fire in N.Y. 1853. Moon near Pollux. [in Cancer's nebula. Venus af. elong. E. 47 deg. 16 m. Moon Reman capital burnt, 69. [107. Moon in the Snake. Ignatius killed. Sun enters Sagitta. Mars near moon. [21st] Moon in Virgo's wing. [on equa. Mercury's gr. elong. 22 deg. 3 m. Moon Mercury nr. Antares. Moon nr. Spica. Newcomen inven. 1642. [died, 1831. Mercury visible in the morn. S. Girard. Venus very bright. Jupiter conj. Sun. [27th] Moon nr. Ant. Mary II. d. 1694. Moon Perigee. Mars in Leo's feet. Moon lowest. Venus in merid. 2 17 ev. Venus 1 deg. in Aqua. Wickliffe d. 1384.]

Sun before.	Moon mer.	Moon's Age.	Moon's Place at 7 P.M.	Star in morn.
h. m.	h. m.	days.	Sign. Deg.	h. m. a.
10 27 0	0 47 0	0.9	Scorpio 27	4 23 14
10 13 1	1 52 1	1.9	Sagitt. 29	8 19 18
9 49 2	2 57 2	2.9	Sagitt. 27	8 15 21
9 25 3	3 58 3	3.9	Capric. 11	8 11 24
9 25 3	4 53 4	4.9	Capric. 25	8 7 28
8 53 4	5 44 5	5.9	Aquari. 9	8 3 31
8 27 5	6 31 6	6.9	Aquari. 27	7 59 35
7 42 7	7 14 7	7.9	Pisces. 5	7 55 39
7 15 7	7 57 8	8.9	Pisces. 17	7 51 41
6 43 8	8 38 9	9.9	Pisces. 29	7 47 45
6 20 9	9 21 10	10.9	Aries. 11	7 43 48
6 52 10	5 14 11	11.9	Aries. 23	7 39 52
6 23 10	6 20 12	12.9	Taurus. 5	7 35 55
5 44 11	7 28 13	13.9	Taurus. 17	7 31 58
4 25 noon	14 29	14.9	Taurus. 29	7 28 2
3 57 0	17 15.9	15.9	Gemini. 11	7 24 6
3 27 1	18 16.9	16.9	Gemini. 23	7 20 9
2 57 2	8 17.9	17.9	Cancer. 4	7 16 12
2 27 2	27 18.9	18.9	Cancer. 17	7 12 15
1 56 3	45 19.9	19.9	Cancer. 29	7 8 19
1 26 4	31 20.9	20.9	Leo. 11	7 4 22
0 55 5	57 21.9	21.9	Leo. 23	7 0 25
0 26 6	3 22.9	22.9	Virgo. 5	6 56 29
0 57 6	64 23.9	23.9	Virgo. 17	6 52 32
0 33 7	7 24 24.9	24.9	Libra. 5	6 48 35
0 3 8	27 25.9	25.9	Libra. 17	6 44 38
1 33 9	32 26.9	26.9	Scorpio. 4	6 40 42
2 2 10	33 27.9	27.9	Scorpio. 16	6 36 45
2 51 11	38 28.9	28.9	Sagitta. 5	6 32 48
3 0 12	34 04	29.9	Sagitta. 20	6 28 51
3 29 13	1 38 14	30.9	Capric. 5	6 24 55

1st Winter Month.]

DECEMBER, 1853.

[Begins on Thursday.

Calendar for PORTLAND, ME., N. H., Ver- mont, New Ham- shire, N. Y., Gr. B. Bay, W. Vir- ginia, U. C., and Oregon.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, Rhode Island, and south part New York, Maine, Milwau- kee, W.	Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Philadelphia, N. J., Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, N. pt. Califor- nia.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Delaware, Vir- ginia, Kentucky, Ky., Indiana and Illinois, Massachu- setts.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. C., Carolina, Tennessee, Ark- ansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Calendar for CHARLES'TON, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Missis- sippi, Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Califor- nia.	Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Texas; Austin.									
Sun's ris'.	Sun's sets.	Moon's ris'.	Moon's sets.	Sun's ris'.	Sun's sets.	Moon's ris'.	Moon's sets.	Sun's ris'.	Sun's sets.	Moon's ris'.	Moon's sets.	Sun's ris'.	Sun's sets.	Moon's ris'.	Moon's sets.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 16 4	23 5 16	7 10 4	28 5 20	7 5 4	34 5 26	7 0 4	39 5 32	6 52 4	45 5 38	6 44 4	51 5 41	6 39 4	57 5 47	6 34 4	63 5 53
7 17 4	22 6 16	7 11 4	29 6 21	7 6 4	34 6 27	7 1 4	39 6 33	6 53 4	46 6 39	6 45 4	52 6 42	6 40 4	58 6 48	6 35 4	64 6 54
7 18 4	22 7 30	7 12 4	29 7 35	7 7 4	34 7 40	7 2 4	39 7 40	6 54 4	46 7 45	6 46 4	53 7 46	6 41 4	59 7 51	6 36 4	65 7 57
7 19 4	22 8 44	7 13 4	29 8 48	7 8 4	34 8 53	7 3 4	39 8 53	6 55 4	46 8 56	6 47 4	54 8 57	6 42 4	60 8 58	6 37 4	66 9 04
7 20 4	22 9 57	7 14 4	29 9 0	7 9 4	34 9 6	7 4 4	39 9 6	6 56 4	46 9 10	6 48 4	55 9 11	6 43 4	61 9 12	6 38 4	67 9 15
7 21 4	22 11 9	7 15 4	29 11 11	7 10 4	34 11 10	7 5 4	39 11 10	6 57 4	46 11 20	6 49 4	56 11 21	6 44 4	62 11 22	6 39 4	68 11 25
7 22 4	22 12 22	7 16 4	29 12 24	7 11 4	34 12 23	7 6 4	39 12 23	6 58 4	46 12 29	6 50 4	57 12 29	6 45 4	63 12 30	6 40 4	69 12 33
7 23 4	22 1 11	7 17 4	29 1 13	7 12 4	34 1 13	7 7 4	39 1 13	6 59 4	46 1 35	6 51 4	58 1 35	6 46 4	64 1 36	6 41 4	70 1 39
7 24 4	22 2 25	7 18 4	29 2 27	7 13 4	34 2 27	7 8 4	39 2 27	7 0 4	46 2 41	6 52 4	59 2 41	6 47 4	65 2 42	6 42 4	71 2 45
7 25 4	22 3 38	7 19 4	29 3 40	7 14 4	34 3 40	7 9 4	39 3 40	7 1 4	46 3 45	6 53 4	60 3 45	6 48 4	66 3 46	6 43 4	72 3 48
7 26 4	22 4 51	7 20 4	29 4 53	7 15 4	34 4 53	7 10 4	39 4 53	7 2 4	46 4 49	6 54 4	61 4 49	6 49 4	67 4 50	6 44 4	73 4 51
7 27 4	22 6 4	7 21 4	29 6 6	7 16 4	34 6 6	7 11 4	39 6 6	7 3 4	46 5 5	6 55 4	62 5 5	6 50 4	68 5 6	6 45 4	74 5 54
7 28 4	22 7 17	7 22 4	29 7 19	7 17 4	34 7 19	7 12 4	39 7 19	7 4 4	46 6 19	6 56 4	63 6 19	6 51 4	69 6 20	6 46 4	75 6 23
7 29 4	22 8 30	7 23 4	29 8 32	7 18 4	34 8 32	7 13 4	39 8 32	7 5 4	46 7 32	6 57 4	64 7 32	6 52 4	70 7 33	6 47 4	76 7 36
7 30 4	22 9 43	7 24 4	29 9 45	7 19 4	34 9 45	7 14 4	39 9 45	7 6 4	46 8 45	6 58 4	65 8 45	6 53 4	71 8 46	6 48 4	77 8 39
7 31 4	22 10 56	7 25 4	29 10 58	7 20 4	34 10 58	7 15 4	39 10 58	7 7 4	46 9 58	6 59 4	66 9 58	6 54 4	72 9 59	6 49 4	78 9 42
7 32 4	22 12 9	7 26 4	29 12 11	7 21 4	34 12 11	7 16 4	39 12 11	7 8 4	46 11 11	7 0 4	67 11 11	6 55 4	73 11 12	6 50 4	79 11 15
7 33 4	22 1 22	7 27 4	29 1 24	7 22 4	34 1 24	7 17 4	39 1 24	7 9 4	46 12 24	7 1 4	68 12 24	6 56 4	74 12 25	6 51 4	80 12 18
7 34 4	22 2 35	7 28 4	29 2 37	7 23 4	34 2 37	7 18 4	39 2 37	7 10 4	46 1 37	7 2 4	69 1 37	6 57 4	75 1 38	6 52 4	81 1 21
7 35 4	22 3 48	7 29 4	29 3 50	7 24 4	34 3 50	7 19 4	39 3 50	7 11 4	46 2 50	7 3 4	70 2 50	6 58 4	76 2 51	6 53 4	82 2 24
7 36 4	22 5 1	7 30 4	29 5 3	7 25 4	34 5 3	7 20 4	39 5 3	7 12 4	46 3 53	7 4 4	71 3 53	6 59 4	77 3 54	6 54 4	83 3 27
7 37 4	22 6 14	7 31 4	29 6 16	7 26 4	34 6 16	7 21 4	39 6 16	7 13 4	46 4 6	7 5 4	72 4 6	7 0 4	78 4 7	6 55 4	84 4 30
7 38 4	22 7 27	7 32 4	29 7 29	7 27 4	34 7 29	7 22 4	39 7 29	7 14 4	46 5 19	7 6 4	73 5 19	7 1 4	79 5 20	6 56 4	85 5 33
7 39 4	22 8 40	7 33 4	29 8 42	7 28 4	34 8 42	7 23 4	39 8 42	7 15 4	46 6 22	7 7 4	74 6 22	7 2 4	80 6 23	6 57 4	86 6 36
7 40 4	22 9 53	7 34 4	29 9 55	7 29 4	34 9 55	7 24 4	39 9 55	7 16 4	46 7 25	7 8 4	75 7 25	7 3 4	81 7 26	6 58 4	87 7 39
7 41 4	22 11 6	7 35 4	29 11 8	7 30 4	34 11 8	7 25 4	39 11 8	7 17 4	46 8 28	7 9 4	76 8 28	7 4 4	82 8 29	6 59 4	88 8 42
7 42 4	22 12 19	7 36 4	29 12 21	7 31 4	34 12 21	7 26 4	39 12 21	7 18 4	46 9 31	7 10 4	77 9 31	7 5 4	83 9 32	7 0 4	89 9 45
7 43 4	22 1 32	7 37 4	29 1 34	7 32 4	34 1 34	7 27 4	39 1 34	7 19 4	46 10 34	7 11 4	78 10 34	7 6 4	84 10 35	7 1 4	90 10 48
7 44 4	22 2 45	7 38 4	29 2 47	7 33 4	34 2 47	7 28 4	39 2 47	7 20 4	46 11 37	7 12 4	79 11 37	7 7 4	85 11 38	7 2 4	91 11 51
7 45 4	22 3 58	7 39 4	29 4 0	7 34 4	34 4 0	7 29 4	39 4 0	7 21 4	46 12 40	7 13 4	80 12 40	7 8 4	86 12 41	7 3 4	92 12 4
7 46 4	22 5 11	7 40 4	29 5 13	7 35 4	34 5 13	7 30 4	39 5 13	7 22 4	46 1 43	7 14 4	81 1 43				

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, *President of the United States*...Salary \$25,000

THE CABINET.

EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of State</i>	Salary \$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	" 6,000
JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
HARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
AMUEL D. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 6,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, <i>Chief Justice</i>	Salary \$5,000.
JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i>	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i>
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " ".....	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, " ".....
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " ".....	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " ".....
Vacancy " ".....	BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass., " ".....

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.

XXXIId CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 1st, 1851.....Terminated Aug. 30, 1852

SECOND SESSION assembled Monday, December 6, 1852.....Expires March 3, 1853

SENATE—62 Members.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *President pro tem.*[Whigs in *Italics*, 23; Opposition in Roman, 36; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS, 3; the figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.

ALABAMA.	LOUISIANA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1853..Jeremiah Clemens,	1853..Solomon U. Downs,	1853..Willie P. Mangum,
1855..Benj. Fitzpatrick.†	1855..Pierre Soule.	1855..George E. Badger.
ARKANSAS.	MAINE.	OHIO.
1853..William K. Sebastian,	1853..James W. Bradbury,	1855..SALMON P. CHASE,
1855..Solon Borland.	1857..Hannibal Hamlin.	1857..*Benjamin F. Wade.
CALIFORNIA.	MASSACHUSETTS.	PENNSYLVANIA.
1855..William M. Gwin,	1853..John Davis,	1855..James Cooper,
1857..*John B. Weller.	1857..*CHARLES SUMNER.	1857..*Richard Broadhead, jr.
CONNECTICUT.	MARYLAND.	RHODE ISLAND.
1855..Truman Smith,	1855..James A. Pearce,	1853..John H. Clarke,
1857..Isaac Toucey.	1857..Thomas G. Pratt.	1857..*Charles T. James.
DELAWARE.	MICHIGAN.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1853..Presley Spruance,	1853..Alpheus Felch,	1853..*J. F. Donnanusuro,†
1857..*James A. Bayard.	1857..Lewie Cass.	1855..Andrew P. Butler.
FLORIDA.	MISSISSIPPI.	TENNESSEE.
1855..Jackson Morton,	1853..*Walker Brook,	1853..John Bell,
1857..*Stephen R. Mallory.	1857..*Stephen Adams.	1857..*James C. Jones.
GEORGIA.	MISSOURI.	TEXAS.
1853..†Robert M. Charlton,*	1855..David R. Atchison,	1853..Samuel Houston,
1855..William C. Dawson.	1857..*Henry S. Geyer.	1857..Thomas J. Rusk.
INDIANA.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	VERMONT.
1855..*John Pettit,	1853..JOHN P. HALE,	1855..William Upham,
1857..Jesse D. Bright.	1855..Moses Norris, jr.	1857..*Solomon Foot.
ILLINOIS.	NEW YORK.	VIRGINIA.
1853..Stephen A. Douglas,	1855..William H. Seward,	1853..Robert M. T. Hunter,
1855..James Shields.	1857..*Hamilton Fish.	1857..James M. Mason.
IOWA.	NEW JERSEY.	WISCONSIN.
1853..George W. Jones,	1853..Jacob W. Miller,	1855..Isaac P. Walker,
1855..Augustus C. Dodge.	1857..*Robert F. Stockton.	1857..†Henry Dodge.
KENTUCKY.		
1853..Joseph R. Underwood,		
1855..*Archibald Dixon.		

* Had not seats in the XXXIst Congress. † Appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy.
 ‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—233 Members.

LINN BOYD, KY., Speaker. JOHN W. FORNEY, PA., Clerk.

1 John Bragg, [S. R.]	3 Alexander G. Penn,	5 Emanuel B. Hart,	13 James Gamble,	
2 James Abercrombie, [U]	4 John Moore,	4 J. H. Hobart Howe,	14 Thos. M. Bibbithase,	
3 *S. W. Harris, [S. R.]	1 MAINE.	5 *George Briggs,	15 William H. Kurtz,	
4 William R. Smith, [U]	1 Moses McDonald,	6 *James Brooks,	16 *Jas X. McLanahan,	
5 Geo. S. Houston, [U]	2 John Appleton,	7 Abraham P. Stevens,	17 Andrew Parker,	
6 *W. R. W. Cobb, [U]	3 Robert Goodenow,	8 Gilbert Dean,	18 John L. Dawson,	
7 Alexander White, [U]	4 Isaac Reed,	9 William Murray,	19 Joseph M. Kuhns,	
ARKANSAS.				
*R. W. Johnson, [S.R.]	5 Ephraim K. Smart,	10 Marius Schoonmaker,	20 John Allison,	
CALIFORNIA.	6 Israel Washburn, jr.,	11 Josiah Sutherland,	21 Thomas M. Howe,	
1 Edward C. Marshall,	7 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.	12 David L. Seymour,	22 *John W. Howe, [F.S.]	
2 Joseph W. McCorkle.	MARYLAND.			
CONNECTICUT.	1 *Richard I. Bowie,	13 *John L. Schoolcraft,	23 Carlton B. Curtis,	
1 Charles Chapman,	2 *Wm. T. Hamilton,	14 John H. Boyd,	24 *Alfred Gilmore.	
2 Colin M. Ingersoll,	3 *Edward Hammond,	15 Joseph Russell,	RHODE ISLAND.	
3 *C. F. Cleveland, [F.S.]	4 Thos. Yates Walsh,	16 John Wells,	1 *George G. King,	
4 Origen S. Seymour.	5 *Alexander Evans,	17 Alexander H. Buell,	2 Benj. B. Thurston.	
DELAWARE.	6 Joseph S. Cottman,	18 *Preston King, [F. S.]	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
George Read Riddle.	1 William Appleton,	19 Willard Ives,	1 *Daniel Wallace [S.R.]	
FLORIDA.	2 Francis B. Fay,	20 Timothy Jenkins,	2 *James L. Orr, [S.R.]	
*Edw. C. Cabell, [U.]	3 *James H. Duncan,	21 William V. Snow,	3 *J. A. Woodward, [SR]	
GEORGIA.	4 Lorenzo Sabine,	22 *Henry Bennett,	4 *John M'Queen [S.R.]	
1 *Jos. W. Jackson, [SR]	5 *CHAS. ALLEN, [F.S.]	23 Leander Babcock,	5 *Armistead Burt [SR]	
2 James Johnson, [U.]	6 George T. Davis,	24 Daniel T. Jones,	6 William Aiken, [S.R.]	
3 David J. Bailey, [S.R.]	7 John Z. Goodrich,	25 Thomas Y. How, jr.,	7 *Wm. F. Colcock [S.R.]	
4 Charles Murphy, [U.]	8 *HORACE MANN, [FS]	26 Henry S. Walbridge,	TENNESSEE.	
5 Eli W. Chastain, [U.]	9 Edward P. Little,	27 *William A. Sackett,	1 *Andrew Johnson,	
6 Junius Hillyer, [U.]	10 Zeno Scudder.	28 *Ab. M. Schermerhorn,	2 *Albert G. Watkins,	
7 *Alex. H. Stephens, [U.]	MICHIGAN.			3 Wm. M. Churchwell,
8 Robert Toombs, [U.]	1 Eben'r J. Penniman,	29 Jeremiah Horsford,	4 *John H. Savage,	
ILLINOIS.	2 Charles E. Stuart,	30 Reuben Robie.	5 *George W. Jones,	
1 *William H. Bissell,	3 James L. Conger.	31 Frederick S. Martin,	6 William H. Polk,	
2 Willis Allen,	MISSOURI.	32 Solomon G. Haven,	7 *Meredith P. Gentry,	
3 Orlando B. Ficklin,	1 John F. Darby,	33 Augustus P. Hascall,	8 William Cullon,	
4 Richard S. Molony,	2 Gilchrist Porter,	34 *Lorenzo Burrows.	9 *Isaham G. Harris,	
5 *Wm. A. Richardson,	3 John G. Miller,	OHIO.	10 *Frederick P. Stanton	
6 Thompson Campbell,	4 *Willard P. Hall, †	1 *David T. Disney,	11 *Christo. H. Williams.	
7 Richard Yates.	5 *John S. Phelps.	2 *J. D. Campbell, [F.S.]	TEXAS.	
INDIANA.	MISSISSIPPI.	3 Hiram Bell,	1 Richardson Scurry,	
1 James Lockhart,	1 D. B. Nabors, [U.]	4 Benjamin Stanton,	2 *Volney E. Howard.	
2 *Cyrus L. Dunham,	2 John A. Wilcox, [U.]	5 Alfred P. Edgerton,	VERMONT.	
3 *John L. Robinson,	3 John D. Freeman, [U]	6 Frederick Green,	1 Ahman L. Miner,	
4 Samuel W. Parker,	4 *Albert G. Brown, [U]	7 Nelson Barrere,	2 *William Hebard,	
5 Thomas A. Hendricks,	NEW JERSEY.	8 *John L. Taylor,	3 *James Meacham,	
6 *Willis A. Gorman,	1 Nathan T. Stratton,	9 *Edson B. Olds,	4 T. Bartlett, jr., [F. S.]	
7 John G. Davis,	2 Charles Skelton,	10 *Charles Sweetser,	VIRGINIA.	
8 Daniel Mace,	3 *Isaac Wildrick,	11 George H. Busby,	1 *John S. Millson,	
9 *Graham N. Fitch,	4 George H. Brown,	12 *John Welsh,	2 *Richard K. Meade,	
10 Samuel Benton, [F.S.]	5 Rodman M. Price.	13 James M. Gaylord,	3 *Thomas H. Averett,	
IOWA.	NORTH CAROLINA.	14 Alexander Harper,	4 *Thomas S. Bocker,	
1 Lincoln Clark,	1 *T. L. Clingman, [SR]	15 Wm. F. Hunter, [F. S.]	5 *Paulus Powell,	
2 Bernhard Henn.	2 *Joseph P. Caldwell,	16 John Johnson, [Ind.]	6 John S. Caslake,	
KENTUCKY.	3 Alfred Dockery,	17 *Joseph Cable,	7 *Thomas H. Bayly,	
1 *Linn Boyd,	4 James T. Morehead,	18 *David K. Carter,	8 *Alex. R. Holliday,	
2 Ben Edwards Grey,	5 *A. W. Venable, [S.R.]	19 Eben Newton, [F. S.]	9 James F. Strother,	
3 Presley Ewing,	6 *John R. J. Daniel,	20 *J. R. GIDDINGS, [F.S.]	10 Charles Jas. Faulkner,	
4 William T. Ward,	7 William S. Ashe,	21 N. S. Townshend [F.S.]	11 John Letcher,	
5 James W. Stone,	8 *Edward Stanly,	PENNSYLVANIA.	12 *Hen. A. Edmundson,	
6 Addison White,	9 *David Outlaw.	1 Thomas B. Florence,	13 *Fayette M'ullen,	
7 William Preston,	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	2 *Joseph R. Chandler,	14 *James M. H. Beale,	
8 John C. Breckenridge,	1 *Amos Tuck, [F. S.]	3 *Henry D. Moore,	15 Sherrard Clemens.	
9 *John C. Mason,	2 *Chas. H. Peaselee,	4 *John Robbins, jr.,	WISCONSIN.	
10 *Richard H. Stanton.	3 Jared Perkins, [F. S.]	5 John M'Nair,	1 *CHAS. DURKEE, [F.S.]	
LOUISIANA.	4 *Harry Hibbard.	6 *Thomas Ross,	2 Ben. C. Eastman,	
1 Louis St. Martin, [S.R.]	NEW YORK.	7 John A. Morrison,	3 *Jas. Duane Doty [In]	
2 J. Aristide Landry,	1 John G. Floyd,	8 *Thaddeus Stevens,	DELEGATES.	
(Whigs in latter 88; Opposition in Roman, 140; Distinctive Free Soilers in small days. 5:	2 Obadiah Bowne,	9 J. Glancy Jones,	Oregon—Joseph Lane.	
		10 *Milo M. Dimmick,	N. Mex.—O. R. H. Weightman.	
		11 *Henry M. Fuller,	Minnesota—*H. H. Sibley	
		12 Galusha A. Grow,	Utah—John M. Bernhisel	
			Total. 33.	

MILEAGE OF THE XXXIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Names.	Miles.*	Mileage.†
Stephen Adams.....	3740	\$1496 60
David R. Atchison.....	4240	1696 00
George E. Badger.....	610	244 00
James A. Bayard.....	220	88 00
John Bell.....	2214	897 60
John M. Berrien.....	1520	608 00
Solon Borland.....	4520	1808 00
James W. Bradbury.....	1350	540 00
Jesse D. Bright.....	1862	744 80
Richard Broadhead.....	396	158 40
Walter Brooke.....	5160	2064 00
Andrew P. Butler.....	1398	559 20
Lewis Cass.....	2162	864 80
Robert M. Charlton.....	1336	534 40
Salmon P. Chase.....	1436	574 00
John H. Clarke.....	900	360 00
Henry Clay.....	1120	448 00
Jeremiah Clemens.....	2600	1040 00
James Cooper.....	460	184 00
John Davis.....	830	332 00
William C. Dawson.....	1550	620 00
W. F. Dessauzsure.....	1382	552 80
Henry Dodge.....	3960	1584 00
Augustus C. Dodge.....	3600	1440 00
Stephen A. Douglas.....	2710	1084 00
Solomon W. Downs.....	5600	2240 00
Alpheus Felch.....	2242	896 80
Hamilton Fish.....	450	180 00
Solomon Foot.....	1340	536 00
Henry S. Foote.....	5160	2064 00
Henry S. Geyer.....	3130	1252 00
William M. Gwin.....	13706	5482 40
John P. Hale.....	1134	453 60
Hannibal Hamblin.....	1476	590 40
Samuel Houston.....	6240	2496 00
Robt M. T. Hunter.....	230	92 00
Charles T. James.....	900	360 00
George W. Jones.....	4060	1600 00
James C. Jones.....	3214	1285 60
William R. King.....	2200	880 00
Stephen R. Mallory.....	3676	1470 40
Willie P. Mangum.....	660	264 00
James M. Mason.....	286	114 40
John J. M' Rae.....	4440	1776 00
David Meriwether.....	2130	852 00
Jacob W. Miller.....	564	225 60
Jackson Morton.....	3340	1336 00
Moses Norris, Jr.....	1180	472 00
James A. Pearce.....	260	104 00
Thomas G. Pratt.....	84	33 60
R. Barnwell Rhett.....	1280	512 00
Thomas J. Rusk.....	5868	2347 20
Wm. K. Sebastian.....	3800	1520 00
William H. Seward.....	1108	443 20
James Shields.....	3354	1341 60
Truman Smith.....	720	288 00
Pierre Soule.....	5186	2074 40
Presley Spruance.....	300	120 00
Robert F. Stockton.....	354	141 60
Charles Sumner.....	924	369 60
Isaac Toucey.....	700	280 00
Jos. R. Underwood.....	1480	592 00
William Upham.....	1300	520 00
Benjamin F. Wade.....	1008	403 20
Isaac P. Walker.....	3980	1594 00
John B. Weller.....	13706	5482 40
James Whitcomb.....	2032	812 80
Total.....		\$66,431 20

* Estimated distance to and from place of residence.

† Amount of Mileage received.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTS'S.

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
James Abercrombie.....	987	\$789 60
William Aiken.....	558	446 40
Charles Allen.....	425	340 00
Willis Allen.....	1433	1146 40
John Allison.....	425	340 00
Charles Andrews.....	650	520 00
John Appleton.....	600	480 00
William Appleton.....	462	369 60
William S. Ashe.....	578	302 40
Thomas H. Averett.....	252	201 60
Leander Babcock.....	560	448 00
David J. Bailey.....	948	758 40
Nelson Barrere.....	871	696 80
Thomas Bartlett, Jr.....	642	513 60
Thomas H. Bayly.....	327	261 60
Jas. M. H. Beale.....	600	480 00
Hiram Bell.....	914	731 20
Henry Bennett.....	534	427 20
Thos. M. Bibbighaus.....	218	174 40
William H. Bissell.....	1544	1235 20
Thomas S. Biscock.....	258	206 40
Richard J. Bowie.....	15	12 00
Obadiah Bowne.....	248	198 40
John H. Boyd.....	462	369 60
Linn Boyd.....	1382	1105 60
John Bragg.....	1248	998 40
J. C. Breckinridge.....	887	709 60
Samuel Brenton.....	1063	850 40
George Briggs.....	232	185 60
James Brooks.....	232	185 60
Albert G. Brown.....	2149	1719 20
George H. Brown.....	208	166 40
Alex. H. Buell.....	481	368 80
Lorenzo Burrows.....	677	541 60
Armistead Burr.....	740	592 00
George H. Bushy.....	689	551 20
E. C. Cabell.....	1250	1007 20
Joseph Cable.....	505	404 00
Joseph P. Caldwell.....	462	369 60
Lewis D. Campbell.....	914	731 20
Thomp. Campbell.....	2000	1600 00
David K. Carter.....	508	406 40
John S. Caekie.....	132	105 60
Joseph R. Chandler.....	140	112 00
Charles Chapman.....	345	276 00
E. W. Chastain.....	1034	827 20
W. M. Churchwell.....	635	508 00
Lincoln Clark.....	2023	1618 40
C. F. Cleveland.....	380	304 00
Thos. L. Clingman.....	567	469 60
W. R. W. Cobb.....	1156	924 80
Wm. F. Colcock.....	664	531 20
James L. Conger.....	1113	890 40
Joseph S. Cottman.....	213	170 40
William Cullton.....	1171	936 80
Carlton B. Curtis.....	696	556 80
John R. J. Daniel.....	225	180 00
John F. Darby.....	1584	1275 20
George T. Davis.....	448	358 40
John G. Davis.....	1146	916 80
John L. Dawson.....	276	220 80
Gilbert Dean.....	307	245 60
Milo M. Dimmick.....	311	248 80
David T. Disney.....	990	720 00
Alfred Dockery.....	460	368 00
James Duane Doty.....	1690	1352 00
James H. Duncan.....	494	395 20
Cyrus L. Dunham.....	1082	865 60
Charles Durkee.....	1690	1352 00
Ben. C. Eastman.....	2025	1620 00
Alfred P. Edgerton.....	1043	834 40
H. A. Edmundson.....	339	271 20

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
Alexander Evans.....	91	\$72 80
Presley Ewing.....	1270	1016 00
Chas. J. Faulkner.....	125	100 00
Orlando B. Ficklin.....	1203	962 40
Graham N. Fitch.....	1433	1146 40
Thos. B. Florence.....	140	112 00
John G. Floyd.....	299	239 20
Orin Fowler.....	446	356 80
John D. Freeman.....	2100	1680 00
Henry M. Fuller.....	274	219 20
Thos. J. D. Fuller.....	875	700 00
James Gamble.....	325	260 00
James M. Gaylord.....	629	503 20
Meredith P. Gentry.....	1142	913 60
Joshua R. Giddings.....	804	643 20
Alfred Gilmore.....	431	344 80
Robert Goodenow.....	662	529 60
John Z. Goodrich.....	385	308 00
Willis A. Gorman.....	1075	860 00
Fred. W. Green.....	994	595 20
Ben. Edwards Grey.....	1461	1168 80
Galusha A. Grow.....	476	380 80
Willard P. Hall.....	2144	1715 20
Wm. T. Hamilton.....	110	88 00
Edward Hammond.....	41	32 80
Alexander Harper.....	568	454 40
Isham G. Harris.....	1403	1122 40
Sampson W. Harris.....	1057	845 60
Emmanuel B. Hart.....	232	185 60
Aug. P. Hascall.....	635	524 00
Solomon G. Haven.....	702	561 60
John H. H. Haws.....	232	185 60
William Hebard.....	650	520 00
Thos. A. Hendricks.....	1068	852 80
Bernhart Henn.....	1894	1515 20
Harry Hibbard.....	658	526 40
Junius Hillyer.....	820	656 00
Alex. R. Holliday.....	160	128 00
Jerediah Horsford.....	670	536 00
George S. Houston.....	1300	1040 00
Volney E. Howard.....	3000	2400 00
Thomas Y. How, Jr.....	545	436 00
John W. Howe.....	467	373 60
Thomas M. Howe.....	400	320 00
William F. Hunter.....	542	433 60
Collin M. Ingersoll.....	305	244 00
Willard Ives.....	560	448 00
Joseph W. Jackson.....	668	534 40
Timothy Jenkins.....	500	400 00
Andrew Johnson.....	862	471 20
James Johnson.....	384	787 20
John Johnson.....	616	400 00
Robt. W. Johnson.....	2000	1600 00
Daniel T. Jones.....	538	430 40
George W. Jones.....	1213	970 40
J. Glancy Jones.....	198	158 40
George G. King.....	414	331 20
Preston King.....	610	488 00
Joseph H. Kuhns.....	337	269 60
William H. Kurtz.....	100	80 00
J. Aristide Landry.....	2437	1949 60
John Letcher.....	292	233 60
James Lockhart.....	1222	977 00
Daniel Mace.....	1161	926 80
Horace Mann.....	472	377 60
Edward C. Marshall.....	7033	5642 40
Humphrey Marshall.....	1094	875 20
Fred. S. Martin.....	639	511 20
John C. Mason.....	867	693 60
Jos. W. M'Corkle.....	7093	5674 40
Moses M'Donald.....	565	452 00
Jas. X. M'Lanahan.....	193	154 40
Fayette M'Mullen.....	544	435 20

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
John M'Nair.....	154	\$123 20	George R. Riddle..	110	\$88 00	Charles Sweetser..	646	\$516 80
John M'Queen.....	717	573 60	John Robbins, jr....	140	112 00	John L. Taylor.....	819	635 20
James Meacham.....	554	443 20	Reuben Robie.....	546	436 80	Benj. Thompson.....	467	373 60
Richard R. Mead....	152	121 60	John L. Robinson...	1085	868 00	Geo. W. Thompson...	350	280 00
John G. Miller.....	1800	1440 00	Thomas Ross.....	167	133 60	Benj. B. Thurston...	385	309 00
John S. Millson.....	237	189 60	Joseph Russell.....	455	364 00	Robert Toombs.....	765	612 00
Ahiman L. Miner....	640	512 00	William A. Sackett...	567	453 60	N. S. Towneend....	677	541 60
Richard S. Maloney...	1800	1440 00	John H. Savage....	1187	949 60	Amos Tuck.....	503	402 40
Henry D. Moore.....	140	112 00	A. M. Schermerhorn	842	513 60	Abra. W. Venable...	297	237 60
John Moore.....	2635	2108 00	John L. Schoolcraft.	876	300 80	H. S. Walbridge...	510	408 00
Jas. T. Morehead....	359	257 20	M. Schoonmaker....	332	265 60	Daniel Wallace.....	778	622 40
John A. Morrison...	192	153 60	Zeno Scudder.....	514	411 20	Thomas Y. Walsh...	40	32 00
Charles Murphy....	856	684 80	Richardson Scurry...	2394	2347 20	William T. Ward....	1150	920 00
William Murray.....	300	240 00	David L. Seymour...	384	307 20	Israel Washburn Jr.	710	568 00
Benj. D. Nabers....	1650	1520 00	Origan S. Seymour...	336	268 80	Albert G. Watkins...	600	480 00
Eben Newton.....	449	359 20	Charles Skelton....	172	137 60	John Welch.....	686	548 80
Edson B. Olds.....	692	472 00	Ephraim K. Smart... 701	560 80	John Wells.....	429	338 40	
James L. Orr.....	817	653 60	William R. Smith... 1238	990 40	Addison White....	911	728 80	
David Outlaw.....	402	321 60	William W. Snow... 471	376 80	Alexander White...	1121	896 80	
Andrew Parker.....	175	140 00	Edward Stanley....	420	336 00	John A. Wilcox....	1672	1337 60
Samuel W. Parker...	964	771 20	Benjamin Stanton...	732	585 60	Isaac Wildrick....	313	250 40
Charles H. Peaslee...	540	432 00	Fred. E. Stanton... 1594	1275 20	Chris. H. Williams	1500	1200 00	
Alexander G. Penn...	2467	1973 60	Richard H. Stanton.	840	672 00	Jos. A. Woodward...	725	580 00
Eben. J. Penniman...	1118	890 40	Abra. P. Stephens...	267	213 60	Nichard Yates....	1634	1307 20
Jared Perkins.....	528	422 40	Alex. H. Stephens...	755	604 00	Rathaniel Albertson	—	160 00
John P. Phelps.....	1931	1544 80	Thaddeus Stevens...	125	100 00	Isaac Reed.....	680	528 00
William H. Polk....	1162	929 60	James W. Stone....	1100	880 00	John M. Bernhisel...	3222	2577 60
Gilchrist Porter....	1657	1324 80	Louis St. Martin... 2367	1885 60	Joseph Lane.....	7450	5960 00	
Paulus Powell.....	260	208 00	Nathan T. Stratton...	160	128 00	Henry H. Sibley...	2350	1880 00
Rodman M. Price....	251	184 80	James F. Strother...	75	60 00	R. H. Weightman...	2821	2096 80
Robert Rantoul....	465	372 00	Charles E. Stuart... 1230	984 00				
Wm. A. Richardson...	1764	1411 20	Jos. Sutherland, Jr.	360	288 00	Total.....	\$165,901 60	

MEMBERS OF THE XXXIII CONGRESS—Incomplete.

SENATE.

John B. Thompson, Ky.	C. G. Atherton, N. H.
J. P. Benjamin, La.	Wm. K. Sebastian, Ark.
Josiah J. Evans, S. C.	B. N. Kenyon, Miss.
Robert Toombs, Geo.	John M. Clayton, Del.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.

1 Moses McDonald,	11 Theo. R. Westbrook,
2 Samuel Mayall,	12 Gilbert Dean,
3 E. Wilder Farley,	13 Russell Sage,
4 Samuel P. Benson,	14 Rufus W. Peckham,
5 Israel Washburn, jr.,	15 Charles Hughes,
6 Thos. J. D. Fuller.	16 George A. Simmons,

VERMONT.

1 James Meacham,	17 Bishop Perkins,
2 Andrew Tracy,	18 Peter Rowe,
3 Alcoa Sabin.	19 George W. Chase,

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Zeno Scudder,	20 Orsamus B. Matteson,
2 Samuel L. Crocker,	21 Henry Bennett,
3 J. Wiley Edmonds,	22 GERRIT SMITH,
4 Samuel H. Walley,	23 Caleb Lyon,*
5 William Appleton,	24 Daniel T. Jones,
6 Charles W. Upham,	25 Edwin B. Morgan,
7 Nath. P. Banks, jr.	26 Andrew Oliver,
8 Tappan Wentworth,	27 John J. Taylor,
9 ALEX. DE WITT,	28 George Hastings,
10 Edward Dickinson,	29 Azariah Boody,
11 John Z. Goodrich.	30 Benjamin Fringle,

NEW YORK.

1 James Maurice,	31 Solomon G. Haven,
2 Thos. W. Cummings,	32 Reuben E. Fenton.
3 Hiram Walbridge,	
4 Mike Walsh,	
5 William M. Tweed,	
6 John Wheeler,	
7 William A. Walker,	
8 Francis B. Cutting,	
9 Jared V. Peck,	
10 William Murray,	

Whigs, in *italic*, 80; Democrats, in Roman, 86; Free Soilers, in small caps, 4.
* supported by the Whigs.

NEW JERSEY.

1 Nathan T. Stratton,	13 William D. Lindsay,
2 Charles Skelton,	14 Harvey H. Johnson,
3 Samuel Lilly,	15 William R. Sapp,
4 George Vail,	16 Edward Ball,
5 A. C. M. Pennington.	17 Wilson Shannon,

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 Thomas B. Florence,	
2 Joseph R. Chandler,	
3 John Robbins, jr.,	
4 William H. Witte,	

5 John M'Nair,	18 George Bliss,
6 William Overhart,	19 EDWARD WADE,
7 Samuel A. Bridges,	20 JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,
8 Hen. A. Muhlenberg.	21 Andrew Stuart.
9 Isaac E. Heister,	INDIANA.
10 Nor Middlewarth,	1 Smith Miller,
11 Christian M. Straub,	2 William H. English,
12 Hendrick B. Wright,	3 Cyrus L. Dunham,
13 Asa Packer,	4 James H. Lane,
14 Galusha A. Grow,	5 Samuel W. Parker,
15 James Gamble,	6 Thos. A. Hendricks,
16 William H. Kurtz,	7 John G. Davis,
17 Samuel L. Russell,	8 Daniel Mace,
18 John M'ulloch,	9 Norman Eddy,
19 Augustus Drum,	10 E. M. Chamberlain,
20 John L. Dawson,	11 Andrew J. Harlan.
21 David Ritchie,	ILLINOIS.
22 Thomas M. Howe,	1 E. B. Washburne,
23 Michael C. Trout,	2 John Wentworth,
24 Carlton B. Curtis,	3 Jesse O. Norton,
25 John Dick.	4 James Knox,

DELAWARE.

George Read Riddle.
FLOIDA.
A. E. Maxwell.

OHIO.

1 David T. Disney,	1 David Stuart,
2 John S. Harrison,	2 David A. Noble,
3 Lewis D. Campbell,	3 Samuel Clark,
4 Matthias H. Nichols.	4 Hestor L. Stevens.
5 Alfred P. Edgerton,	MISSOURI.
6 Andrew Ellison,	1 Thomas H. Benton,
7 Aaron Harlan,	2 Alfred W. Lamb,†
8 Moses B. Corwin,	3 John G. Miller,
9 Frederick W. Green,	4 Mordecai Oliver,
10 John L. Taylor,	5 John S. Phelps.
11 Thomas Ritchey,	
12 Edson B. Olds,	
13 William D. Lindsay,	
14 Harvey H. Johnson,	
15 William R. Sapp,	
16 Edward Ball,	
17 Wilson Shannon,	

† Contested by G. Porter.

* Independent Land Reformer.

CANADIAN STATISTICS.

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1852.

LOWER CANADA.

Countries.	Population.
Beauharnois.....	40,313
Bellechasse.....	17,982
Berthier.....	34,608
Boaaventure.....	10,844
Chambly.....	20,576
Champlain.....	13,896
Dorchester.....	43,106
Drummond.....	16,562
Grape.....	10,904
Huntingdon.....	40,455
Kamouraska.....	20,396
Leinster.....	29,890
L'Islet.....	19,641
Lotbiniere.....	16,567
Megantic.....	13,835
Missisquoi.....	13,484
Montmorency.....	9,598
Montreal.....	77,381
Nicolet.....	19,657
Ottawa.....	22,903
Pottawau.....	19,366
Quebec.....	61,526
Richelieu.....	25,656
Rouville.....	27,031
Rimouski.....	26,862
Saguenay.....	20,753
St. Maurice.....	27,562
St. Hyacinthe.....	30,623
Sherbrooke.....	20,014
Shefford.....	16,482
Stanstead.....	13,898
Terrebonne.....	26,791
Two Mountains.....	30,470
Vaudreuil.....	21,429
Vercheres.....	14,333
Yamaska.....	14,748

Total.....890,261

UPPER CANADA.

Countries.	Population.
Addington.....	15,165
Brant.....	28,426
Bruce.....	2,837
Carleton.....	31,397
Dundas.....	13,811
Durham.....	30,732
Elgin.....	25,418
Essex.....	16,817
Frontenac.....	30,735
Grey.....	13,217
Glengary.....	17,596
Grenville.....	20,707
Haldimand.....	18,738
Halter.....	16,322
Hastings.....	31,997
Huron.....	19,138
Kent.....	17,469
Lambton.....	10,815
Lanark.....	27,317
Leeds.....	30,380
Lenox.....	7,965
Lincoln.....	23,898
Middlesex.....	29,899
Northumberland.....	31,329
Norfolk.....	21,281
Ontario.....	30,576
Oxford.....	32,638
Peel.....	24,816
Pertli.....	16,545
Petersboro.....	16,237
Prescott.....	10,487
Prince Edward.....	18,887
Renfrew.....	9,415
Russell.....	2,870
Simcoe.....	27,165
Stormont.....	14,643
Victoria.....	11,667

Waterloo.....	26,537
Wellington.....	26,796
Welland.....	20,141
Wentworth.....	42,619
York.....	79,719

Total.....962,004
Lower Canada.....890,261

Total Canada.....1,842,265

NATIVITIES.

Lower Canada.

England & Wales.....	11,230
Scotland.....	14,565
Ireland.....	51,499
Canada, French origin.....	569,528
Not of French origin.....	125,580
United States.....	12,482
Other Countries.....	5,377

Total.....890,261

Upper Canada.

England & Wales.....	82,699
Scotland.....	78,811
Ireland.....	176,267
Canada, French origin.....	26,417
Not of French origin.....	526,093
United States.....	43,732
Other Countries.....	90,985

Total.....952,004

RELIGIONS.

Lower Canada.

Church of England.....	45,403
Do. Scotland.....	4,047
Do. Rome.....	746,866
Free Presbyterians.....	2,947
Other Presbyterians.....	29,321
Wesleyans.....	5,799
Episcopal Methodists.....	7
Other Methodists.....	15,377
Baptists.....	4,493
Lutherans.....	18
Congregationalists.....	3,927
Protestants.....	10,475
Universalists.....	3,460
Other Denominations.....	16,491
No creed.....	4,621

Total.....890,261

Upper Canada.

Church of England.....	223,190
Do. Scotland.....	57,542
Do. Rome.....	167,638
Free Presbyterians.....	64,807
Other Presbyterians.....	87,099
Wesleyans.....	96,640
Episcopal Methodists.....	43,884
Other Methodists.....	67,132
Baptists.....	45,533
Lutherans.....	12,089
Congregationalists.....	7,747
Protestants.....	1,733
Universalists.....	6,684
Other Denominations.....	43,969
No creed.....	35,740

Total.....962,004

CANADA.

LAND AND PRODUCTS.

L. Canada. U. Can.

Land.	Persons.	Persons.
Occupants.....	94,449	99,860
10 acres.....	13,361	9,976
10 to 20.....	2,701	1,889
20 to 50.....	17,409	15,485

50 to 100.....	37,885
100 to 200.....	18,608
Over 200.....	4,686
Quantity.....	3,080
In cult'n.....	3,065,517
In crops.....	2,072,953
Pasture.....	1,502,355
Gardens.....	30,309
Orch'ds.....	55,489
Wild.....	4,508,398
Wheat.....	427,111
Barley.....	42,927
Rye.....	46,007
Peas.....	185,192
Oats.....	590,422
Buckwh't.....	51,781
Maize.....	32,669
Potatoes.....	73,244
Turneps.....	13,897
Other.....	649,703
crops & idle.....	600,160

Produce. Bushels. Bushels.

Wheat.....	3,075,688
Barley.....	658,520
Rye.....	241,443
Peas.....	1,182,190
Beans.....	23,603
Oats.....	3,967,596
Buckwh't.....	350,417
Maize.....	400,287
Potatoes.....	456,111
Turneps.....	369,969
Gr. Seeds.....	18,931
Carrots.....	82,344
Mangel.....	103,999
Wurzel.....	54,326

Hay.....965,653

Hops.....111,158

Flax & Hemp.....1,867,016

Tobacco.....488,652

Wool.....1,430,376

Map. Sug. 6,190,694

Butter.....9,637,192

Cheese.....511,044

Countries.	Population.
Halifax.....	39,113
Lunenburg.....	16,395
Queens.....	7,925
Shelburne.....	10,623
Yarmouth.....	13,142
Digby.....	12,252
Annapolis.....	4,296
King's.....	14,138
Hants.....	14,330
Cumberland.....	14,239
Colchester.....	16,469
Pictou.....	23,593
Sydney.....	13,467
Guyssboro.....	10,888
Iverness.....	16,917
Richmond.....	10,381
Cape Breton, Victoria.....	27,560

NOVA SCOTIA, 1851.

Countries.	Population.
Halifax.....	39,113
Lunenburg.....	16,395
Queens.....	7,925
Shelburne.....	10,623
Yarmouth.....	13,142
Digby.....	12,252
Annapolis.....	4,296
King's.....	14,138
Hants.....	14,330
Cumberland.....	14,239
Colchester.....	16,469
Pictou.....	23,593
Sydney.....	13,467
Guyssboro.....	10,888
Iverness.....	16,917
Richmond.....	10,381
Cape Breton, Victoria.....	27,560

Total.....976,117

Total Population of

New Brunswick '51 193,800

Do. Newfoundland '45 96,506

Do. Prince Edward's

Island, 1848.....62,673

EXTRA MILEAGE—Senate.

The Senate held a called or Executive Session of ten days, at the close of the regular Session in March, 1851, and it was decided by President Wm. R. King, that the Senators were entitled to Mileage for that Extra Session, as if they had journeyed from home to Washington and back again, because of their attendance thereon. Twenty-five of the Senators, whose names will be found in the Almanac of 1852, took the Extra Mileage on eight, others, who declined it then, returned to the charge at the succeeding Session, and took it as follows:

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
J. M. Berrien, Ga.....	1520	\$608 00
J. D. Bright, Ind.....	1862	744 80
A. P. Butler, S. C.....	1398	559 20
J. H. Clarke, R. I.....	900	360 00
Jefferson Davis, Miss.....	3970	1588 00
W. C. Dawson, Ga.....	1550	620 00
Wm. M. Gwin, Cal.....	3686	1474 40
Do. 2d Session 31st Congress.....	3686	1474 40
W. P. Mangum, N. C.....	690	264 00
J. W. Miller, N. J.....	564	225 60
P. Spruance, Del.....	300	120 00
J. W. Bradbury, Maine.....	1350	540 00

Total.....\$8,578 40

HENRY CLAY.

HENRY CLAY, born in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 12th of April, 1777, died at Washington, D. C., on the 28th of June, 1852, aged 75 years. He was the son of a poor Baptist clergyman, John Clay, who died when Henry was but five years old, leaving seven children to the care of a most excellent mother, who married again ten years afterward, and removed to Kentucky. Henry remained some years in Virginia, and at fourteen years of age, was employed in a small store in Richmond, whence he was soon transferred to a law-office, where he attracted the notice of Chancellor Wythe. He left Richmond in 1797, with a license to practice law, and emigrated to Lexington, Ky., where he opened an office as a lawyer, and, though poor and friendless, rapidly acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He was very soon attracted to the political arena, by the agitation preceding the exchange of a Territorial for a State Government, in which he bore an active part, distinguishing himself by his public efforts in favor of affixing a constitutional limit to the existence of Slavery in the embryo State. Defeated on this point, he embarked most heartily in the cause of the party then mustering under the banner of Thomas Jefferson, in opposition to the Alien and Sedition Acts of John Adams's Administration. Here he had the popular current on his side, Kentucky being almost unanimous in its adhesion to Mr. Jefferson and the Republican party.

His first public station was that of representative in the State Legislature, to which he was nominated and elected while absent from the country. He served two years in the Assembly, and was, in 1806, chosen by the two Houses to fill a short vacancy in the Senate of the United States, where he took his seat on the 29th of December, 1806, serving but a single term, in which he proposed a resolve looking to a comprehensive system of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, which passed the Senate with only three dissenting votes.

The next summer he was chosen again to the State Legislature, where he served two years more, submitting a series of resolves approving the Embargo and the general course of President Jefferson, which were adopted in the House by a vote of 64 to 1. He also introduced a resolve proposing that each member should clothe himself entirely in American fabrics, which likewise prevailed, but was so acrimoniously denounced as to involve him in a duel with its chief an-

tagonist, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, in which both combatants were slightly wounded.

Mr. Clay returned to the United States Senate in December, 1809, having been again elected to fill a vacancy, and again distinguished himself by his efforts in favor of the encouragement of Home Manufactures. He spoke and voted in favor of assuming the River Perdido as the true line between Louisiana and Florida, in opposition to the pretensions of Spain, and at the following session, earnestly opposed the recharter of the first United States Bank. He remained in the Senate but two sessions, but left it with a reputation as a debater and legislator, which few have attained so early in life.

In 1811, he was for the first time elected to the House of Representatives, whereof he was, on its assembling, chosen Speaker by a large majority. He was one of the master-spirits of the majority by which War with Great Britain was urged upon President Madison, and finally carried. He remained in the House as a leading advocate of War measures, having been re-chosen Speaker on the assembling of a new Congress, in May, 1813, until January 19, 1814, when he resigned, in order to proceed to Europe, as one of five commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace, meeting the British Commissioners first at Göttingen and afterward at Ghent, where a peace was signed on the 18th of December, 1814, though the battle of New Orleans, which practically closed the war, was fought three weeks afterward. Mr. Clay remained some months in Europe, returning in September, 1815, to learn that he had been unanimously re-elected to Congress some weeks before. When Congress assembled in December, he was re-chosen Speaker by a nearly unanimous vote.

The labors of that Congress were necessarily arduous. The war had disordered the finances and deranged the industry of the country, leaving everything in chaos. Congress proceeded to readjust the tariff with avowed regard to the encouragement of Home Manufactures, and to charter a new National Bank, both with the hearty concurrence of Mr. Clay, who frankly confessed that the experience of the war had convinced him that such an institution was desirable, and even necessary, and to this opinion he evermore adhered. The same Congress passed a bill increasing the compensation of members of both Houses, which excited great dissatisfaction, and defeated most of those who stood for re-election. Mr. Clay was, therefore, warmly opposed, for the first time in several years, but defeated his opponent (John Pope), after a severe and animated struggle.

Mr. Clay remained a member of the House, and its Speaker, up to the 4th of March, 1825, save a

short period when pecuniary embarrassments caused by the failure of a friend for whom he was a heavy endorser, constrained him to resign, and devote his attention to his private affairs. Returning to the next Congress, he was forthwith chosen Speaker, by a large majority, over Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Va., who had been elected in his absence. He signalized himself, throughout these ten years, by his earnest and persistent advocacy of Protection to Home Industry, National Internal Improvement, the recognition of South American and Greek Independence, &c. &c. The fierce excitement which overspread the country upon the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a Slave State, with a Constitution peculiarly offensive to the Free North, was finally calmed by his exertions, the Constitution modified, and the State admitted, though by a very small majority. He succeeded in carrying through the House a more Protective Tariff bill, in 1820, but it was lost in the Senate; and in 1824, a similar bill was piloted by him through the House (107 to 102), which was concurred in by the Senate, and thus became a law.

In 1824, five candidates for President were presented—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun. The latter soon withdrew, and became a candidate for Vice-President, throwing his own strength into the Jackson scale. Mr. Crawford had been nominated by a meagre Congressional caucus, and was thereupon commended as the regular "Republican" candidate. The anti-caucus votes in the Northern States, were mainly concentrated on Mr. Adams; in the South and West on Gen. Jackson. Mr. Clay was much the youngest of the candidates remaining in nomination, and received only the votes of Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and four from New York—thirty-seven in all. Six more would have carried him into the House, over which he presided, and where his popularity was unbounded. As it was, the constitutional candidates were Messrs. Adams, Jackson, and Crawford, the latter prostrate by a disease which soon after closed his mortal career. Mr. Clay and his friends were obliged to choose between Messrs. Adams and Jackson, neither of them personally acceptable to Mr. C., and the latter at bitter feud with him, on account of Mr. C.'s unsparring denunciation of his course in invading Florida and capturing its chief posts without authority. Mr. Clay decided in favor of Mr. Adams, as he had months before informed Lafayette that he should do, if compelled to choose between him and Jackson. So Lafayette testified in a letter to Mr. Clay, written in 1832.

Mr. Clay's choice, and the consequent election of Adams, were deeply resented by the partisans of the disappointed candidates, and the acceptance of the office of Secretary of State by the Speaker (who bade adieu to the House, on the 3d of March, 1825, never to return as a member), was made the pretext for a concerted outcry of "Bargain and Corruption!" against him and the new President. The supporters of Jackson, Crawford, and Calhoun, coalesced to form an Opposition which embarrassed Mr. Adams's Administration throughout, controlled the action of Congress, and elected Gen. Jackson President, in 1828, by a large majority. Mr. Calhoun was re-chosen Vice-President, and Mr. Clay retired to private life.

Mr. Clay was returned to the United States Senate in December, 1831, after an absence of more than twenty years, having been elected over Col. Richard M. Johnson. He there advocated Internal Improvement, the Re-charter of the United States Bank, and a Distribution among the States of the Proceeds of Sales of Public Lands, for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement—a proposition he originated at this time. He was presented as a candidate for President against Gen. Jackson, but the Opposition was distracted by Anti-Masonry and other questions, and Mr. Clay received only the votes of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, and part of Maryland, in all 49. Vermont voted for William Wirt, the Anti-Masonic candidate, South Carolina for John Floyd of Virginia, and all the rest for Gen. Jackson, who had an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Clay remained in the Senate, where he proposed and carried the Tariff Compromise of 1834, and put forth his utmost exertions in opposition to the Removal of the Deposits, Specie Circular, and other arbitrary measures of Gen. Jackson, but without success. In 1836, he was re-chosen to the Senate, but was not a candidate for President. Gen. Harrison received most of the Anti-Jackson votes, but Mr. Webster took that of Massachusetts, and those of Georgia and Tennessee were thrown for Judge White of Tennessee. Mr. Van Buren was elected by a majority over all, but the commercial disasters which speedily ensued rendered his Administration a stormy one, with a dubious ascendancy in Congress. Mr. Clay's name, in connection with the Presidency, was presented to the Whig National Convention, which met at Harrisburg, in December, 1839, and a very large plurality of the Delegates favored his nomination, but a majority finally united on Gen. Harrison, who was elected over Mr. Van Buren in November ensuing, by a very great majority.

Mr. Clay still kept his seat in the Senate, and was its master-spirit during the greater part of the memorable XXVIIIth Congress. The two successive bills chartering a new National Bank, the Bankrupt Law, Land Distribution, &c., received his ardent support, and he was among the first to denounce the duplicity and treachery of the calamity whom the death of Gen. Harrison had elevated to the Presidency. On the 31st of March, 1842, believing that there was no farther need of his remaining in the public service, he took a formal and affecting farewell of the Senate, and returned to his home in Kentucky. He spent the two following winters in the South, mainly at New Orleans, returning, in the spring of 1844, to the Southern Atlantic States, and writing from Raleigh, N. C., a letter, in which he took ground strongly against the Annexation of Texas—a measure then pending before the Senate on a Treaty negotiated under the auspices of President Tyler and his Foreign Secretary, John C. Calhoun. Mr. Clay was unanimously nominated for President by the Whig National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore in May, and the nomination was received with enthusiasm by the Whigs of the Union. It was not destined, however, to be successful. The Democratic National Convention met at the same place four weeks later, and proceeded to throw over Mr. Van Buren, whom a majority of its members were

pledged to support, and finally, after a stormy sitting or two, nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee, formerly Speaker of the House, a man of very moderate ability, but a fair stump-speaker, of good personal character, and an unhesitating champion of Annexation and every kindred measure. Mr. Van Buren had sealed his own doom by taking ground against Annexation. Mr. Polk carried most of the Southern States, on the assumption that the acquisition of Texas would strengthen the power of Slavery and improve the market for slaves, while New York and other States hostile to that policy were lost to Mr. Clay by the Anti-Texas votes thrown away on James G. Birney. Mr. Polk received 170 electoral votes, Mr. Clay 105. New York alone would have changed the result, and her Electors were secured to Polk by a plurality of 5,106, while more than 15,000 votes were squandered on the Birney Abolition ticket.

The Annexation of Texas was the first result of Mr. Polk's election, accomplished even before he had nominally assumed the reins of Government. The marching of troops down to the Rio Grande, in the heart of a Mexican province, and the consequent breaking out of hostilities, speedily and naturally followed. The Protective Tariff of 1842, under which the Country had steadily and rapidly increased in Industry, Prosperity, and Wealth, was overthrown, and the present Ad Valorem Revenue Tariff enacted in its stead—a Tariff under which we are this day running in debt to Europe at least fifty millions per annum for Iron and Fabrics, which we should have made for ourselves had the Tariff of '42 been left undisturbed. For whatever of disaster and demoralization has resulted or shall result from the career of aggression and lust of dominion on which the United States have now entered, the initial cause may be found in the defeat of Henry Clay in the Presidential contest of 1844.

Mr. Clay deprecated and condemned the war on Mexico throughout, and on the 13th of November, 1847, made a speech at Lexington, urging the abandonment of all projects of conquest, and the withdrawal of our Armies from Mexico, as an earnest of our desire for peace. His recommendations were warmly responded to by the great mass of the Whigs, and doubtless did much to hasten the negotiation of a Treaty the following autumn. Meantime, his own most promising and beloved son, Henry Clay, jr., had been killed at the battle of Buena Vista, as Lieut. Colonel of the Kentucky regiment, February 23, 1847.

Four months thereafter, Mr. Clay, who had always been a believer in the Christian Religion, and had often borne impressive testimony to its Divine origin, united with the Protestant Episcopal Church in Lexington, and received the rite of Baptism.

During the winter and spring of 1848, Mr. Clay's name was again presented in connection with the Whig nomination for the Presidency, and was very warmly hailed by the great mass of the People, but the leading politicians, believing that the prejudice against him in the minds of a majority of the voters, however unjust, was rooted and invincible, were generally in favor of nominating Gen. Taylor, who was accordingly selected as the Whig standard-bearer by the National Convention, which met at Philadelphia. General

for Mr. Clay, and some 80 for Gen. Scott, Mr. Webster, and others. Gen. Taylor gained on every ballot till the fourth, when he was nominated by a decisive majority. Mr. Clay, considering that Gen. T. had given no clear assurance of his devotion to Whig principles, and had never consented to abide the choice of the Convention, could not feel justified in rendering him an active support, but he peremptorily refused to allow his own name to be used in opposition.

Kentucky revised her State Constitution in 1849, and Mr. Clay made another effort to engraft on it a gradual emancipation of slaves, but was again baffled.

Mr. Clay was re-elected to the Senate, in December, 1848, by the Legislature of Kentucky, by a vote nearly or quite unanimous. He did not take his seat at the March Session, called to act on Gen. Taylor's appointments, but the opening of the regular session found him, despite his advanced age, erect, buoyant, and active, to an extent which few young men could exceed. His labors, through that long and memorable session, were unsurpassed, and his attempts to affect a Compromise or Adjustment of the perilous questions respecting Slavery in the Territories, the Admission of California, &c., though baffled at the outset, were ultimately crowned with success. On the merits of these measures, taken as a whole, we here express no opinion; but that Mr. Clay believed in the existence of an imperative necessity for some such Adjustment, and urged it under the impulse of an ardent patriotism, we can not consider doubtful.

Mr. Clay served through the following Session (closing the XXXIst Congress), urging upon Congress the duty of farther Protection to Home Industry, and making a gallant but unsuccessful struggle for the passage of a River and Harbor Improvement bill. He was defeated in this, not by votes, but by Parliamentary strategy—by talking against time, until the Session had been talked to death. He went home to Kentucky in the spring, remained at Ashland in feeble health through the warm season, and in December returned to Washington to die! His health was so broken and evidently failing that he scarcely took his seat in the Senate at all, and was soon obliged to keep his room, and ultimately his bed. Finally, after a protracted struggle between the native vigor of his constitution and the relentless progress of disease, his mortal career was closed by death, a little before noon on the 28th of June, 1852.

Congress was just meeting as the news of his decease sped over Washington. The fact was simply announced on either floor, and an adjournment, therefor, moved and carried. The next day was devoted to eulogies and appointments for the funeral. The ashes of the Great Commoner were committed to the charge of a strong committee of members of each House, and so conveyed through Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, &c., &c., to Lexington, and there deposited in the tomb at Ashland which Mr. Clay had previously provided. There let them rest for ever, and thither let reverent steps be turned from every quarter of our Union to gaze on the earth enfolding the dust which once enshrined the wise Legislator, the fearless Orator, the fervent Patriot, and the unpretending champion of Jus-

DANIEL WEBSTER.

DANIEL WEBSTER was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, on the 18th of January, 1782. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Webster, migrated from Norfolk, England, and settled in Hampton, N. H., in 1656, nearly two centuries ago. Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, born in 1739, was a pioneer in Salisbury, served with credit in the Rangers during the Old French War, and in our Revolutionary struggle fought at White Plains, and led a company gallantly in the Battle of Bennington. After our Independence was secured, he was chosen Representative, Senator, and finally a Judge of Common Pleas, which office he held from 1791 to 1805. He died in 1806, aged 67.

Daniel Webster was cradled in poverty and early inured to labor, walking two miles and a half to common school in winter, and working on his father's farm in summer. When fourteen, he was sent to the famous "Phillips' Academy," in Exeter, N. H., and the next year to Dartmouth College, where he graduated with honor, taught an Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, one year, and then betook himself to the study of Law, first in Salisbury, and then in Boston, in the office of Christopher Gore, afterward Governor of Massachusetts; was admitted to the Bar in 1805; practiced a short time in Boscowen, N. H.; removing thence, in 1807, to Portsmouth, was married next year to Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H., by whom he had four children, of whom but one (Fletcher) survives him. The mother died suddenly, while on her way with her husband to Washington, late in 1827.

Mr. Webster remained nine years in Portsmouth, and there acquired an extensive practice and an enviable reputation. In 1812, he was for the first time a candidate for office, being nominated for Congress by the Federalists of New Hampshire, and elected after a most vehement contest. (The State then chose its Members by General Ticket.) Though never before a member of a Legislative body, he rose at once to a high rank among Parliamentary debaters. He opposed the invasion of Canada, and all schemes of aggression and conquest, ardently advocated the enlargement of our Navy, and the prosecution of the war on the ocean, but condemned the policy which had involved the country in hostilities, and urged an early Peace. His house, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire during his absence at Washington, in January, 1814. He removed to Boston, in August, 1816. His fame as a Jurist was greatly increased by his defense of Dartmouth College against the assumptions of the Legislature of New Hampshire to alter and modify its charter at pleasure—a claim which was sustained by the Courts of New Hampshire, but overruled by the United States Supreme Court, on Mr. Webster's argument, in March, 1818.

He devoted himself assiduously to the Law in Boston, refusing invitations to embark in Politics, but serving as an Elector of President, and then as Member of the State Constitutional Convention, until, in 1822, he was persuaded to stand for Congress, and elected by a large majority. He took his seat in December, 1823, and immediately signalized himself by a proposition and speech looking to the recognition of Greece as an Independent nation. He made, at the same Session, the ablest Free Trade argument ever presented to Congress. It was overborne, however, by the Speech of Mr. Clay in favor of Protection, and the Tariff bill of 1824 became a law. Mr. Webster was re-elected without opposition, in 1824, and would have been returned in 1826, but he was that year elected to the United States Senate, where he took his seat in January, 1828.

His speeches against Hayne, in 1829, on the right of a State to nullify an act of Congress, were the greatest intellectual achievements of his life. They may be said to have practically settled the question, so that, though Nullification has since been threatened, no danger remains that it will ever be in earnest attempted.

Mr. Webster remained in the Senate till March 4, 1841, and was a leading participator in the discussions growing out of the attempted Re-charter of the United States Bank, Tariff Compromise of 1834, the Removal of the Deposites, the Specie Circular, the Expunging Resolution, &c. From an original Free-Trader, he became a warm and impressive advocate of Protection to Home Industry, regarding the policy of the Country as settled by the acts of 1824 and '28, and the interests thereby called into existence justly entitled to Legislative support. He therefore opposed the Tariff Compromise of 1834, which nevertheless prevailed.

Upon Gen. Harrison's election to the Presidency, Mr. Webster was called to the post of Secretary of State, which he continued to hold after Gen. Harrison's death and Mr. Tyler's accession, until late in 1842. During this time he negotiated with Lord Ashburton the Treaty of Washington, by which the North-Eastern Boundary of Maine was settled. After retiring from the Cabinet, he remained in private life till 1845, when he was again chosen to the Senate, on the retirement of Mr. Choate. He spoke, in 1846, in favor of the Oregon Boundary Treaty; in 1848, against the claim of the South to extend Slavery into the new Territories; and on the 7th of March, 1850, in favor of the adjustment of the Territorial and Slavery dispute by Compromise, wherein the Wilmot Proviso should be surrendered by the North as needless and irritating. He afterward signalized himself by a zealous advocacy of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Webster was first proposed for President in 1836, when Massachusetts gave him her Electoral Vote, but was seconded by no other State. In 1848, his name was submitted to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, but his vote never reached thirty. In 1852, his name was again submitted to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, but his highest vote on any ballot was 33. It is understood that 106 Southern votes were ready to be cast for him whenever they would secure his nomination, but the opportunity was never presented.

In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, Mr. Webster was called again to the first place in the Cabinet, which he continued to hold till his death. He left Washington in ill-health during the summer of 1852, and retired to his country residence at Marshfield, Mass., and soon after met with a severe injury by being thrown from a wagon. His health continued to decline until, on the 21st of October, his illness was felt to be dangerous, from which time he rapidly sunk until his death, which occurred on Sunday morning, October 24, at a little before 3 o'clock. His last hours were irradiated by penitence, prayer, and the consolations of Christian faith and hope.

Thus lived and died the greatest man, intellectually, that America has yet produced—her most chaste and cogent Orator, and one of her most accomplished and thoroughly qualified Statesmen. His Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill Orations, his Replies to Hayne, and Letter to Hulseman, will live while our language is spoken, and, long after his faults and his frailties shall have been forgotten, the American People will do honor to his Genius, his Understanding, and his Patriotism.

NATIONAL PLATFORMS.

THE 'Democratic' National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore, June 1, 1852, and, after a vehement struggle between the partizans of Gen. CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Senator DOUGLASS, Gov. MARCY, &c., finally united on Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, for President, with Hon. WM. RUFUS KING, of Alabama, for Vice-President, unanimously adopted the following Declaration of Principles:—

I. *Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

II. *Resolved*, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of Government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public credulity.

III. *Resolved, therefore*, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:—

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws

and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists and others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

IV. *Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and, therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, can not, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

V. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. *Resolved*, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

VII. *Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits can not secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

VIII. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Vir-

ginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

IX. *Resolved*, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

X. *Resolved*, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

XI. *Resolved*, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the *people*, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The 'Whig' National Convention met likewise at Baltimore, on the 17th of June, and after four days' obstinate contest between the supporters of President FILLMORE, Secretary WEBSTER, and Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, finally nominated the last named for President, with Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, for Vice-President. The following Declaration of Principles had been previously adopted — the Resolves respecting Slavery and Foreign Policy being distasteful to a large minority of the Convention, but generally acquiesced in for the sake of harmony. Sixty-six Delegates voted against the Slavery Resolve, and it was repudiated in the subsequent canvass by a portion of the party. Its adoption undoubtedly repelled some votes from the support of Gen. SCOTT.

THE Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:—

I. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

II. The State Governments should be held secure

in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

III. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States, such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and individual welfare.

VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included), are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

THE 'Free Democracy' National Convention assembled at Pittsburgh, in August, and nominated JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, for President, with GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, for Vice-President. It adopted a very long Declaration of Principles, in favor of Free Soil, Free Land, No Extension of Slavery, Internal Improvements, &c., &c.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1852.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS.

Passed at the 1st Session of the XXXIII^d Congress.

An Act making Appropriations to meet the Expense incurred in consequence of the late Fire at the Capitol—Appropriates five thousand dollars for temporary repairs of the congressional library-room, and ten thousand for the purchase of new books, to replace those destroyed by fire.

An Act to provide a Room for the Congressional Library—Appropriates twelve hundred dollars for fitting up the Document-Room as a temporary place of deposit for the library.

An Act authorizing the Payment of Interest to New Hampshire for advances made in repelling Invasion, and suppressing Insurrection at Indian Stream—Provides for payment of interest (not exceeding six thousand dollars), to New Hampshire, on expenses incurred for the protection of the Northeastern frontier, in Coos county, New Hampshire, in the years 1835-6-7.

An Act to carry into execution the twelfth article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—Appropriates three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to meet installment due Mexico per treaty on the 30th of May, 1852.

An Act for the Relief of American Citizens lately Imprisoned and Pardoned by the Queen of Spain—Appropriates six thousand dollars for the relief of certain Cuban Filibusters released from Ceuta by pardon of the Spanish Queen.

An Act to Provide for the Appointment of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California—Authorizes the President, by advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of California, with a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and a clerk with a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

An Act to extend the time for selling the lands granted to the Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb—Extends the time five years.

An Act to Provide for the Repair of the Congressional Library-Room, lately destroyed by fire—Appropriates \$72,500 to be expended in repairing the Congressional Library-Room, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States.

An Act to make Land-Warrants Assignable, and for other Purposes.—This act makes all warrants for military or bounty-land, which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same, assignable by deed or instrument of writing, executed according to such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It also provides, that any person holding land by right of pre-emption, may use land-warrants in payment for such lands. When warrants shall be located on lands which are sub-

ject to entry at a greater minimum than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the locator shall pay the difference in cash. Holders or assignees of land warrants, on entering lands, are required to pay to the Register the same compensation or percentage to which he is entitled when selling lands for cash. The act also provides, that in all cases where the militia, or volunteers, or State-troops of any State or Territory, were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the 18th of June, 1812, the officers and soldiers of such militia, &c., shall be entitled to all the benefits of the Act, entitled "An Act granting bounty-land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September 28, 1850, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act upon proof of length of service as therein required.

An Act amendatory of the Act, entitled "An Act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts," approved July 29, 1850—Provides that the authority conferred by the act aforesaid, hereby amended, may be exercised by the Circuit Judge or by the Chief Justice of the United States, as in the said act directed, whenever, on the certificate of the clerk of the Circuit or District Court, under the seal of the court, it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of such Judge or Chief Justice, that the public interests, from the accumulation or urgency of judicial business in any district, shall require it to be done; and the District Judge so designated and appointed, shall have and exercise the same powers within such district, as if the District Judge resident therein were prevented by sickness or other disability from performing his judicial duties; and it shall be lawful, in case of such appointment, for each of the said District Judges separately to hold the District or Circuit Court at the same time in such district, and discharge all the judicial duties of a District Judge therein; but no such District Judge shall hear appeals from the District Court.

An Act to extend the time for selecting lands granted to Wisconsin for saline purposes—Extends the time to the 1st of January, 1854.

An Act to change the time of holding the United States District Court in Alabama, and for other purposes—Provides that the United States District Courts shall hereafter be held at Mobile, on the fourth Monday in April and the second Monday after the fourth Monday in November; at Huntsville on the second Monday in May and the second Monday in November; and at Montgomery on the fourth Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November.

An Act Concerning the Sessions of the Courts of the United States in the District of Delaware—Provides that the courts be held at New Castle—that there shall be two regular terms of the Circuit Court for said district, which shall commence on the third Tuesday in June, and the third Tuesday in October; and four regular terms of the District Court, which shall commence on the second Tuesday in April, the second Tuesday in June, the second Tuesday in September, and the second Tuesday in January hereafter.

An Act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State, and to ratify and approve the sales already made—Authorizes the Legislature to sell or lease the school lands, with the consent of the inhabitants of the towns or districts for whose benefit the lands were given, and appropriate the proceeds for the use of the schools.

An Act to Regulate the Mileage of the Delegate from Oregon—Repeals the law which limited the mileage of the Delegate from Oregon to \$2,500, and consequently allows said Delegate eight dollars for each twenty miles of travel.

An Act to legalize certain entries of Public Land made in the State of Florida—Provides that the several entries of land (embracing tracts once reserved to satisfy claims under the armed occupation act, but which claims were forfeited prior to the allowance of said entries) permitted at the land-office at Newnansville, in the State of Florida, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases: *Provided*, That the land so entered shall have been upon the faith of the Register's certificate improved by the party in interest under said certificate, and that the said land is not claimed by adverse parties.

An Act to relinquish to the State of Iowa, the lands reserved for Salt Springs therein—Provides that the twelve salt springs, and six sections of land adjoining, the use of which was granted to the State of Iowa, be now granted in fee simple to said State.

An Act to grant to certain Settlers on the Menomonee purchase, Wisconsin, the right of pre-emption—Provides for securing to settlers on the lands ceded to the United States by the Menomonee tribe of Indians, the same right of pre-emption as provided in "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841.

An Act to provide for the holding of the District Court of the District of Columbia, in cases of sickness or other disability of the District Judge—Provides that in case of the illness or disability of the Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the senior Assistant Judge shall discharge the duty of District Judge.

An Act granting the right of way to the State of Missouri and a portion of the Public Lands, to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in said State—Grants the right of way through the public domain for railroads from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and from the city of St. Louis to such point on the western boundary of Missouri as may be designated by the authority of said State. Also

grants such materials of stone, timber, &c., from the public lands adjacent to the roads, as may be necessary for their construction. Also every alternate section of land for six sections, or miles, in width, on each side of the roads mentioned. The bill further provides, that 120 sections of land on each or either road, may be sold, and when twenty miles of such road is completed, another like quantity of land may be sold, and so on till the completion of the roads, provided the work can be accomplished in ten years; if not, no more lands will be sold, and such as may remain unsold, shall revert to the United States. It is further provided that these roads shall transport any property or troops of the United States free of charge, and shall transport the United States mail at such price as Congress may direct.

An Act giving the assent of Congress to the State of Missouri, to impose a tax upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States therein, from and after the date of such sale—Provides according to the title, with a proviso that non-residents shall not be taxed higher than residents.

An Act relating to the Salaries of Officers of the Territories of the United States—Provides that any officer who shall absent himself from the Territory and from the duties of his office, shall draw no pay for the year in which such absence may occur, unless cause for such absence can be shown which shall be satisfactory to the President of the United States. The officers of Utah who have withdrawn from that territory, are exempt from the operation of this act.

An Act making an appropriation for the payment of Navy Pensions for the year ending 30th June, 1853—Appropriates for invalid pensions \$45,000.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, 1849," and approved March 29, 1850—Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury in discharging the awards made by the commissioner under the above act shall be governed by the provisions of the 8th section of the act for payment of Mexican Claims, approved March 3, 1849, as far as said provisions may be applicable.

An Act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States in California—Provides for the establishment of a branch mint at such point in California as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and the appointment of a Superintendent and Treasurer, each with a salary of \$4,500; also an assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, with each a salary of \$3,000. The general direction and business of this branch, is to be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury. The law further provides, that the Mint shall be the place of deposit for the public moneys collected in the Custom-Houses of California, to be in the custody of the Treasurer of the Mint, who shall perform the duties of Assistant Treasurer of the United States. It is also provided that when required by the holder, gold in grain or lump shall be refined, assayed, and cast into bars or ingots, at this or any other mint in the United States, and stamped in such manner as to indicate its value and fineness, at

the expense of the owner. When this Branch Mint is established, the law of 1841, providing for the appointment of an assayer, &c., in California, shall cease to operate. Three hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the erection of necessary buildings, and procuring of necessary tools, &c., for the operations of the mint.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia"—Provides more efficiently for the punishment of incendiaries.

An Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1853—Appropriates for—

Invalid pensions under various acts...	\$400,000
Widows' pensions, under acts of 1836 and 1848.....	377,000
Widows' pensions, under various other acts.....	589,000

Total.....\$1,366,000

An Act to supply a deficiency to the State of Indiana in a township of land granted to said State for the use of a State University, in April, 1816—Grants 4,166 acres of land to supply a deficiency in the former grants.

An Act to release from reservation, and restore to the mass of Public Lands, certain lands in the State of Arkansas—Releases from reservation the several tracts of land in Arkansas, heretofore reserved for the satisfaction of military bounties under the war of 1812, and which now remain undisposed of.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act providing for the sale of certain lands in Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandott Indians, and for other purposes"—Provides that the improved lands ceded by the Wyandotts, under treaty of 1842, shall be sold to the highest bidder, subject to the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

An Act to enable the Legislature of Indiana to dispose of the unsold Saline Lands in said State—Repeals the act providing that the saline lands shall not be sold at a less price than that at which the lands of the United States are now sold.

An Act in relation to a certain lot of land in the town of Guadenhutte, Ohio—Provides that the tract of land reserved as a public square, may be used for any other public purpose, according to terms prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Act to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago to excavate a portion of the Public Reservation at that place, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of Chicago River—Provides according to title.

An Act to authorize the President to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation of the Collector at Astoria, in said Territory—Authorizes the President to designate the ports, and fixes the salary of the Astoria collector at \$3,000, including fees.

An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1852—This act appropriates as follows:—

For labor, materials, &c., on Brooklyn Dry-Dock.....	\$95,307
Completing Floating Dry-Dock at San Francisco.....	360,000
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department.....	795,000
For transportation, &c., &c.....	890,000
Constructing, enlarging, and repairing barracks, &c.....	219,000
Clothing, camp, garrison equipage, &c	75,000
For subsistence in kind.....	279,517
Pay of Texas Volunteers.....	80,741
Running Mexican boundary line.....	80,000
Miscellaneous items.....	152,109
Surveying certain public lands.....	77,780
To satisfy Chocktaw claims.....	872,000
Payments to various Indian tribes, &c.	296,996
Contingent expenses of Senate and House of Representatives.....	212,000
Extra allowance to Collins' steamers.	236,500
Expenses of Supreme and other United States Courts.....	90,000
Completion of Custom-House at Mobile.....	100,000
Completion of various Custom-Houses, &c., &c.....	390,944
For fulfilling various Indian treaties, &c	131,217

Total deficiencies.....\$5,434,111

An Act supplementary to "An Act providing for the taking of the 7th and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of Members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May 23, 1850—Directs the Secretary of the Interior to proceed forthwith to apportion 233 Representatives among the several States, in accordance with the provisions of the 25th section of the law of May, 1850, and according to the returns of population which have been completed and returned to the Census Office; and the returns of population for California being incomplete, the law further provides that that State shall have two members until another apportionment, which will increase the number of members in the House of Representatives to 234.

An Act to establish additional Land Districts in the State of Wisconsin—Creates two new land districts in Wisconsin, one to be called Stevens's Point Land District, with a Land Office at Stevens's Point, on the Wisconsin river, and the La Crosse Land District with a Land Office at La Crosse, on the Mississippi river. The bill also authorizes the appointment of a Register and a Receiver of the Public Lands for each of these districts.

An Act to create three additional Land Districts in the State of Iowa—Creates three new Land Districts, to be called the Charlton District, the Northern District, and the Missouri River District, and authorizes the President to designate a site for the Land Office in each district, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Register and Receiver of Public Moneys for each district. The President is authorized to remove the land officer from one part of the district to

another, whenever, in his judgment, the public interests require such removal.

An Act to protect actual Settlers upon the Public Lands on the line of the Central Railroad and branches, by granting pre-emption rights thereto—Provides for the granting of pre-emption rights under certain restrictions, to actual settlers on the alternate sections of public lands set apart for the benefit of the Chicago and Mobile railroad and branches, in the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington Gas-Light Company," approved July 8, 1848—Increases the privileges of the company so as to extend their operations to Georgetown, &c.

An Act to grant the right of way to all Rail and Plank Roads and Macadamized Turnpikes passing through the Public Lands belonging to the United States—Grants right of way (100 feet in width) through the public lands, under certain restrictions, to all plank and rail roads and Macadamized turnpikes which are now or may be chartered within ten years hereafter. The law also grants the privilege of taking from the public lands such materials of earth, wood, and stone, as may be necessary in the construction of roads; also grants sites for watering-places, depots, and workshops.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1853, and for other purposes—Appropriates \$58,050 for the support of the Academy, and \$50,000 for mileage, &c., of Congressmen, omitted from the Deficiency Bill by an error in the enrollment.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to settle and adjust the Expenses of the People of Oregon in defending themselves from attacks and hostilities of Cayuse Indians, in the years 1847-48," approved February 14, 1851—Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain Oregonians for expenses incurred in defending the Territory, &c.

An Act to confirm to the State of Michigan certain lands selected for saline purposes—Confirms twelve sections of land, in lieu of twelve other sections, which were incorrectly noted as confirmations under the act admitting Michigan into the Union.

An Act to provide for Executing the Public Printing, and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes—This act repeals the joint resolution which provided for contracting with the lowest responsible bidder for the public printing, and provides for the election of a printer for each House of Congress, who shall do the Congressional printing, and such printing for the Executive Departments as may be delivered to him. The printer is required to execute each job of Congressional printing intrusted to him, within thirty days of its delivery, except bills, reports, and joint resolutions, which he shall return as the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate may require. The act further provides for the election of a Superintendent of the Public Printing, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum. The Superintendent must be a practical printer, well-versed in the various branches of the arts of printing and book-binding; and he is required to

furnish paper for the printer or printers, by advertising annually for sealed proposals, and giving the contract to the lowest bidder, whose sample, accompanying his bid, shall most nearly approximate to the quality of paper advertised for. The Superintendent is also required to supervise the public printing, to inspect the work when executed, and to see that the same is done with neatness and dispatch, report all delinquencies on the part of the printers, &c. It is further provided, that when any document shall be ordered to be printed by both Houses of Congress, the entire printing of such document shall be done by the printer of that House which first ordered the same. And whenever the same person, or the same firm shall be printer for both Houses of Congress, and both Houses shall order the same document to be printed within three weeks of the same time, composition shall be charged but once for said document; and no sum shall be paid to said printer for altering the headings from the form in which he printed them first, to the form or forms in which such document shall afterward be printed. The following shall be the rates of compensation for printing ordered by Congress:—

FIRST. For bills and joint resolutions—

For composition per page, fifty cents.

For presswork, folding, and stitching, for five hundred and eighty copies, thirty-two and a half cents per page; and at the same rate per page for any greater number not exceeding one thousand copies.

SECOND. For reports of committees and the journals of both Houses, with indexes, and the executive documents of each House, embracing messages from the President, reports from the Executive Departments, &c., for composition per page, octavo—

For small pica, plain, one dollar.

For small pica, rule, one dollar and fifty cents.

For brevier, plain, one dollar and fifty cents.

For brevier, rule, two dollars.

For nonpareil, rule, three dollars and seventy-five cents. For the composition of tables larger than octavo size, per one thousand ems, seventy cents; but the page of octavo size shall contain not less than one thousand six hundred ems, when printed in small pica; and the body of all plain matter shall be to be printed, except extracts, yeas and nays, and addenda, which shall be printed with brevier type.

All rule and figure work shall be printed in royal octavo form, with small pica, each page containing not less than one thousand six hundred ems, if the matter to be printed can be brought into pages of that size with that kind of type, so as to be read with facility and convenience. If it can not, it shall be printed with brevier type, each page containing not less than two thousand eight hundred ems; and if it can not be brought into a royal octavo page with brevier type, so as to be understood with facility, it shall be printed with nonpareil type, each page containing not less than four thousand two hundred ems; and when it can not be brought into a royal octavo page with nonpareil type, so as to be read with facility, it shall be printed with brevier type in broadside, showing the whole table at one view, and be so filled that it can be bound in a royal octavo volume. When matter is loaded, the composition shall be counted as if the matter were printed solid, and not loaded. For presswork, folding, and stitching, of royal octavo size—For twelve hundred and fifty copies, thirty-two and a half cents per page, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding fifteen hundred copies. For presswork, folding, and stitching, of each table larger than royal octavo size—For twelve

hundred and fifty copies, one dollar and twenty-five cents per page, and at the same rate for any number not exceeding fifteen hundred copies.

THIRD. For tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and miscellaneous printing ordered by Congress, not hereinbefore specified—For composition for plain work, per thousand ems, fifty cents. For rule and figure work, fifty cents per thousand ems. For presswork, folding, and stitching, one hundred copies, per page—

For royal octavo, or any smaller size, ten cents.

For quarto post, twenty cents.

For foolscap and any larger size, twenty cents.

But the following deductions shall be made from the presswork, folding, and stitching additional numbers to the number usually ordered by Congress, of matter included in the foregoing specifications, to wit:—

When the number ordered exceeds five thousand, and does not exceed ten thousand, two per centum.

When the number exceeds ten thousand, and does not exceed twenty thousand, five per centum.

When the number exceeds twenty thousand, forty per centum.

The presswork, folding, and stitching, of all printing not herein provided for, shall be done by the ream—the rates shall be two dollars per ream when printed on one side, and four dollars per ream when printed on both sides; when any amount less than one ream is ordered, it shall be counted and settled for as one ream.

The Act further provides, that the same prices shall be paid for printing for the Executive Departments, that are paid for printing for Congress, except for printing post-bills, which shall be printed on paper not less than sixteen by twenty-six inches, and for printing on parchment. There shall be paid for printing the post-bills at the rate of one dollar per thousand sheets, and at the rate of ten dollars per thousand for printing parchment.

The heads of departments may employ printers out of Washington, to do such printing as may be required for use out of that city, provided it can be done at the rates specified above.

A joint printing committee, composed of three members of each House of Congress, shall have power to decide all questions of dispute or difference between the public printers and the Superintendent, and shall pass upon the Superintendent's accounts.

All motions to print extra copies of any bill, report, or other public document, shall be referred to the members of the Committee on Printing from the House in which the same may be made.

An Act granting to the State of Michigan the right of way and a donation of Public Land, for the construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary's, in said State—Grants to Michigan the right of way through the military reservation at St. Mary's, 400 feet in width, for a ship-canal, which shall be 100 feet wide and twelve feet deep, with locks 250 feet long, and 60 feet wide. The Act further grants to Michigan, to aid in the construction of said canal, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of public lands, to be selected in subdivisions, agreeably to the United States surveys, by an agent or agents, to be appointed by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from any lands within said State subject to private entry. The canal shall remain a public highway for the use of the United States, free from toll or other charge on Government vessels. It is further provided,

that if the said canal shall not be commenced within three, and completed within ten years, Michigan shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of any part of said lands by said State not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the title to the purchasers under said State remaining valid; that the Legislature of said State shall cause to be kept an accurate account of the sales and net proceeds of the lands hereby granted, and of all expenditures in the construction, repairs, and operating of said canal, and of the earnings thereof, and shall return a statement of the same annually to the Secretary of the Interior; and whenever said State shall be fully reimbursed for all advances made for the construction, repairs, and operating of said canal, with legal interest on all advances, until the reimbursement of the same, or upon payment by the United States of any balance of such advances over such receipts from said lands and canal, with such interest, the said State shall be allowed to tax for the use of said canal only such tolls as shall be sufficient to pay all necessary expenses for the care, charge, and repairs of the same. That before it shall be competent for said State to dispose of any of the lands to be selected as aforesaid, the route of said canal shall be established, and a plat or plats thereof shall be filed in the office of the War Department, and a duplicate thereof in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

An Act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at the Saint Peter's River, in the Territory of Minnesota—Provides as per title.

An Act authorizing imported goods, wares, and merchandise, entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports or places in Mexico—Provides that goods, in bonded-warehouse, may be withdrawn at any time within two years from the original importation for immediate exportation, without payment of duties, to Chihuahua, San Fernando, and Paso del Norte, in Mexico, through the port of La Vaca, in Texas, and be transhipped inland thence to San Antonio, in Texas, and from the latter place to the destinations in Mexico aforesaid, either by way of Eagle Pass, the Presidio del Norte, or San Elizario, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint four Inspectors of the Customs, to reside at San Antonio, Eagle Pass, the Presidio del Norte, and San Elizario, who shall report semi annually all the trade which passes under inspection. The act also contains a provision intended to guard against smuggling goods back into the United States, after passing the Mexican lines.

An Act to provide for a tri-monthly mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico and back, in steam vessels—Authorizes the Postmaster-General to enter into contract for a term of five years, and for a sum not exceeding \$100,000 per annum, with such person or persons as will engage to transport the U. S. mails from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico and back, three times a month, in steam-vessels of not less than 800 tons burden, of the best form of construction, adapted to war purposes, and to the navigation of the Southern waters.

An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where the said periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one half of said rates only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals, not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one half of the rates before mentioned: *Provided*, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only one half a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent. shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and all printed matter, chargeable by weight, shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals, may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:—

First. It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper. *Second*. There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. *Third*. There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper: and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such publication in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent, may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the Postmaster at such office shall sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the Post-Office Department shall prescribe.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act entitled "An Act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as relates to the postage, or free circulation, or transmission of newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a list of uncalled for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army, for the year ending June 30, 1853.—
This act appropriates as follows:—

Pay of the Army.....	\$1,353,906
Commutation of officers' subsistence.....	576,944
Do. of forage for officers' horses.....	105,504
For subsistence in kind.....	1,047,185
For clothing and equipments.....	203,181
For supplies of Quartermaster's Dept's Incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department.....	1,160,000 250,000
Constructing barracks, &c., &c.....	400,000
Mileage and transportation of officers.....	120,000
Transportation of Army baggage, &c.....	1,500,000
Purchase of horses, &c.....	170,000
Current expenses of ordnance service.....	100,000
Manufacture of Arms.....	250,000
Extra-pay to Army in California and Oregon.....	300,000
Various other items.....	688,064

Total Army appropriations..... \$8,224,084

An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, and for other purposes.—
This act appropriates as follows:—

For transportation of mails.....	\$4,100,000
Compensation of Postmasters.....	2,169,000
Compensation of Clerks in Post Offices.....	430,000
Advertising.....	70,000
Miscellaneous items.....	90,000
Postage stamps.....	20,000
Various other items.....	255,500

Total Post Office appropriations.. \$7,134,500

The act authorizes the Postmaster-General, when he shall deem it discreet, to dispense with the route agents now sent with the mails from New York to California, and in lieu thereof to appoint not more than two resident agents, to take charge of the mail service across the Isthmus of Panama, at a salary of \$3,000 each. The Post-

master General is also authorized to contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Co. for one additional trip on the Havre line, and one additional on the Bremen line, until the expiration of their existing contract, receiving and delivering mails at Southampton, Cowes, or Plymouth, as the Postmaster-General may direct, in order thereby to maintain through such lines and the Collins' line, a regular weekly communication by American mail-steamers between the United States and Great Britain. The compensation for such additional trips shall not exceed that allowed for each trip under the existing contract. The Postmaster-General is further authorized to negotiate with the contractors for changing the terminus of the Havre line from Havre to Antwerp, in Belgium, the compensation for such change to be limited to a *pro-rata* allowance for the increased distance. The bridges across the Ohio River at Wheeling and Bridgeport, are declared to be post-roads, and lawful structures in their present position and elevation. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, are authorized to have and maintain said bridges as they are; and the officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating the Ohio, are required to regulate the use of their vessels and boats, pipes and chimneys, so as not to interfere with the elevation and construction of said bridges.

PROTECTION TO STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That no license, register, or enrolment under the provisions of this or the act to which this is an amendment shall be granted, or other papers issued by any collector to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and carrying passengers, until he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of this act have been fully complied with; and if any such vessel shall be navigated, with passengers on board, without complying with the terms of this act, the owners thereof, and the vessel itself, shall be subject to the penalties contained in the second section of the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 2. Enacts that the Inspectors of the hulls of steamers, and boilers, and engines, shall see that suitable precautions are taken against the danger of fire, that no license shall be granted unless the provisions of this act are complied with, or if any material likely to take fire from heated iron, be placed at a less distance than eighteen inches from the substance likely to cause ignition, unless a column of air or water intervene between the heated surface and combustible material. But if the structure of the steamers is such that those requirements can not be complied with without great inconvenience, then the inspectors are allowed to vary therefrom, if they are satisfied it can be done with safety.

SEC. 3. Every steam-vessel conveying passengers shall have three forcing pumps, with chambers four inches in diameter, one of which is to be placed near the stern, one near the stem, and one amidship, each having a well-fitted hose two-thirds the length of the vessel, each pump having a pipe to connect with it, which shall pass through the side of the vessel, so as always to be able to supply it with water when adrift. But in steamers not exceeding 200 tons measurement, two of the pumps may be dispensed with, and in those over 200 tons, and not exceeding 500 tons, one of the pumps may be dispensed with.

SEC. 4. Every passenger steam-vessel shall have

two boats, well supplied with oars, and in good condition, one of which shall be a life-boat, made of metal. Every vessel of more than 500 tons, and less than 800 tons, shall have three life-boats; every vessel of more than 800, and less than 1500 tons, four life-boats, and every vessel of more than 1500 tons, shall have six life-boats; but steamers navigating rivers only are exempt from carrying more than one life-boat, provided they have such other provisions for the preservation of life as shall be satisfactory to the Inspectors.

SEC. 5. Every vessel shall have a life-preserver and float for each passenger, and 25 fire-buckets and 5 axes. A vessel of 600 tons shall have five buckets and one axe for each 100 tons, decreasing as the tonnage increases—so that a vessel of 8,500 tons may keep but three buckets for each 100 tons, and one axe for every five buckets.

SEC. 6. Enacts that sufficient means of escape from the lower to the upper deck, in case of fire or other accident, shall be always at hand.

SECS. 7 and 8. No hemp shall be carried unless the bales are compactly pressed and well covered; neither shall any explosive burning fluids be carried as freight without license. The violation of these provisions incurs a penalty of \$100 for each offence. Anybody putting on board explosive materials, without labelling it on the outside, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, or by 18 months' imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Instead of the existing provisions of law for the inspection of steamers and their equipment, and the present system of pilotage, and mode of employing engineers, the following regulations shall be observed, to wit: The collector, together with the supervising inspector for the district, and the judge of the District Court of the United States for the district in each of the following collection districts, namely: New Orleans and St. Louis, on the Mississippi river; Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river; Buffalo and Cleveland, on Lake Erie; Detroit, upon Detroit river; Nashville, upon the Cumberland river; Chicago, on Lake Michigan; Oswego, on Lake Ontario; Burlington, in Vermont; Galveston, in Texas; and Mobile, in Alabama; Savannah, in Georgia; Charleston, in South Carolina; Norfolk, in Virginia; Baltimore, in Maryland; Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; New York, in New York; New London, in Connecticut; Providence, in Rhode Island; Boston, in Massachusetts; Portland, in Maine; and San Francisco, in California, shall designate two inspectors, of good character and suitable qualifications, to perform the services required of them by this act within the respective districts for which they shall be appointed, one of whom shall be fully competent to make a reliable estimate of the strength, seaworthiness, and other qualities of the hulls of steamers and their equipment, deemed essential to safety of life, to be called the Inspector of Hulls; the other of whom, shall be able to form a reliable opinion of the quality of the material, the strength, form, workmanship, and suitability of such boilers and machinery, to be called the Inspector of Boilers; and these two persons shall be from the time of such designation inspectors, empowered and required to perform the duties herein specified, to wit:—

First. Upon application in writing by the master or owner, they shall once a year carefully inspect the hull of each passenger steamer belonging to their respective districts, and shall satisfy themselves that every such vessel is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for her crew and passengers, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation with safety to life, and that all the requirements of law in regard to fires, boats, pumps, hose, life-preservers, floats, and other things, are faithfully complied with; and, if they deem it expedient, they may direct the

essel to be put in motion, and may adopt any other suitable means to test her sufficiency and that of her equipment.

Second. They shall also inspect the boilers of such steamers before the same shall be used, and once a every year thereafter, subjecting them to a hydrostatic pressure, the limit to which, not exceeding one hundred and sixty-five pounds to the square inch for high-pressure boilers, may be prescribed by the owner or the master, and shall satisfy themselves by examination and experimental trials that the boilers are well made, of good and suitable material; that the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat, are of proper dimensions, and free from obstruction; that the spaces between the flues are sufficient, and that the fire line of the furnace is below the prescribed water line of the boilers; and that such boilers, and the machinery, and the appurtenances, may be safely employed in the service proposed in the written application, without peril to life; and shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, well arranged, and in good working order (one of which may, if necessary in the opinion of the inspectors to secure safety, be taken wholly from the control of all persons engaged in navigating such vessel); that there is a suitable number of gauge-cocks properly inserted, and a suitable water-gauge and steam-gauge, indicating the height of the water and the pressure of the steam; that in or upon the outside flue of each outside high-pressure boiler, there is placed alloyed metals, fusible by the heat of the boiler when raised to the highest working pressure allowed, and that in or upon the top of the flues of all other high-pressure boilers in the steamer such alloyed metals are placed as aforesaid, fusing at ten pounds greater pressure than said metals on the outside boilers, thereby in each case letting steam escape; and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boilers at all times, whether such vessel is in motion or not; so that in high-pressure boilers the water shall not be less than four inches above the flue: *Provided, however,* in steamers hereafter supplied with new high-pressure boilers, if the alloy fuses on the outer boilers at a pressure of ten pounds exceeding the working pressure allowed, and at twenty pounds above said pressure on the inner boilers, it shall be a sufficient compliance with this act.

Third. That, in subjecting to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, high-pressure boilers, the inspectors shall assume one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of inspected iron plates, at least one fourth of an inch thick, in the best manner, and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all cases the test applied shall exceed the working power allowed in the ratio of one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and ten, and no high-pressure boilers hereafter made, shall be rated above this standard; and in subjecting low-pressure boilers to the test aforesaid, the inspectors shall allow as a working power of each new boiler, a pressure of only three-fourths the number of pounds to the square inch to which it shall have been subjected by the hydrostatic test, and found to be sufficient therefor, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit; but should such inspectors be of the opinion that said boiler, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure, they may fix the working pressure at less than three-fourths of said test pressure, and no low-pressure boiler hereafter made, shall be rated in its working pressure above the aforesaid standard; the same rules shall be ob-

served in regard to boilers heretofore made, unless the proportion between such boilers and the cylinders, or some other cause, renders it manifest that its application would be unjust, in which cases the inspectors may depart from these rules, if it can be done with safety; but in no case shall the working pressure allowed exceed the hydrostatic test, and no valve under any circumstances shall be loaded or so managed in any way as to subject a boiler to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the inspectors, nor shall any boiler or pipe be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material, or is unsafe in its form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or any other cause.

Fourth. That, when the inspection in detail is completed, and the inspectors approve of the vessel and her equipment throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate to the collector of the district, substantially as follows:—
State of _____, District of _____.

Application having been made in writing by _____ to the subscribers, inspectors for said district, to examine the steamer _____, of _____, whereof _____ are owners, and _____ is master, we, having performed that service, now, on this _____ day of _____, anno Domini _____, do certify that she was built in the year _____, is in all respects staunch, seaworthy, and in good condition for navigation, having suitable means of escape, in case of accident, from the main to the upper deck; that she is provided with [here insert the number of state-rooms and berths for cabin passengers, the number of berths for deck or other classes of passengers, the number of passengers of each class for whom she has accommodations, and in case of steamers sailing to or from any European port, or any port on the Atlantic or Pacific, a distance of one thousand miles or upward, the number of each she is permitted to carry; and in case of a steamer sailing to any other port, a distance of five hundred miles or upward, the number of deck passengers she is permitted to carry; also the number of boilers, and the form, dimensions, and material of which each boiler is made, the thickness of the metal, and when made, if after this act takes effect, and of iron, whether they are such in all respects as the act requires, whether each boiler has been tried by hydrostatic test, the amount of pressure to the square inch in pounds applied to it, whether the amount allowed as the maximum working power was determined by the rule prescribed by this act, if not the reason for a departure from it; also the number of safety-valves required, their capacity, the lead prescribed for each valve, how many are left in the control of the persons navigating the vessel, whether one is withdrawn and the manner of securing it against interference; also the number and dimensions of supply pipes, and whether they and the other means provided are sufficient at all times, and under all circumstances, when in good order, to keep the water up four inches at least above the top of the flue; also the number and dimensions of the steam-pipes, the number and kind of engines, the dimensions of their cylinders, the number and capacity of the forcing-pumps, and how worked; the number and kind of gauge-cocks, water and steam gauges, where situate, and how secured; also the manner of using alloyed metals and the pressure at which they are known by the inspectors to fuse; the equipments for the extinguishment of fires, including hose, fire-buckets, and axes; the provisions for saving life in case of accident, including boats, life-preservers, and substitutes therefor, where kept, and all other provisions made on board for the security of the lives of passengers.] And we further certify, that the equipment of the vessel throughout, including pipes, pumps, and other means to keep the water up to the point aforesaid, hose, boats, life-preservers, and other things, is in

conformity with the provisions of law; and that we declare it to be our deliberate conviction, founded upon the inspection which we have made, that the vessel may be employed as a steamer upon the waters named in the application, without peril to life from any imperfection of form, materials, workmanship, or arrangement of the several parts, or from age or use. And we further certify that said vessel is to run within the following limits, to wit: From ——— to ——— and back, touching at intermediate places.

And which certificate shall be verified by the oaths of the inspectors signing it, before a person competent by law to administer oaths. And in case the said inspectors do not grant a certificate of approval, they shall state, in writing, and sign the same, their reasons for their disapproval.

Fifth. Upon the application of the master or owner of any steamer employed in the carriage of passengers, for a license to carry gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphine, or other explosive burning fluids and materials which ignite by friction, or either of them, the inspectors shall examine such vessel, and if they find that she is provided with chests or safes composed of metal, or entirely lined therewith, or one or more apartments thoroughly lined with metal at a secure distance from any fire, they may grant a certificate to that effect, authorizing such vessel to carry as freight any of the articles aforesaid, those of each description to be secured in such chest, safe, or apartment, containing no other article, and carried at a distance from any fire to be specified in the certificate; any certificate may be annulled at any time by the inspectors, upon proof that any of the provisions of this act have been violated.

Sixth. The said inspectors shall keep a regular record of certificates of inspections of vessels, their boilers, engines, and machinery, whether of approval or disapproval, and when recorded, the original shall be delivered to the collector of the district; they shall keep a like record of certificates authorizing gunpowder, oil of turpentine, &c., to be carried as freight, and when recorded, deliver the originals to said collector; they shall keep a like record of all licenses to pilots and engineers, and all revocations thereof, and shall from time to time report to the supervising inspector of their respective districts, in writing, their decisions on all applications for such licenses, or proceedings for the revocation thereof, and all testimony received by them in such proceedings.

Seventh. The inspectors shall license and classify all engineers and pilots of steamers carrying passengers.

Eighth. Whenever any person claiming to be qualified to perform the duty of engineer upon passenger steamers shall apply to the board of inspectors, they shall examine the applicant, and if they deem him qualified, shall give him a certificate to that effect for one year.

Ninth. Whenever any person claiming to be a skillful pilot, shall offer himself for a license, the said board shall make diligent inquiry as to his character and merits; and if satisfied that he possesses the requisite skill, and is trustworthy and faithful, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, licensing him for one year to be a pilot of any such vessel within the limit prescribed in the certificate; but the license of any such engineer or pilot, may be revoked upon proof of negligence, unskillfulness, or inattention to the duties of the station: *Provided, however,* If in cases of refusal to license engineers or pilots, and in cases of revocation of any license by the local board of inspectors, any engineer or pilot deeming himself wronged by such refusal or revocation may, within thirty days after notice thereof, on application to a supervising inspector, have his case examined anew by such supervising inspector, upon producing a certified copy of the reasons assigned by the local board for

their doings in the premises; and such supervising inspector may revoke the decision of such local board of inspectors, and license such pilot or engineer; and like proceedings, upon the same conditions, may be had by the master or owner of any such vessel, or of any steamboat boiler, for which the said local board shall have refused, upon inspection, to give a certificate of approval, or shall have notified such master or owner of any repairs necessary after such certificate has been granted.

Tenth. It shall be unlawful for any person to employ, or any person to serve as engineer or pilot, on any such vessel, who is not licensed by the inspectors; and any one so offending shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each offence: *Provided, however,* That if a vessel leaves her port with a complement of engineers and pilots, and on her voyage is deprived of their services, or the services of any of them, without the consent, fault, or collusion of the master, owner, or any one interested in the vessel, the deficiency may be temporarily supplied, until others, licensed, can be obtained.

Eleventh. In addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of said board to examine seasonably steamers arriving and departing, so often as to enable them to detect any neglect to comply with the requirements of law, and also any defects or imperfections becoming apparent after the inspection aforesaid, and tending to render the navigation of the vessel unsafe, which service may be performed by one of the board: and if he shall discover an omission to comply with the law, or that repairs have become necessary to make the vessel safe, he shall at once notify the master, stating in the notice what is required; and if the master deems the requirements unreasonable or unnecessary, he may take the opinion of the board thereon, and if dissatisfied with the decision of such board, may apply for a re-examination of the case to the supervising inspector, as is hereinbefore provided; and if he shall neglect to comply with the requirement of the local board, and shall employ the vessel by navigating her, the master and owner shall be liable for any damage to the passengers and their baggage, which shall occur from any defects so as aforesaid stated in said notice, which shall be in writing, and all inspections and orders shall be promptly made by the inspectors; no inspectors of one district shall modify or annul the doings of those of another district, in regard to repairs, unless there is a change in the state of things demanding more repairs than were thought necessary when the order was made.

Twelfth. The said board, when requested, shall inspect steamers belonging to districts where no such board is established.

Thirteenth. The said board of inspectors shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, as in courts of law, and may examine charges of misconduct or incompetency against any licensed engineer, and, upon sufficient proof, shall immediately revoke his license.

Fourteenth. That the said board shall report promptly all their doings to the chief officer of the customs, as well as all omissions or refusals to comply with the provisions of law on the part of any owner or master.

Fifteenth. That it shall at all times be the duty of all licensed engineers and pilots, and all mates, to assist the inspectors in the examination of any such vessels to which any such engineer, mate, or pilot belongs, and to point out all defects and imperfections in the hull or apparatus for steaming, and also to make known to them, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents occasioning serious injury to the vessel or her equipment, whereby life may be in danger, and in default thereof, the license of any such engineer or pilot shall be revoked.

Sec. 10. In those cases where the number of passengers is limited by the inspector's certificate, it shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer

a greater number of passengers than is certified by the inspectors in the certificate; and the master and owners shall be liable to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number allowed. And, in all cases of an express or implied undertaking to transport passengers, or to supply them with food and lodging, from place to place, and suitable provision is not made of a full and adequate supply of good and wholesome food and water, and of suitable lodging for all such passengers, or where barges or other craft, impeding the progress, are taken in tow, for a distance exceeding five hundred miles, without previous and reasonable notice to such passengers, in all such cases the owners and the vessel shall be liable to refund all the money paid for the passage, and to pay also the damage sustained by such default or delay.

SEC. 11. If the master of a steamer, or any other person, shall intentionally load or obstruct the safety valve or valves of a boiler, or shall employ any other means or device whereby the boiler shall be subjected to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the certificate of the inspectors, or shall intentionally derange or hinder the operation of any machinery or device employed to denote the state of the water or steam in any boiler, or to give warning of approaching danger, it shall in any such case be a misdemeanor, and any and every person concerned therein, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court, be in addition thereto imprisoned not exceeding eighteen months.

SEC. 12. If at any time there be a deficiency of water in a boiler, unless the same happens through inevitable accident, the master, if it be by his order, assent, or connivance, and also the engineer, or other person, whose duty it is to keep up the supply, shall be guilty of an offense for which they shall severally be fined one hundred dollars each; and if an explosion or collapse happens in consequence of such deficiency, they may be further punished by imprisonment, not less than six nor more than eighteen months.

SEC. 13. Hereafter all boilers of steamboats made of iron, shall be constructed of plates which have been stamped according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the boiler inspectors to ascertain the quality of the material of which the boiler-plates submitted to their inspection are made, and no boiler shall be approved which is made of any but wrought iron, of a quality equal to good iron made with charcoal.

SEC. 15. Plates of boiler-iron shall be distinctly and permanently stamped in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and, if practicable, in such place or places that the mark shall be left visible after the plates are worked into boilers, with the name of the manufacturer, the quality of the iron, and whether or not hammered, and the place where the same is manufactured.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful to use in such vessel for generating steam for power a boiler or steam-pipe connecting the boilers, made, after the passage of this act, of any iron unless it has been stamped by the manufacturer as herein provided; and if any person shall make for use in any such vessel, a boiler of iron not so stamped, he shall forfeit five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person suing for the same; and any person using, or causing to be used in any such vessel, such a boiler to generate steam for power, shall forfeit a like sum for each offense.

SEC. 17. If any person shall counterfeit the marks and stamps required by this act, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years. And if any person shall mark plates with the name or marks of another, with intent to mislead, deceive, or defraud, such person shall be liable to any one injured thereby,

for all damage occasioned by such fraud or deception.

SEC. 18. In order to carry this act fully into execution, the President of the United States shall, with the advice of the Senate, appoint nine supervising inspectors, who shall be selected for their knowledge, skill, and experience in the uses of steam for navigation, and who are competent judges not only of the character of vessels, but of all parts of the machinery employed in steaming, who shall assemble together at such places as they may agree upon, once in each year at least, for joint consultation, and the establishment of rules and regulations for their own conduct and that of the several boards of inspectors within the districts, and also to assign to each of the said nine inspectors the limits of territory within which he shall perform his duties. And the said supervising inspectors shall each be paid for his services after the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year, and in addition thereto his actual reasonable travelling expenses, incurred in the necessary performance of his duty, when away from the principal port in his district.

SEC. 19. The supervising inspectors shall watch over all parts of the territory assigned them, shall visit, confer with, and examine into the doings of the several boards of inspectors, and shall, whenever they think it expedient, visit such vessels licensed, and examine into their condition, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this act have been complied with, both by the board of inspectors and the master and owners.

SEC. 20. Whenever a supervising inspector ascertains that the master, engineer, pilot, or owners of any such vessel, fail to perform their duties, according to the provisions of this act, he shall report the facts in writing to the board in the district where the vessel belongs, and, if need be, cause the negligent or offending parties to be prosecuted; and if he has good reason to believe there has been, through negligence, or from any other cause, a failure of the board who inspected the vessel to do its duty, he shall report the facts in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause immediate investigation into the truth of the complaint, and if he deems the cause sufficient, shall remove the delinquent.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of such supervising inspectors to see that the said several boards within their respective collection districts execute their duties faithfully, promptly, and, as far as possible, uniformly, in all places.

SEC. 22. The said supervising inspectors shall also visit collection districts in which there are no boards of inspectors, if there be any, where steamers are owned or employed, and each one shall have full power to inspect any steamer or boilers of each steamer in any such district.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of each of the collectors, or other chief officer of the customs for the districts aforesaid, except San Francisco, to make known, without delay, to the collectors of all the said districts, except San Francisco, the names of all persons licensed as engineers or pilots for such vessels, and the names of all persons from whom, upon application, licenses have been withheld, and the names of all whose licenses have been revoked or suspended, and also the names of all such vessels which neglect or refuse to make such repairs as may be ordered under the provisions of this act, and the names of all for which license has been on application refused.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the collectors or other chief officers of the customs, and of the inspectors aforesaid, within the said several districts, to enforce the provisions of law against all such steamers arriving and departing; and upon proof that any collector or other chief officer of the customs, or inspector, has negligently or intentionally omitted his duty in this particular, such delinquent shall be removed from office, and shall also be sub-

ject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be sued for in an action of debt before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 25. The collector or other chief officer of the customs, shall retain on file all original certificates of the inspectors required by this act to be delivered to him, and shall give to the master or owner of the vessel therein named, two certified copies thereof, one of which shall be placed in some conspicuous place in the vessel, where it will be most likely to be observed by passengers and others, and there kept at all times, the other shall be retained by such master or owner, as evidence of the authority thereby conferred: and if any person shall carry any passenger on board any such steamer, not having a certified copy of the certificate of approval, placed and kept as aforesaid, or who shall carry any gunpowder or explosive burning fluids, or materials which ignite by friction, as freight on board any steamer carrying passengers, not having a certificate authorizing the same, or who shall stow or carry any of said articles at a place or in a manner not authorized by such certificate, shall forfeit and pay for each offense one hundred dollars.

SEC. 26. Every inspector who shall wilfully certify falsely touching any such steam passenger vessel in any certificate signed or sworn to by him, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 27. If any such vessel carrying passengers, having a license and certificate as required by this act, shall be navigated without having her hull, accommodations, boilers, engines, machinery, and their appurtenances, and all equipments in all things conformable to such certificate, the master or commander by whom she shall be so navigated, having knowledge of such defect, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two months, or both.

SEC. 28. On any steamers navigating rivers only, when from darkness, fog, or other cause, the pilot on watch shall be of opinion that the navigation is unsafe, or from accident to or derangement of the machinery of the boat, the engineer on watch shall be of the opinion that the further navigation of the vessel is unsafe, the vessel shall be brought to anchor or moored as soon as it prudently can be done; but if the person in command shall, after being so admonished by either of such officers, elect to pursue such voyage, he shall do the same; but in such case both he and the owners of such steamer shall be answerable for all damages which shall arise to the person of any passenger and his baggage from said causes in so pursuing the voyage, and no degree of care or diligence shall in such case be held to justify or excuse the person in command or said owners.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the supervising inspectors to establish such rules and regulations to be observed by all such vessels in passing each other as they shall, from time to time, deem necessary for safety; should any pilot, engineer, or master of any such vessel neglect, or wilfully refuse to observe the regulations, any delinquent so neglecting or refusing, shall be liable to a penalty of thirty dollars, and to all damage done to any passenger in his person or baggage by such neglect or refusal; and no such vessel shall be justified in coming into collision with another if it can be avoided.

SEC. 30. Whenever any damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage, from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, the master and the owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel, shall be liable to each and every person so injured, to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect to comply with the provisions of law herein prescribed, or through known defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus, or of the

hull; and any person sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence, or wilful misconduct of an engineer or pilot, or their neglect or refusal to obey the provisions of law herein prescribed as to navigating such steamers, may sue such engineer or pilot, and recover damages for any such injury caused.

SEC. 31. Before issuing the annual license to any such steamer, the collector or other chief officer of the customs for the port or district, shall demand and receive from the owner or owners of the steamer, as a compensation for the inspections and examinations made for the year, the following sums, in addition to the fees for issuing enrolment and licenses now allowed by law, according to the tonnage of the vessel, to wit: for each vessel of a thousand tons and over, thirty-five dollars; for each of five hundred tons and over, but less than one thousand tons, thirty dollars; and for each under five hundred tons and over one hundred and twenty-five tons, twenty-five dollars; and for each under one hundred and twenty-five tons, twenty dollars, at the time of obtaining registry, and once in each year thereafter, pay, according to the rate of tonnage before mentioned, the sum of money herein fixed: and each engineer and pilot, licensed as herein provided, shall pay for the first certificate granted by any inspector or inspectors the sum of five dollars, and for each subsequent certificate one dollar, to such inspector or inspectors, to be accounted for and paid over to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, and the sums derived from all the sources above specified, shall be quarterly accounted for and paid over to the United States in the same manner as other revenue.

SEC. 32. Each inspector shall keep an accurate account of every such steamer boarded by him during the year, and of all his official acts and doings which, in the form of a report, he shall communicate to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, on the first days of May and November, in each year.

SEC. 33. The inspectors in the following districts shall each be allowed annually the following compensation, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manner officers of the revenue are paid, to wit: For the district of Portland, \$300; Boston, \$800; New London, \$300; New York, \$2,000; Philadelphia, \$1,000; Baltimore, \$1,000; Norfolk, \$300; Charleston, \$400; Savannah, \$400; Mobile, \$1,000; New Orleans, \$2,000; Galveston, \$300; St. Louis, \$1,500; Nashville, \$400; Louisville, \$1,200; Cincinnati, \$1,500; Wheeling, \$500; Pittsburgh, \$1,500; Chicago, \$500; Detroit, \$800; Cleveland, \$500; Buffalo, \$1,200; Oswego, \$300; Vermont, \$200; San Francisco, \$1,500.

SEC. 34. The Secretary of the Treasury shall provide the inspectors with a suitable number of instruments, of uniform construction, so as to give uniform results to test the strength of boilers.

SEC. 35. It shall be the duty of the master of any such steamer, to cause to be kept a correct list of all the passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times; and in case of default, the said master shall forfeit one hundred dollars, which penalty, as well as that for excess of passengers, shall be a lien upon the vessel.

SEC. 36. Every master or commander of any such steamer, shall keep on board of such steamer at least two copies of this act, to be furnished to him by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if the master or commander neglects or refuses so to do, or shall unreasonably refuse to exhibit a copy of the same to any passenger who shall ask it, he shall forfeit twenty dollars.

SEC. 37. Any inspector who shall, upon any pretense, receive any fee or reward for his services rendered under this act, except what is herein allowed to him, shall forfeit his office, and if found

guilty, on indictment, be otherwise punished, according to the aggravation of the offense, by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Sec. 38. All engineers and pilots of any such vessel shall, before entering upon their duties, make solemn oath before one of the inspectors herein provided for, to be recorded with the certificate, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, perform all the duties required of him by this act, without concealment or reservation; and if any such engineer, pilot, or any witness summoned under this act as a witness, shall, when under examination on oath, knowingly and intentionally falsify the truth, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, if convicted, be punished accordingly.

Sec. 39. The supervising inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act shall, within their respective districts, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, take the examination, or receive the statements in writing, of persons of practical knowledge and experience in the navigation of steam-vessels, the construction and use of boilers, engines, machinery, and equipments, touching the form, material, and construction of engines and their appurtenances; the causes of the explosion of boilers and collapse of funes, and the means of prevention; the kind and description of safety-valves, water and steam-gauges, or indicators; equipment for the extinguishment of fires, and for the preservation of life in case of accident on board of such vessels, and all other means in use or proper to be adopted for the better security of the lives of persons on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam; the advantages and disadvantages of the different descriptions of boilers, engines, and their appurtenances, safety-valves, water and steam-gauges, or indicators, equipments for the prevention or extinguishment of fires, and the preservation of life in case of accident, in use on board such vessels; whether any, and what, further legislation is necessary or proper for the better security of the lives of persons on board such steam-vessels; which examination and statements so taken and received, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, at such time as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 40. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such interrogatories to be prepared and published, as in his opinion may be proper, to elicit the information contemplated by the preceding section, and upon the receipt of the examination and statements taken by the inspectors, shall report the same to Congress, together with the recommendation of such other provisions as he may deem proper to be made for the better security of the lives of persons on board steam-vessels.

Sec. 41. All penalties imposed by this act, may be recovered in an action of debt by any person who will sue therefor in any court of the United States.

Sec. 42. This act shall not apply to public vessels of the United States, or vessels of other countries, nor to steamers used as ferry boats, tug boats, towing boats, nor to steamers not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons burden, and used in whole or in part for navigating canals. The inspection and certificate required by this act, shall in all cases of ocean steamers constructed under contract with the United States for the purpose, if desired, of being converted into war-steamers, be made by a chief engineer of the navy, to be detailed for that service by the Secretary of the Navy; and he shall report both to said Secretary and to the supervising inspector of the district where he shall make any inspection.

Sec. 43. All such parts of this act as authorize the appointment and qualification of inspectors, and the licensing of engineers and pilots, shall take

effect upon the passage thereof, and all other parts shall go into effect at the times and places as follows: In the districts of New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Nashville, Mobile, and Galveston, on the first day of January next, and in all other districts on the first day of March next.

Sec. 44. All parts of laws heretofore made, which are suspended by or are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

An Act for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company—Extends the time for the payment of duties on the iron imported for the construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad four years, taking the bonds of the Railroad company as security for the payment of the duties.

An Act to create an additional Land-Office in the Territory of Minnesota—Authorizes the formation of a new Land District in Minnesota, to be called the Sauk River District, with a land-office at such point as the President may direct.

An Act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1853, and for other purposes.—This act appropriates as follows:—

Pay and mileage of Senators and members	\$460,128
Contingent expenses of Senate and House, &c.	370,517
Gratuity to Thomas Ritchie	50,000
Repairs, &c., of Congressional Library	85,500
Salary of the President	25,000
Expenses of the State Department	83,175
Do. Treasury do.	412,684
Do. Department of the Interior	349,416
Do. War Department	131,540
Do. Navy do.	90,605
Do. Post-Office do.	231,550
Do. U. S. Mint and branches	242,365
Do. U. S. Territorial Governments	123,965
Do. U. S. Judiciary	793,200
Pay of Surveyors-General and their Clerks	98,720
Expenses of Light-House Establishment	659,628
Do. of the Independent Treasury	58,100
Expenditures of Coast-Survey	366,000
For the erection and repair of Marine Hospitals	173,564
For the erection, completion, and repair of Custom-Houses	652,000
Intercourse with foreign nations	487,946
Pay of Land Commissioners, Registers, Receivers, &c.	236,620
For surveying the public lands	518,007
Erection and repairs of public buildings	485,894
For running Mexican boundary line	120,000
For Books for Congressmen	115,800
For a Branch-Mint at San Francisco	300,000
For deficiency in fund for Relief of Disabled Seamen	100,000
Miscellaneous items	399,797

Total appropriations

\$8,206,721

The act provides that Clerks and employees engaged in the Department at Washington, whose salaries do not exceed \$1,200 per annum, shall be increased 20 per cent., and those over \$1,200, and under \$1,600, be increased 10 per cent. Also provides that no Senator or member of the House,

shall receive mileage for attendance at any extra session of Congress, convened within ten days after the adjournment of a regular session, except in the case of a new member or Senator. The President may appoint an associate Law Agent of the United States for California, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum. The Postmaster-General is authorized to appoint five additional Clerks in the Post-Office Department. In lieu of the present compensation, the deputy naval officers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, shall receive \$2,000 per annum. The act further provides for paying Boyd Hamilton \$50,000 for surrendering his contract as Public Printer; and that no officer of the United States Government, whose salary is \$2,500, shall receive pay for discharging the duties of any other office.

An Act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1853.—Appropriates as follows:—

For pay of officers and men at sea.....	\$2,771,698
Pay of Superintendents, Naval Constructors, &c.....	90,960
Provisions for officers and seamen.....	686,200
Repair of vessels in ordinary, and wear and tear of vessels in commission &c.	1,365,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms.....	125,000
Contingent expenses.....	527,840
Construction, repairs, &c., at Navy Yards.....	558,555
Pay of officers and men on shore.....	217,984
Vessels for survey of Pacific whale fisheries.....	125,000
New Navy Yard at San Francisco.....	100,000
Miscellaneous items.....	290,590

Total Naval appropriations.....\$6,858,827

This act provides that hereafter no appointment of midshipmen, acting midshipmen, or pupil at any naval school in the Navy, shall be made unless recommended by the member of Congress representing the district in which the applicant resides, in the same manner that cadets at West Point are now appointed; and that Robert Armstrong, the Public Printer, be directed to execute without delay the public printing ordered by either House of Congress since his election as Public Printer, and that all paper used by the Public Printer for the space of sixty days from this date (August 31), shall be furnished by him at cost, and shall be of the quality and description specified in the law passed at this session of Congress.

An Act making appropriations for the Improvement of certain Harbors and Rivers.—Provides for the following appropriations, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, viz:—

Continuation of Delaware Breakwater....	\$30,000
For harbor at Port Penn, Delaware.....	51,090
Removal of obstructions in Savannah river	40,000
Improvement of the Hudson river.....	50,000
Do. Mississippi river, below the rapids	90,000
Do. Ohio river.....	90,000
Do. Missouri river.....	40,000
Do. Arkansas river.....	40,000
For snag-boats, dredge-boats, discharging-scows, &c., to be used on the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and other Western rivers.....	150,000

Improvement of the James and Appomattox rivers.....	45,000
Do. Rock River rapids and Des Moines rapids, in the Mississippi river.....	100,000
For a ship channel leading from the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico..	75,000
Removing raft of Red river.....	100,000
Improvement of Colorado river, Texas..	20,000
For the harbor of Boston.....	80,000
Other harbors in Massachusetts.....	23,500
Harbors in Maine, Connecticut, and R. I..	
Improvement of New York Harbor.....	20,000
Do. Patapasco river.....	20,000
For steam-dredge and discharging scows, for Atlantic coast.....	20,000
Breakwater across Croatan sound.....	50,000
Harbor of Charleston, S. C.....	50,000
Do. Mobile, Ala.....	50,000
Do. Lake Ponchartrain, La.....	25,000
Surveys of Northern and Northwestern lakes.....	25,000
Harbor of Chicago, Ill.....	20,000
Do. Michigan city, Ind.....	20,000
Improvement of Saint Clair river.....	20,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows for Lake Michigan.....	20,000
Harbor of Cleveland, Ohio.....	30,000
Do. Erie, Penn.....	30,000
Do. Dunkirk, N. Y.....	30,000
Steam-dredge, discharging scows for Lake Erie.....	20,000
Harbor at mouth of Genesee river.....	20,000
Do. Oswego, N. Y.....	40,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows for Lake Ontario.....	20,000
Improving Cape Fear River.....	20,000
Survey for a ship-canal across the Peninsula of Florida.....	20,000
Levee across mouth river San Diego, Cal.	30,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows of Lake Champlain.....	20,000
Improvement of Tennessee river.....	50,000
Do. Illinois river.....	30,000
Sundry other appropriations.....	382,700

Total river and harbor appropriations. \$2,114,290

An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1853.—Appropriates as follows:—

For current and contingent expenses of Indian Department.....	\$137,250
Payments to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.....	71,200
Do. Creek Indians.....	191,918
Do. Menomone.....	50,930
Do. Ottowas and Chippewas.....	60,140
Do. Pottawatomies.....	114,680
Do. Sioux of Mississippi.....	728,800
Do. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	73,680
Do. Winnebagoes.....	276,597
Do. Delawares, Wyandots, &c., &c.	294,981

Total Indian appropriations.....\$2,000,376

This act provides that no part of the appropriations herein made, or that may hereafter be made, for the benefit of any Indian, or tribe, shall be paid to any attorney or agent of such Indian, or tribe, but shall in every case be paid directly to the Indian or Indians themselves to whom it shall be due, or to the tribe or part of a tribe per capita, unless the imperious interest of the Indian or Indians, or some treaty stipulation, shall require the payment to be made otherwise, under the direction of the President. Nor shall the Executive

branch of the Government, now or hereafter, recognise any contract between any Indian, or tribe, or part of a tribe, and any attorney or agent for the prosecution of any claim against the Government under this act.

An Act making appropriations for the transportation of the United States Mail by Ocean-Steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853—Appropriates as follows:—

Transportation of mails from New York to Liverpool and back.....	\$858,000
Do. from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, Chagres, and back.....	290,000
Transporting mails from Panama to California and Oregon and back....	248,250
Do. from New York by Southampton, to Bremen and back, and from New York by Cowes, to Havre and back, in addition to an unexpended balance of \$56,000.....	204,000
Transporting mails between Charleston and Havana.....	50,000
Do. across the Isthmus of Panama.....	100,000

Total appropriations..... \$1,940,250

An Act in addition to "An Act to promote the progress of the useful arts"—Provides that appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, may be made to either of the Assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, as well as to the Chief Judge of said Court.

An Act making appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.—This act makes the following appropriations, viz:—

For Light-houses, &c., on coast of Maine.....	\$65,360
Light-house at Minot Ledge.....	80,000
Other Light-houses, &c., on N. E. Coast.....	91,115
On other Atlantic and Gulf States.....	281,270
Light-houses, &c., in interior States.....	58,100
Completion of Light-houses in California and Oregon.....	120,000
Other appropriations for California.....	36,000

Total Light-house appropriations.... \$711,845

This act requires the President to appoint two officers of the navy, of high rank, one officer of the corps of engineers of the army, one officer of the topographical engineers of the army, and two civilians of high scientific attainments, whose services may be at the disposal of the President, and an officer of the navy, and an officer of engineers of the army, as secretaries, who shall constitute the Light-house Board of the United States, and shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the government of their meetings as they may judge expedient; and the Board so constituted, shall be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his superintendence, shall discharge all the administrative duties of said office relating to the construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, sea-marks, and their appendages. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be ex-officio President of the Light-house Board, and there shall be a Chairman elected to preside in the absence of the President. The Board is to

meet four times a year, and as much oftener as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. The Clerks in the Treasury Department, now employed on light-house duties, are to be transferred to the Light-house Board. The Board are required to arrange the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific, and Lake coasts of the United States into twelve or less Light-house Districts, and an officer of the army or navy is to be assigned to each district as a Light-house Inspector, to act under the orders of the Light-house Board.

An Act to establish certain Post-Roads, and for other purposes.—This act establishes new post-roads in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, and Minnesota. The act also authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the United States Mail between Boston and Halifax, on the steam-vessels which now ply regularly between these ports; also provides severe penalties for purloining, embezzling, or unlawfully making mail-boxes and keys, and for stealing mail-bags or other property belonging to the Post-office Department. No ship or vessel shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk at any port in the United States, until all letters on board such vessel shall have been delivered into the Post-office. Provisions are made for the search for and seizure of letters and packages illegally carried. The Postmaster General is authorized, by the advice and consent of the President, to make any just and reciprocal arrangement for allowing the mails of Canada, or any other adjacent Province or country, to pass from one point in such Province, through the United States to any other point in the same Province. The Postmaster General is also authorized to procure stamped letter envelopes, to be furnished to Postmasters and sold at cost, or as near as may be, with the addition of the value of the postage stamps printed or impressed on such envelopes. Letters may be carried outside the mail when enclosed in these envelopes.

An Act making further provisions for the satisfaction of Virginia Land Warrants—Provides that all unsatisfied military land-warrants, issued prior to March 1, 1852, by Virginia, for services in the Revolutionary war may be surrendered, and assignable United States scrip, payable in public lands, issued therefor. This act shall be taken as a final adjustment of all bounty land claims to officers and soldiers of Virginia for Revolutionary services, and provided that Virginia, by act of Legislature, shall relinquish all claim to lands in the Virginia military land district in the State of Ohio.

An Act to constitute Alton, in the State of Illinois, a Port of Delivery.—This act constitutes Alton and Galena, Illinois, Burlington, Iowa, and Knoxville, Tennessee, ports of delivery subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States. A Surveyor of Customs is to be appointed for each port, and said ports are made a part of the collection district of New Orleans. Port Jefferson, on the north side of Long Island, N. Y., is made a

port of delivery, within the collection district of the port of New York, with a Surveyor, who shall have power to enroll and license vessels to be employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries, and to enter and clear, and grant registers and other usual papers to vessels employed in the whale-fisheries.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Among the Joint Resolutions which were adopted during this session, were the following:—

A Resolution of welcome to Kossuth.—Resolved, That Congress, in the name and behalf of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capital and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

A Resolution extending the time of the Commission under the Convention with Brazil.—Continues the Commission four months from and after the first day of March, 1852.

A Resolution to authorize the continuance of the work upon the two wings of Capitol.—Appropriates five hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.

A Resolution to establish certain Post-Routes.—Authorizes the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, to contract for carrying the mail on all the plank-roads which have been or shall be constructed in the United States, and during the continuance of such contract, such roads are declared to be post-roads.

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon.—Provides that the Congressional Globe and appendix, which contain the laws and debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress.

Another resolution approves the action of the Territorial Legislature of Oregon in locating the capital of Oregon at Salem, in Marion county. Another changes the name of St. Peters river, in Minnesota, to Minnesota river.

TREATIES.

Three treaties have been ratified and proclaimed during the past year, viz.: with the Republics of Guatemala, Costarica, and Peru. The treaty with Guatemala provides that commercial favors granted by either party to other nations, shall be granted to each other on the same conditions. Citizens of each country may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and enjoy all the commercial privileges of citizens. The same privileges are to be accorded to the vessels of each nation by the other, that the other grants to its own vessels, except in regard to the coasting-trade. No discriminating duties are to be laid on the produce of either country. No embargo or detention for military purposes shall be made or laid without indemnification. Property captured by pirates, and found within the territory of either country, shall be surrendered on proof. The persons and property of citizens of either nation, shall be protected in the other. Rights of conscience shall remain inviolate. The citizens of each country may trade from the ports of either with the enemy of either, except at such places as are be-

sieged, blockaded, or invested, in goods not contraband of war. Free ships shall give freedom to goods, and everything shall be deemed free which shall be found on board the vessels of the citizens of either nation, though the lading should belong to the enemies of either, contraband goods always excepted. The same liberty shall be extended to persons found on free-ships, so that said persons can not be taken out of them, even if they be enemies of one or both parties, unless they be officers or soldiers in the actual service of the enemy. The stipulation declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall apply only to those powers who recognise this principle. If either of the contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of such enemy, provided said enemy acknowledges this principle, not otherwise. When the neutral flag of either of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of either, it shall be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be considered as enemy's property, if shipped with a knowledge of the existence of war. In case the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, then the goods of the neutral embarked in such enemy's ship shall be free. Contraband goods, found in a vessel bound to an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the vessel. In regard to the visiting or examination of ships on the high seas, the contracting parties agree that whenever a vessel-of-war shall meet with a neutral of the other party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the examination, without the least extortion or ill-treatment, and the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

In case one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war, the vessels belonging to citizens of the other, must be furnished with sea-letters, or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, and the name and residence of the master, also with certificates containing the particulars of the cargo and place whence the ship sailed. Without such papers or equivalent testimony, vessels may be detained, to be adjudged by competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prizes. These provisions in regard to visiting and examination, apply only to vessels without convoy. When under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his charge belong to his nation, and have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient. Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be at war with another State, no citizen of the other party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, at the hands of the enemy, on pain of being treated as a pirate. In case of war between the two contracting parties, the merchants residing on the coasts or in the ports of each other, shall be allowed six months to arrange their business and transport their effects out of the country. Those residing in the interior, shall be allowed one year for the same purpose. The citizens of all other occupations in the respective countries, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyments of their personal liberty and property, unless improper

conduct shall cause them to forfeit such protection. The two contracting parties shall form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties. This treaty shall remain in force for twelve years, and until twelve months' notice thereafter. The acts of individuals infringing this treaty, shall not disturb the harmony of the two nations, unless such acts shall be sanctioned by the Government of such individuals. In case of any infringement of this treaty by either party, satisfaction shall be demanded before war is declared or reprisals made. The privileges of the most favored nations are mutually conceded. In the event of war between the two nations, the money, private debts, shares in the public funds, or any other property, shall in no case be sequestered or confiscated.

The treaty with Costa Rica has no important provision not contained in that with Guatemala. The treaty with Peru contains, in addition to the general provisions of those with Guatemala and Costa Rica, the following: The Republic of Peru engages to accord to any citizens of the United States who may establish a line of steam-vessels to navigate regularly between the different ports of entry within the Peruvian Territories, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight, entering the by-ports to receive and land passengers, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatever. The steamers of either nation shall not be subject in the ports of the other to any duties other than those paid by any other association or company. Every vessel actually owned by citizens of Peru, and commanded by a Peruvian, shall be considered a Peruvian vessel, though the construction and crew may be foreign. American whale-ships shall have access to the port of Tumbes and the ports of entry in Peru, and may sail from one port to another, and barter supplies to the amount of \$200, *ad valorem*, duty free; and may further sell, free from tonnage or harbor duties, oil or other goods, to the additional amount of \$1,000 each vessel, on payment of such import duties as are paid by citizens of the most favored nations. Peruvian citizens, frequenting the mines in California, shall enjoy all the privileges accorded to citizens of the most favored nations. In case of a wreck, or other damage, to a vessel of either of the contracting parties, on the coast of the other party, such vessel shall enjoy the same protection and privileges as a national vessel. In case of war between the two nations, it is agreed that the merchants, traders, and other citizens of all occupations, of either of the two parties, residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their business therein, and shall be maintained in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they conduct themselves peaceably and properly. Suspected persons, however, may be ordered to leave the country, the term of twelve months being allowed them, in which to arrange and settle their affairs, and remove with their families and effects, to which end a safe conduct shall be given them; but suspected persons may be ordered forthwith to remove to such places in the interior as may be designated. This treaty shall remain in force ten years and further, until one of the contracting parties shall have given ten months' notice.

EXPENDITURES of the GOVERNMENT

During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852.

<i>Payments for objects other than the Ordinary Expenses of Government:</i>	
Principal of the public debt.....	\$2,163,594 00
Awards for indemnity to American citizens under the Treaty with Mexico.....	529,960 78
Installment and interest due May 30, 1852, under the 12th article of the second Treaty.....	3,180,000 00
Expenses relative to the limits and boundary with Mexico.....	69,075 48
Public buildings in Washington.....	591,518 00
Military Asylum, paid for under the Act of 3d March, 1851, from contributions in Mexico.....	118,791 19
Five and three per cents on the sale of public lands paid to the West and Southwest States.....	96,158 18
Payments for land erroneously sold..	49,916 30
Taking the Seventh Census.....	547,585 02
Settlement with the State of Maine..	60,610 31
Public buildings in the Territory of Minnesota.....	20,000 00
Lands for a Cemetery near the city of Mexico.....	9,000 00
Building Custom-Houses.....	521,491 23
Do. Marine Hospitals.....	128,693 44
Fortifications.....	285,596 71
Navy-Yards.....	741,692 66
Dry Docks.....	671,796 91
Fulfilling Indian treaties (exclusive of \$2,114,841 93 for the current and other expenses in Indian account).	722,410 74
<i>On Account of the Ordinary Expenses of Government, viz. :—</i>	
Pay, mileage, and contingent expenses of Congress.....	1,248 017 90
Congressional Globe, American Archives, Documentary History, &c..	125,633 16
Salaries of the President, Executive Officers, Heads of Bureaux, and their contingent expenses.....	1,248,011 91
Judiciary.....	718,063 44
Government of Territories.....	77,515 58
Surveyors and their Clerks.....	72,528 46
Officers of the Mint and branches....	55,300 00
Expenses of Do.	140,000 00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	2,000 00
Secretary signing Land-Patents.....	1,500 00
Interest for the public debt.....	4,001,758 11
Premium on the purchase of stock..	170,063 42
Assistant Treasurers, and expenses for safe-keeping public moneys, per Act 6th August, 1846.....	34,707 97
Survey of the coast—East and West Florida.....	583,000 00
Relief of the District cities—interest on Dutch Loan.....	36,868 54
Exploring Expedition.....	20,000 00
Relief of individuals (civil & Naval).	348,725 22
Mail service (see mail-steamers)....	1,041,144 44
Building Light-houses.....	113,103 33
Support of do.	507,466 09
Marine Hospital establishment.....	223,115 23
Collecting revenue from Customs*....	2,082,633 24
Do. do. do. Lands*.....	167,062 14
Payments for bounties and allowances, refunded duties, debentures, and charges on the revenue.....	1,872,020 37
Survey of public lands.....	242,833 52
Other surveys and land claims.....	80,783 56

* Paid under the Act of the 3d March, 1849—these expenses were previous to let July, 1849, paid out of the revenue, and accounted for in their quarterly settlements at the Treasury.

Current expenses of the Indian Department.....	\$2,114,841 03
War Pensions.....	2,134,220 87
Navy Pensions.....	211,002 99
Half-pay to Revolutionary officers of Virginia.....	16,352 41

Foreign Intercourse.

Salaries of Ministers and Commissioners abroad:—	
Consul at London, and intercourse with Barbary powers.....	216,309 77
Contingent expenses of Foreign Missions.....	30,311 12
Do. of foreign intercourse.....	36,725 62
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	135,844 16

Army.

Pay.....	1,594,986 67
Subsistence.....	1,540,288 66
Quartermaster's Department.....	1,989,889 71
Forage.....	104,823 30
Clothing.....	242,099 74
Barracks.....	399,351 72
Horses for 2d regiment Dragoons...	60,008 12
Miscellaneous items.....	315,147 04
Militia and Volunteers.....	345,682 79
West Point.....	164,057 17
Annuities.....	848,057 73
Arming the Militia.....	260,247 70
Surveys.....	57,950 00
Harbors.....	17,059 86

Navy.

Pay.....	2,707,985 89
Provisions.....	630,205 83
Indian.....	2,200,861 27
Contingent.....	547,798 75
Hospitals.....	14,757 67
Magazines.....	958 11
Steam Mail service.....	944,062 02
Nautical almanacs.....	17,776 00
Marine corps.....	387,101 14

Miscellaneous.

Lost Horses.....	1,053 05
Expenses of loans.....	18,308 33
Library for New Mexico.....	4,418 37
Building for do.....	300 00
Fugitive slaves.....	593 86
Indians—old States.....	20,975 49
Consular receipts.....	388 75
Claims otherwise provided for.....	9,982 38
Smithsonian Institution.....	30,910 14
Receivers and Registers for entering land-warrants.....	55,165 21
Auxiliary guard, Washington.....	15,295 24
Penitentiary.....	11,920 00
Insane and transient poor.....	10,700 44
Washington bridges.....	9,833 38
Miscellaneous.....	1,943 29
Paintings for Capitol.....	2,000 00
Washington canal.....	5,000 00

Total Expenditures.....\$46,007,893 18

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT OF THE VALUATION OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.

STATES.	REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE.		To each free person.
	Assessed value.	True or estimated value.	
Alabama.....	\$219,476,150	\$228,304,332	\$532
Arkansas.....	36,428,675	39,841,625	245
* California.....	22,123,173	22,161,872	239
Connecticut.....	119,088,672	155,707,980	420
Delaware.....	17,442,640	18,652,053	209
Florida.....	22,784,937	22,862,270	475
Georgia.....	335,110,225	385,425,714	640
Illinois.....	114,782,645	156,265,006	184
Indiana.....	152,870,399	202,650,264	205
Iowa.....	21,690,642	23,714,638	123
Kentucky.....	291,587,554	301,628,456	391
Louisiana.....	220,165,172	233,998,764	887
Maine.....	96,765,868	122,777,571	211
Maryland.....	208,565,566	219,417,364	445
Massachusetts.....	546,003,057	573,542,296	577
Michigan.....	30,877,223	59,787,255	150
Mississippi.....	208,422,167	228,951,136	772
Missouri.....	98,595,463	137,247,707	231
New Hampshire.....	92,177,969	103,632,835	326
† New Jersey.....	190,000,000	200,000,000	409
New York.....	715,369,028	1,080,369,216	516
North Carolina.....	212,071,413	226,000,472	391
Ohio.....	433,872,632	504,726,120	255
Pennsylvania.....	497,059,649	722,466,120	319
Rhode Island.....	77,736,974	80,508,794	546
South Carolina.....	293,867,769	238,267,694	1017
Tennessee.....	189,437,823	201,246,686	264
Texas.....	51,027,456	52,740,473	341
Vermont.....	71,671,651	92,205,049	294
Virginia.....	379,561,660	389,731,498	411
Wisconsin.....	26,715,825	42,056,595	138
Total States.....	\$5,983,149,407	\$7,067,157,179	356
‡ Minnesota.....	262,083	262,083	46
New Mexico.....	5,174,471	5,274,687	86
Oregon.....	5,063,474	5,063,474	381
Utah.....	966,083	966,083	87
Dis. Columbia.....	14,020,676	14,568,740	304
Total S's & Ter.....	\$6,008,664,599	\$7,008,912,431	355

* Only 13 counties included. The other returns were destroyed by fire in San Francisco.

† Only Real Estate was returned in the Census. The amounts given are partly estimated.

‡ In Minnesota only a part of the Territory was returned.

This table presents a better show of wealth to each person in the South than in the North, from the fact that the Northern capitalists do not own the laborers, and do count them as persons. South Carolina makes the best relative show of wealth on paper, being \$1,017 to each person in the State; but if we add her 334,984 slaves to the 283,523 free persons, and then divide the aggregate wealth of the State among the whole number, it will show but \$416 for each. If we deduct for each slave \$300 (which is much below the usual quotations for such merchandise), and then divide among all the population of the State, the amount to each will be reduced to \$258. So of other slave-holding States. The average amount of property to each person in the United States, excluding slaves, is \$355. The average amount in the slave States being \$455, and in the free States \$317. Add the slaves to the free population of the Southern States, and there will be for each person \$304, and deduct for each slave \$300, and there remains only \$236 to

CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY IN NEW ENGLAND.—The following figures in regard to Churches, &c., in New England, are taken from the returns in the Census Department—

States.	No. Churches.	Seats.	Value.
Maine.....	851	304,477	\$1,712,152
New Hampshire.....	682	233,892	1,401,586
Vermont.....	504	226,444	1,213,126
Massachusetts.....	1,430	682,908	10,205,284
Rhode Island.....	221	98,736	1,252,900
Connecticut.....	719	305,249	3,554,894

MILITARY POSTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the Military Posts now occupied by the troops, their several Garrisons, and the names of their Commandants.

POST OR STATION	SITUATION.	GARRISON.		COMMANDER.
		NO. OF COMPANIES	REGIMENT.	
Fort Sullivan	Eastport, Me.....	1	3d Artillery.	Bre. Lt. Col. M. Burke, 3d Art.
Fort Preble	Portland Harbor, Me.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. R. Anderson, do.
Fort Constitution ..	Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.....	1	do.	B. Lt. Col. J. Washington, do.
Fort Independence.	Boston Harbor, Mass.....	2	do.	Bre't Maj. F. O. Wyse, do.
Fort Adams.....	Newport Harbor, R. I.....	3	do.	Col. Wm. Gates, do.
Fort Trumbull.....	New London Harbor, Conn	1	do.	Bre't Col. F. S. Belton, do.
Fort Mackinac.....	Mackinac, Mich.....	1	4th Artillery	B. Maj. T. Williams, 4th Art.
Fort Brady.....	Sault de St. Marie, Mich....	1	do.	Bre't Capt. G. W. Getty, do.
Fort Niagara.....	Youngstown, N. Y.....	1	do.	Capt. J. P. M'Coun, do.
Fort Ontario.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	1	do.	B. Maj. S. C. Ridgely, do.
Military Academy.	West Point, N. Y.....	Cadets	& Engin'rs.	Capt. H. Brewerton, Eng'rs.
Fort Columbus.....	New York Harbor, N. Y.....	1	4th Artillery	B. Col. J. L. Gardner, 4th Art.
Fort Wood	Bedlow's Island, N. Y.....	Recruit	ing Depot.	Bre't Col. H. Brown, 2d Art.
Fort Hamilton.....	New York Harbor, N. Y.....	1	4th Artillery	B. Maj. W. W. Morris 4th Art.
Fort Mifflin.....	Delaware river, Pa.....	1	do.	Capt. J. Roberts, do.
Carlisle Barracks..	Carlisle, Pa.....	Cavalry	Depot.	B. Lt. Col. P. S. Cooke, 2d Dg.
Fort M'Henry.....	Baltimore Harbor, Md.....	1	1st Artillery	B. Lt. Col. F. Taylor, 1st Art.
Fort Washington....	Potomac River, Md.....	2	4th Artillery	Bre't Maj. J. B. Scott, 4th Art.
Fort Monroe.....	Old Point Comfort, Va.....	3	2d Artillery	B. Mj. Gen. Bankhead, 2d Art.
Fort Moultrie.....	Charleston Harbor, S. C.....	2	do.	Bre't Col. J. Munroe, do.
Castle Pinckney....	Do. do. do.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. J. F. Roland, do.
Camp at N. Smyrna.	Florida.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. A. Lowd, do.
Camp at Sheldon's.	10 miles from Smyrna, Fla....	Detach	ment.	Bre't Capt. H. F. Clarke, do.
Fort Capron.....	Indian River, Fla.....	1	2d Artillery	1st Lt. J. M'L. Taylor, do.
Key West Barracks	Key West, Fla.....	1	1st Artillery	Capt. J. Vogdes, 1st Art.
Fort Myers.....	149 miles from Tampa, Fla.	3	do.	B. Lt. Col. J. H. Winder, do.
Fort Meade	46 Do. do. do.	3 { 1	do.	Bre't Capt. S. K. Dawson, do.
Fort Brooke.....	Tampa, Fla.....	Detach	ment.	B. Brig. Gen. T. Childs, do.
Barrancas Barracks	Pensacola Harbor, Fla.....	1	1st Artillery	Bre't Maj. J. A. Haskin, do.
N. Orleans Barracks	New Orleans, La.....	1	do.	Bre't Lt. Col. G. Nauman, do.
Baton Rouge B'cks	Baton Rouge, La.....	1	do.	B. Lt. Col. L. B. Webster, do.
Newport Barracks.	Newport, Ky.....	Recruit	ing Depot.	Capt. N. C. Macrae, 3d Inf.
Fort Ripley.....	Mouth of Crow Wing, U. M.	1	6th Infantry.	Capt. J. B. S. Todd, 6th Inf.
Fort Snelling.....	Falls St. Anthony, Minnesota	3 { 1	1st Drag'ns.	Bre't Col. F. Lee, do.
Fort Dodge.....	40 m. fm Boonsboro', Iowa.	2 { 2	6th Infantry.	Bre't Maj. S. Woods, do.
Fort Laramie.....	Oregon route.....	1	do.	Capt. W. S. Ketchum, do.
Fort Kearney.....	Do.....	1	do.	Capt. H. W. Wharton, do.
Fort Leavenworth.	{ Missouri River, 500 miles above St. Louis.....	4 { 1 2	1st Drag'ns. 6th Infantry.	B. Lt. Col. B. L. Beall, 1st Dg.
Fort Scott.....	On the Manitow, W. of Mo.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. A. Cady, 6 Inf.
Fort Atkinson.....	Crossing of Ark, S. Fe route.	1	do.	Bre't Capt. S. B. Buckner, do.
Jefferson Barracks.	Near St. Louis, Mo.....	3 { 2	Rifles.	B. Brig. Gen. N. S. Clarke, do.
Fort Gibson.....	Cherokee Nation.....	3	3d Artillery.	Maj. G. Andrews, 7th Inf.
Fort Smith.....	Arkansas.....	1	do.	Col. H. Wilson, do.
Fort Towson.....	Near Doaksville, Ark.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. D. P. Whiting, do.
Fort Washita.....	Near M. of False Washita.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. T. H. Holmes, do.
Fort Arbuckle.....	Wild Horse Creek.....	2	do.	Bre't Maj. J. C. Henshaw, do.
Fort Brown.....	Brownsville, Texas.....	2	4th Artillery	1st Lt. H. M. Whiting, 4th Art.
Ringgold Barracks.	Rio Grande City, Texas....	2	7th Infantry.	Bre't Maj. G. R. Paul, 7th Inf.
Fort M'Intosh.....	Laredo, Texas.....	2	1st Infantry.	Capt. S. Burbank, 1st Inf.
Fort Duncan.....	Eagle Pass, Texas.....	2	do.	Bre't Lt. Col. T. Morris, do.
Fort Inge.....	Leona River, Texas.....	1	2d Drag'ns.	1st Lt. J. M. Hawes, 2d Drag.
Fort Lincoln.....	Rio Seco, Texas.....	1	do.	Capt. W. J. Newton, do.
Fort Merrill.....	Nueces River, Texas.....	1	Rifles.	Maj. G. B. Crittenden, Rifles.
Austin.....	Texas.....	Detach	ments.	B. Brig. Gen. Harvey, 2d Dg.
Fort Graham.....	Jose Maria Village, Texas.	1	2d Drag'ns.	Bre't Maj. H. H. Sibley, do.
Fort Worth.....	W. Fork Trinity R., Texas.	2	do.	Bre't Maj. R. A. Arnold, do.
Fort Mason.....	Elm Fork do. do.	1	do.	Bre't Col. C. A. May, do.
Fort Belknap.....	Main Fork Brasos R., do.	5	5th Infantry.	Col. G. Loomis, 5th Inf.
Post on Clear Fork	Brasos River, Texas.....	5	do.	Bre't Col. C. A. Waite, do.
Post on.....	San Saba River, Texas.....	5	8th Infantry.	Maj. P. Morrison, 8th Inf.
Post on.....	N. Branch of Concho R., T.	5	do.	B. Brig. Gen. J. Garland, do.

POST OR STATION.	SITUATION.	GARRISON.		COMMANDER.
		NO. OF COMPANIES	REGIMENT.	
Post on.....	N. Fork of Llano R., Texas.	4	1st Infantry.	Lt. Col. H. Bainbridge, 1st Inf.
Post on.....	Las Mones River, Texas...	2	do.	Bret Maj. J. H. La Moite, do.
Fort Crogham.....	Hamilton Creek, Texas....	Detach-	ments.	Lt. T. Fisk, 8th Inf.
Fort Ewell.....	Nueces River, Texas.....	7	Rifles.	B. Col. W. W. Loring, Rifles.
Fort Union.....	Moro River, N. Mexico....	2 {	1st Drag'ns.	B. Maj. J. H. Carleton, 1st Dg.
		1 {	3d Infantry.	
Fort Marcy.....	Santa Fe, N. Mexico.....	2 {	2d Artillery.	B Lt. Col. H. Brooks, 2d Art.
		1 {	3d Infantry.	
Fort Conrad.....	Valverde, N. Mexico.....	2	2d Drag'ns.	Maj. M. S. Howe, 2d Drag.
Fort Fillmore.....	Brasito, N. Mexico.....	2 {	1st Drag'ns.	Lt. Col. D. S. Miles, 3d Inf.
		1 {	3d Infantry.	
Fort Defiance.....	Navajo Country, N. Mexico	3 {	2d Artillery.	Maj. E. Bachus, do.
		2 {	3d Infantry.	
Fort Webster.....	Copper Mines, N. Mexico..	2 {	2d Drag'ns.	Maj. G. Morris, do.
		1 {	3d Infantry.	
		2 {	1st Drag'ns.	
Camp at.....	Albuquerque, N. Mexico...	5 {	2d Drag'ns.	B. Maj. W. N. Giver, 1st Dg.
		2 {	3d Infantry.	
Fort Massachusetts.	Utah Country, N. Mexico..	2 {	1st Drag'ns.	Maj. G. A. H. Blake, do.
		1 {	3d Infantry.	
Escort to Mexican	Boundary Commission....	1	do.	2d Lt. D. C. Green, 3d Inf.
Camp Yuma.....	Mouth of Gila River, Cal..	3	2d Infantry.	B. Mj. I. Heintzelman 2d Inf.
Mission of.....	San Diego, Cal.....	2 {	1st Drag'ns.	B. Lt. Col. Magruder, 1st Art.
		1 {	1st Artillery	
San Luis Rey.....	Do. do.	Detach-	ment.	2d Lt. A. J. Stiemmer, do.
Rancho del Chino..	120 miles fm San Diego, Cal.	1	2d Infantry.	Capt. C. S. Lovell, 2d Inf.
Camp Miller.....	San Joaquin River, Cal.....	2	do.	1st Lt. T. Moore, do.
Monterey Redoubt.	Monterey, Cal.....	1	3d Artillery.	Capt. H. S. Barton, 3d Art.
Presidio S. Fran'co	Near San Francisco, Cal....	1	do.	Maj. C. S. Merchant, do.
Benecia.....	California.....	5 {	1st Drag'ns.	Maj. W. Seawell, 2d Inf.
		4 {	2d Infantry.	
Fort Orford.....	Port Orford, Oregon.....	1	1st Drag'ns.	1st Lt. H. W. Stanton, 1st Dg.
Columbia Barracks	Vancouver, Oregon.....	1	1st Artillery	B. Maj. J. S. Holtremy, 1st Art.
Dalles of Columbia.	Oregon.....	Detach-	ment.	1st Lt. J. J. Woods, 1st Art.
Steilacoom.....	Puget's Sound, Oregon....	1	1st Artillery	Capt. B. H. Hill, do.
In route to.....	Pacific Coast.....	10	4th Infantry.	Lt. Col. B. Bonneville, 4th Inf.

REMARKS.—The strength of the several garrisons, owing to the ordinary casualties of service, (deaths, desertions, discharges, &c.) is continually changing. A fair estimate of the force would probably be attained by averaging at *forty men*, the Companies stationed on the Northern lakes, the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the Upper Mississippi, and at posts near the Western frontiers of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas. For the posts on the Oregon and Santa Fe routes, in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, *sixty men* per Company would be a fair average.

QUARTERLY RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the quarterly rates of postage, when paid in advance, on newspapers and periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, viz:—

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) to actual subscribers in the county where published, free.
Newspapers and periodicals, not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight, circulated in the State where published, daily, 22½ cents; six times a week, 19½ cents; tri-weekly, 9½ cents; semi-weekly, 6½ cents; weekly, 3½ cents; semi-monthly, 1½ cents; monthly, 4 cent.

Weighing 3 ounces and under, sent to any part of the United States, daily, 45½ cents; six times a week, 39 cents; tri-weekly, 19½ cents; semi-weekly, 13 cents; weekly, 6½ cents; semi-monthly, 3 cents; monthly, 1½ cents. On papers of greater weight than 3 ounces, the charges are as follows:—

Weight.	Daily. 6 times a w.k.	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.
4 ounces.	91	78	39	26	15	8
5 do.	1 36½	1.17	58½	39	19½	9
6 do.	1.82	1.56	78	52	26	12
7 do.	2.27½	1.95	97½	65	32½	15
8 do.	2.73	2.34	1.17	78	39	18

Anything over 3 ounces and under 4, is charged as 4 ounces, over 4 and under 5, is charged as 5, &c. Quarterly payments in advance, may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery. When made at the mailing office, satisfactory evidence thereof must be exhibited at the office of delivery.

POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT MATTER, PREPAID.—Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, or other printed matter (except books), to any part of the United States, weighing 3 ounces, 1 cent; 4 ounces, 2 cents; 5 ounces, 3 cents; 6 ounces, 4 cents; 7 ounces, 5 cents; 8 ounces, 6 cents; 9 ounces, 7 cents; 10 ounces, 8 cents; 11 ounces, 9 cents; 12 ounces, 10 cents; 13 ounces, 11 cents; 14 ounces, 12 cents; 15 ounces, 13 cents; 1 pound, 14 cents. If not pre-paid, double the above rates will be charged. On small newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets of 16 octavo pages or under, when sent in single packages to one address, and prepaid, the rates are, for 8 ounces, 4 cents, and one half cent for each additional ounce. On books, bound or unbound, and not weighing over four pounds, for any distance under 3,000 miles, prepaid, the rates are 1 cent per ounce; over 3,000 miles, 2 cents per ounce. Books sent unpaid, are subject to a postage of 50 per cent. in addition to their pre-paid rates.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE U. STATES—CENSUS, 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acres improved in farms.	Acres unimproved in farms.	Cash value of farms.	Value of farming implements and machinery.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milch Cows.	Working Oxen.	Other Cattle.
Maine.....	2,039,596	2,615,797	\$64,861,748	\$2,284,554	41,721	65	133,556	83,893	195,890
New Hampshire.....	2,251,488	1,140,926	55,245,997	2,314,135	34,233	19	94,277	89,047	114,606
Vermont.....	2,591,379	1,625,368	59,727,731	2,790,237	61,057	218	146,146	48,497	154,065
Massachusetts.....	2,133,436	1,222,576	109,076,347	3,209,584	42,216	34	130,999	46,611	83,284
Rhode Island.....	356,497	197,451	17,070,802	497,201	6,168	1	28,996	8,199	9,375
Connecticut.....	1,765,178	615,701	72,726,422	1,892,541	26,879	49	85,461	46,988	9,026
New York.....	12,408,968	6,710,120	554,516,042	22,084,926	447,014	963	931,324	178,909	767,406
New Jersey.....	1,767,904	984,985	120,237,511	4,425,593	63,955	4,089	118,796	12,070	80,455
Pennsylvania.....	8,624,619	6,294,728	407,876,099	14,722,541	350,398	2,259	632,234	61,527	562,196
Delaware.....	580,962	375,282	18,880,031	510,279	13,852	701	19,247	9,797	24,165
Maryland.....	2,797,905	1,836,445	87,178,545	2,463,443	75,684	5,644	86,859	34,135	98,596
District of Columbia.....	16,267	11,167	1,730,460	40,320	824	57	813	104	123
Virginia.....	10,391,155	15,792,176	216,401,441	7,021,772	272,403	21,480	317,619	89,513	609,137
North Carolina.....	6,453,477	15,543,010	67,891,765	3,391,532	148,693	25,259	231,759	37,309	434,402
South Carolina.....	4,072,651	12,145,049	82,431,684	4,136,264	97,171	37,463	193,244	20,507	593,396
Georgia.....	6,378,479	16,442,900	95,753,445	5,894,150	151,331	57,379	334,323	73,286	630,019
Florida.....	343,049	1,236,240	6,323,109	658,795	10,848	5,002	72,476	8,794	182,416
Alabama.....	4,435,014	7,702,067	64,323,224	5,125,653	120,001	69,895	327,291	66,961	453,263
Mississippi.....	3,441,359	7,046,957	54,739,634	5,769,927	116,660	54,547	214,331	83,485	436,254
Louisiana.....	1,690,025	3,939,018	75,814,398	11,576,938	89,514	44,849	106,676	64,968	414,798
Texas*.....	639,107	14,454,669	16,398,745	2,133,731	76,419	12,364	314,768	49,952	636,705
Arkansas.....	781,531	1,816,684	15,265,245	1,601,296	60,197	11,659	93,151	34,239	166,390
Tennessee.....	8,175,173	13,808,649	97,851,212	5,390,220	270,631	75,303	550,466	86,235	414,061
Kentucky.....	11,269,270	10,972,478	154,330,362	5,169,017	315,682	65,609	247,475	62,074	442,763
Ohio.....	9,881,403	8,145,000	358,765,603	12,750,585	463,397	3,428	644,499	65,381	749,067
Michigan.....	1,949,110	2,454,780	61,872,416	2,891,371	65,506	70	99,975	55,550	119,471
Indiana.....	5,946,549	7,745,879	136,395,173	6,704,444	314,329	6,509	284,651	40,321	369,291
Illinois.....	5,039,545	6,937,987	96,133,290	5,403,581	267,653	10,673	294,671	76,156	641,209
Missouri.....	2,324,911	7,037,337	63,037,462	3,995,945	223,893	41,508	226,653	111,268	445,615
Wisconsin.....	1,048,499	1,351,159	33,528,563	1,172,869	36,636	754	45,704	21,892	69,025
California.....	62,324	3,831,671	3,874,041	103,483	21,179	1,666	64,339	42,801	76,298
Minnesota.....	5,033	39,849	161,946	16,981	860	11	607	555	740
Oregon.....	132,757	999,951	2,849,170	183,423	8,046	430	9,437	8,114	24,166
Utah.....	16,333	30,516	311,799	84,288	2,429	325	4,861	5,306	2,469
New Mexico.....	166,201	124,370	1,653,352	77,900	6,079	8,654	10,635	12,257	10,086
Totals.....	118,435,178	194,506,025	3,266,925,537	151,605,147	4,326,052	559,070	6,391,946	1,693,261	10,266,180

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of Live Stock.	Wheat—bushels of.	Rye—bushels of.	Ind. Corn—bushels of.	Oats—bushels of.	Rice—lbs. of.
Maine.....	451,577	54,598	\$9,705,796	296,259	102,916	1,750,066	2,181,037	.....
New Hampshire.....	394,756	63,467	8,771,901	185,658	183,117	1,573,670	973,381	.....
Vermont.....	919,999	66,278	12,640,249	525,925	176,207	2,032,018	2,307,714	.....
Massachusetts.....	188,651	81,119	9,647,710	31,211	481,031	2,345,490	1,168,714	.....
Rhode Island.....	42,996	19,509	1,632,637	49	26,409	839,202	215,292	.....
Connecticut.....	174,181	76,472	7,467,490	41,762	600,893	1,935,043	1,958,738	.....
New York.....	3,453,341	1,018,252	73,570,499	13,121,493	4,148,182	17,856,400	26,562,814	.....
New Jersey.....	160,488	250,370	10,679,291	1,601,190	1,265,578	8,759,704	3,378,093	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1,822,357	1,040,366	41,600,033	15,367,691	4,705,100	19,835,214	21,558,156	.....
Delaware.....	27,503	56,261	1,849,281	482,611	8,066	3,145,533	604,518	.....
Maryland.....	177,902	352,911	7,997,634	4,494,680	226,014	11,104,031	2,242,151	.....
District of Columbia.....	150	1,635	71,643	17,370	5,509	65,230	8,134	.....
Virginia.....	1,310,094	1,830,743	33,666,539	11,232,616	458,930	36,254,319	10,179,045	17,154
North Carolina.....	695,949	1,312,813	17,717,647	2,130,102	229,863	27,941,051	4,062,078	5,466,968
South Carolina.....	285,551	1,068,603	16,060,015	1,066,277	47,790	16,271,454	2,332,165	169,930,613
Georgia.....	560,436	2,168,617	25,738,416	1,088,534	53,750	30,080,099	3,820,044	38,950,691
Florida.....	93,311	209,455	2,880,038	1,027	1,152	1,996,809	66,586	1,075,030
Alabama.....	371,880	1,904,540	20,800,112	294,044	17,281	23,754,048	2,966,677	2,311,223
Mississippi.....	304,929	1,682,734	19,403,662	137,960	9,706	22,446,562	1,503,398	3,719,866
Louisiana.....	110,333	597,301	11,152,276	417	475	10,326,373	89,637	4,423,249
Texas*.....	99,096	683,914	10,266,880	41,689	3,108	5,926,611	178,883	87,916
Arkansas.....	91,256	636,727	6,647,969	199,639	8,047	8,893,934	665,183	63,179
Tennessee.....	811,591	3,114,111	29,978,016	1,619,326	89,163	52,276,323	7,703,066	256,854
Kentucky.....	1,103,121	2,861,163	29,991,387	2,140,892	416,073	58,676,991	6,301,311	.....
Ohio.....	3,942,929	1,964,770	44,121,741	14,487,361	426,718	59,078,695	13,479,742	.....
Michigan.....	746,435	905,847	8,008,734	4,926,889	106,871	6,641,490	2,866,056	.....
Indiana.....	1,182,493	2,263,776	22,478,556	6,214,458	78,793	52,994,363	6,665,014	.....
Illinois.....	984,043	1,915,910	24,209,258	9,414,675	83,364	87,746,938	10,087,341	.....
Missouri.....	756,390	1,612,043	19,766,861	2,966,928	44,119	36,096,543	5,343,746	700
Iowa.....	149,990	323,247	9,698,275	1,530,581	19,918	8,666,799	1,524,345	800
Wisconsin.....	124,892	159,276	4,979,385	4,286,131	61,253	1,989,975	3,414,673	.....
California.....	17,574	2,776	3,351,056	17,338	.....	12,936	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	80	734	92,859	1,401	125	16,736	30,582	.....
Oregon.....	15,382	30,235	1,876,189	211,943	106	9,918	65,146	.....
Utah.....	3,262	914	546,968	107,702	210	9,999	10,900	.....
New Mexico.....	377,271	7,314	1,494,629	196,616	.....	365,411	5	.....
Totals.....	21,621,462	30,315,719	543,922,711	100,479,150	14,188,457	592,141,330	146,633,216	215,312,716

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—CENSUS, 1850.

4

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Tobacco— lbs. of.	Gin & Cot- ton—bales of 400 lbs. each.	Wool— lbs. of.	Pean and Peanut— bushels of.	Irish Potatoes— bushels of.	Sweet Potatoes— bushels of.	Barley— bushels of.	Buckwheat— bushels of.	Value of Orchard Products.
Maine	.....	.....	1,364,034	205,641	3,430,040	.....	161,731	104,523	834.2
New Hampshire	80	.....	1,008,476	70,856	4,204,219	.....	70,256	65,266	248.7
Vermont	.....	.....	3,410,963	104,869	4,947,351	.....	42,147	208,929	316.5
Massachusetts	138,246	.....	655,136	43,709	3,585,364	.....	112,286	106,098	463.5
Rhode Island	.....	.....	129,692	6,349	681,029	.....	18,475	1,245	63.5
Connecticut	1,267,624	.....	497,454	19,090	2,689,735	80	19,099	229,297	176.1
New York	83,189	.....	10,071,301	141,636	16,398,363	6,623	3,585,069	3,183,565	1,761.5
New Jersey	310	.....	375,396	14,174	3,207,236	508,015	6,492	878,944	607.5
Pennsylvania	912,661	.....	4,481,670	65,231	5,980,732	52,172	165,584	1,193,612	723.2
Delaware	.....	.....	67,765	4,120	240,542	65,443	56	8,618	46.5
Maryland	21,407,497	.....	480,226	12,616	764,339	208,993	745	103,671	164.6
District of Columbia	7,800	.....	625	7,754	28,292	3,497	75	372	14.5
Virginia	56,803,218	3,947	2,860,765	621,581	1,316,933	1,813,671	25,437	214,898	177.1
North Carolina	11,084,786	77,849	970,738	1,684,262	620,318	8,095,708	2,735	10,701	34.3
South Carolina	74,248	300,901	487,233	1,026,900	195,494	4,337,429	4,583	383	35.1
Georgia	423,924	439,091	999,019	1,142,011	227,737	6,086,428	11,861	250	92.7
Florida	998,614	45,131	23,247	135,369	7,828	757,226	.....	65	1.2
Alabama	164,960	564,329	657,118	892,701	246,001	5,478,204	2,568	348	18.4
Mississippi	49,990	484,063	659,619	1,072,757	261,482	4,711,295	229	1,121	50.4
Louisiana	26,876	178,737	109,297	161,732	95,342	1,428,453	.....	3	92.3
Texas*	66,807	67,506	121,274	179,392	95,548	1,323,170	4,776	29	12.6
Arkansas	218,906	63,346	192,696	226,758	193,822	788,149	177	175	40.1
Tennessee	20,148,932	194,632	1,364,378	259,321	1,000,844	2,777,716	2,737	19,427	62.8
Kentucky	65,501,196	758	2,227,403	202,574	1,497,487	998,184	56,348	16,007	106.1
Ohio	10,454,442	.....	10,196,371	60,168	5,037,769	187,991	564,308	634,064	695.9
Michigan	1,245	.....	2,013,243	74,254	2,390,967	1,177	75,423	472,917	132.6
Indiana	1,044,620	14	2,610,247	39,773	2,083,337	201,711	46,483	149,740	324.9
Illinois	841,294	1	2,150,113	32,814	2,514,801	157,433	110,795	184,504	446.0
Missouri	17,100,884	.....	1,615,610	46,574	984,627	332,120	1,631	23,590	512.5
Iowa	6,041	.....	373,808	4,775	276,120	6,243	25,028	62,616	6.4
Wisconsin	1,268	.....	233,293	20,657	1,492,077	879	209,692	59,878	4.8
California	1,000	.....	5,620	2,242	9,292	1,000	9,912	.....	17.7
Minnesota	.....	.....	85	10,002	21,145	200	1,216	515	.....
Oregon	325	.....	29,666	6,566	91,320	.....	.....	.....	1.3
Utah	70	.....	9,222	299	43,968	60	1,799	332	.....
New Mexico	8,467	.....	32,701	15,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.2
Totals	199,739,746	2,495,625	82,618,143	9,219,942	66,781,751	58,255,811	6,167,213	8,935,946	7,730.8

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Wine— gallons of.	Value of Product of Market Gardens.	Butter— lbs. of.	Cheese— lbs. of.	Hay— tons of.	Cliver Seed— bushels of.	Other Grass Seed— bushels of.	Hops— lbs. of.	Dew- rotted— tons of.	Water- rotted.
Maine	724	\$123,387	9,243,811	2,434,454	755,889	9,007	9,214	40,120	.....	.....
New Hampshire	344	56,810	6,977,056	2,196,564	699,864	829	8,071	257,174	.....	.....
Vermont	659	18,653	11,871,461	8,723,834	696,189	790	14,996	256,513	.....	.....
Massachusetts	4,698	600,030	8,071,370	7,098,142	651,867	1,002	5,085	121,595	.....	.....
Rhode Island	1,013	98,295	96,670	316,506	74,818	1,322	3,708	277	.....	.....
Connecticut	4,209	196,874	6,406,119	5,369,277	516,131	13,841	16,608	654	.....	.....
New York	9,172	912,017	79,766,691	40,741,413	3,728,797	88,422	595,463	2,506,299	1	.....
New Jersey	1,811	475,242	9,487,216	268,736	493,660	28,280	63,091	2,133	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	28,500	688,714	39,678,418	2,605,034	1,842,920	126,030	63,913	22,088	262	2.0
Delaware	148	12,714	1,065,305	3,187	90,169	2,525	1,403	348	.....	.....
Maryland	1,431	200,662	3,566,101	3,978	187,096	15,217	2,561	1,870	63	.....
District of Columbia	693	67,222	14,272	1,500	2,279	5	.....	15	.....	.....
Virginia	6,408	183,047	11,089,369	476,316	369,698	29,727	23,428	11,500	90	.....
North Carolina	11,058	39,464	4,146,250	59,921	145,062	576	1,275	9,247	.....	.....
South Carolina	5,880	47,286	2,981,859	4,070	20,928	371	30	26	.....	.....
Georgia	795	76,500	4,640,589	46,076	23,440	132	429	261	.....	.....
Florida	10	8,721	371,496	18,018	3,510	.....	2	14	.....	.....
Alabama	529	84,821	4,008,911	31,412	32,685	138	547	276	.....	.....
Mississippi	407	46,256	4,346,234	21,191	12,685	84	593	473	7	.....
Louisiana	10	148,329	663,094	1,957	25,752	6	97	125	.....	.....
Texas*	99	12,374	2,376,656	91,619	8,278	10	.....	7	.....	.....
Arkansas	35	17,150	1,954,259	20,088	5,027	90	486	187	.....	.....
Tennessee	92	97,183	8,599,586	177,681	715,655	5,230	9,118	1,092	3,612	1.1
Kentucky	8,053	290,130	9,877,868	218,764	145,062	576	1,275	9,247	.....	.....
Ohio	48,307	214,204	54,449,379	29,619,542	443,142	102,197	27,210	63,721	140	14.7
Michigan	1,954	14,738	7,065,878	1,013,492	404,164	16,080	9,765	10,693	196	.....
Indiana	14,065	72,864	12,661,635	824,564	493,230	18,329	11,951	62,766	241	1.6
Illinois	3,927	137,494	12,526,543	1,278,225	601,552	3,615	14,380	3,851	142	1.1
Missouri	13,769	99,454	7,732,499	502,172	116,749	643	4,337	3,130	17,607	5.3
Iowa	480	8,848	3,771,188	509,840	89,658	342	2,090	8,442	.....	.....
Wisconsin	113	32,143	3,633,760	400,283	278,662	483	843	15,930	300	.....
California	58,058	76,275	703	180	9,035	.....	483	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	160	1,100	.....	9,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	90,241	211,461	.....	373	.....	22	8	.....	.....
Utah	.....	23,868	83,309	.....	4,805	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
New Mexico	2,503	6,579	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	221,349	5,970,130	312,948,916	106,539,599	12,839,141	467,682	413,154	3,457,514	63,693	25.28

* The county of La Vega, in this state, is not included in this aggregate.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

PRESIDENT—Nov., 1852.	Gov. Sept. '52	PRESIDENT, '48.
Counties. Scott Pierce.Hale. Cros.Hub.Chan.Tay.Cass V.B.		
Aroostook... 724 787 80...	741 1231 94...	431 868 106
Cumland... 471 6504 1379...	2809 6396 4300...	4797 5989 1744
Franklin... 907 1310 596...	683 1733 1002...	886 1431 810
Hancock... 1809 2619 214...	1921 2326 339...	2075 2318 247
Kennebec... 4189 2763 563...	3979 4015 1413...	6056 2684 1656
Lincoln... 524 2763 563...	5104 5085 1506...	1536 4670 967
Oxford... 1560 4049 697...	876 3588 1636...	1531 3601 1301
Penobscot... 513 4513 1015...	3908 5130 2635...	3916 4591 1528
Piscataquis... 633 851 381...	797 992 343...	937 1168 432
Somerset... 2394 2019 487...	3274 9413 1087...	2445 3035 1006
Waldo... 1379 3126 757...	3933 3370 491...	1768 3382 1107
Washington... 2178 2690 161...	2930 1739 1310...	2501 2446 449
York... 3393 5270 726...	3092 4314 3668...	3466 4697 841

TOTALS.

1852—Scott, 32,543; Pierce, 41,609; Hale, 8,030.	
" Crosby, <i>Whig</i> , 29,347; Hubbard, <i>Dem.</i> , 42,132.	
" Chaudler, <i>Anti M. Lan.</i> , 31,804; Holmes, &c., 1,630.	
1848—Taylor, 35,125; Cass, 39,880; Van Buren, 12,096.	

CONGRESS.

I. Appleton, <i>W.</i>.....5,333.....M'Donald, <i>Dem.</i>.....9,218	
Fenensden, <i>F.S.</i>.....1,358.....Scattering.....47	
II. Gilman, <i>W.</i>.....7,933.....Mayall, <i>Dem.</i>.....9,917	
Pease, <i>F.S.</i>.....803.....Scattering.....230	
III. Farley, <i>W.</i>.....6,255.....Kimball, <i>Dem.</i>.....4,724	
Foster, <i>F.S.</i>.....692.....Smith, <i>Dem.</i>.....3,874	
IV. Benson, <i>W.</i>.....8,708.....Porter, <i>Dem.</i>.....5,433	
May, <i>F.S.</i>.....1,580.....Scattering.....289	
V. Washburn, <i>W.</i>.....8,237.....Strickland, <i>Dem.</i>.....4,376	
Waterhouse, <i>Dem.</i> , 3,444.....Scattering.....68	
VI. Robinson, <i>W.</i>.....5,280.....Fuller, <i>Dem.</i>.....6,283	
Foster, <i>F.S.</i>.....328.....Scattering.....54	

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....14; Democrats.....9; Vacancies.....9	
HOUSE—Whigs.....62; Democrats.....84; Free Soilers.....4	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852.	Gov. March, '52.	PRESIDENT, 1848.
Counties. Scott.P'ice.H'le. Saw. M'n. Atw'd. Tay.Cass.V.B.		
Beknap... 737 1837 262...	1270 2155 460...	610 1769 334
Carroll... 491 1825 350...	839 2939 659...	539 1835 625
Cheshire... 2063 2264 698...	2315 641...1881 2076 945	
Cook... 376 1491 167...	310 1163 318...	230 1282 210
Grafton... 2043 4286 771...	2501 4404 1151...	1927 4060 1104
Hillsboro'... 2945 4855 1447...	3548 4296 1999...	2799 4773 1257
Merrimack... 1627 4628 1001...	2040 4614 1669...	1245 4218 1076
Rock'am... 2506 4502 1071...	3258 4451 1316...	2710 3972 982
Strafford... 2003 2250 498...	2387 2381 608...	1664 1912 995
Sullivan... 1316 2069 430...	1247 1960 518...	1176 1866 523

TOTALS.

Nov. Scott, <i>W.</i> , 16,147; Pierce, <i>D.</i> , 29,997; Hale, <i>F.S.</i> , 6,695	
March. Sawyer... 20,015; Martin... 30,600; Atwood... 9,490	
1848—Taylor... 14,781; Cass... 27,763; Van B... 7,560	

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Free Soil... 2; Democrats.....10	
HOUSE—Whig and Free Soil... 133; Democrats.....158	

VERMONT.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852.	Gov. Sept., '52.	PRESIDENT, 1848
Dis. I. Scott.Pierce.Hale. Fair. Rob. B'd. Tay. Cass. V.B.		
Addison... 2041 373 642...	9050 280 745...	2558 319 1035
Bennin'n... 1388 1150 181...	1504 1543 88...	1559 1150 616
Rutland... 2758 938 773...	2697 892 850...	2911 744 1377
Washington... 1402 1231 1217...	1557 1315 1551...	1398 1693 1106
Dis. II.		
Caledonia... 1673 1480 497...	2779 1648 527...	1767 1158 888
Orange... 1799 1656 752...	2131 2175 869...	1760 1414 1308
Windham... 2053 881 996...	2371 983 721...	2648 608 1443
Windsor... 3358 1628 1105...	3447 1387 1169...	3556 1103 1908
Dis. III.		
Chitten'n... 1673 803 908...	1812 937 1083...	1763 571 1616
Essex... 467 382 16...	430 458 14...	370 331 42
Franklin... 1675 1211 626...	1938 1655 587...	1496 691 1904
Gr'd Isle... 296 186 31...	331 161 23...	31 130 104
La Motte... 393 462 689...	391 622 862...	289 474 754
Orleans... 1199 859 308...	1347 882 356...	1056 562 536

TOTALS.

Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
1852—Scott.....22,173; Pierce.....13,044; Hale.....8,621		
" Fairbanks, 23,796; Robinson, 14,938; Brainerd, 9,445		
1848—Taylor.....23,123; Cass.....10,948; Van B...13,837		

CONGRESS.

I. Meacham, <i>W.</i> , 7138; Tucke, <i>D.</i> , 2704; Pierpont, <i>F.S.</i> , 2801	
II. A. Tracy, <i>W.</i> , 9319; Kellogg, <i>D.</i> , 3261; Fletcher, <i>F.S.</i> , 2928	
Henry, <i>D.</i> , 1675; Bartlett, <i>D.</i> , 436; Scattering... 339	
III. A. Sabin, <i>W.</i> , 5917; Adams, <i>D.</i> , 3893; Rowell, <i>F.S.</i> , 2894	
* A. Sabin, <i>W.</i> , 5706; Heyward, <i>D.</i> , 3803; Kasson, <i>F.S.</i> , 2994	

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....22; Democrats and Free Soilers... 8	
HOUSE—Whigs.....103; Democrats and Free Soilers... 90	
* Second trial—Sabin elected by plurality.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 2, '52.	Gov. Nov. 8, '52.	PRESIDENT, '48.
Counties. Scott. P'ice. Hale. Cliff. Bish. Mann. Tay. Cass. V.B.		
Barnstable... 1410 994 473...	1501 888 640...	2015 803 516
Berkshire... 3545 2964 818...	3490 3553 910...	3549 2387 1649
Bristol... 3748 3244 2108...	4537 2813 2999...	4840 2170 2832
Dukes... 243 223 48...	145 126 29...	290 133 81
Essex... 7550 5647 3890...	7785 5281 4867...	8555 4678 5020
Franklin... 3545 1737 1219...	2611 1993 1353...	2133 1543 1645
Hampden... 3545 3468 757...	3423 3307 1089...	3306 3061 1284
Hampshire... 3300 1375 1293...	3289 1656 1365...	3055 1070 1806
Middlesex... 3740 9174 4367...	10364 6409 5892...	9854 6820 5964
Nantux't... 329 189 189...	360 224 196...	444 89 159
Norfolk... 3592 3468 2481...	4998 2336 3453...	4739 2541 3538
Plym'th... 3077 2190 2462...	3652 1780 3132...	3568 1847 3189
Suffolk... 4856 5407 1698...	8100 2576 2245...	8895 3173 2132
Worcester's 7307 6089 7295...	7067 5874 7706...	5827 6058 8343

7,245 maj. for calling Convention to revise Constitution.

TOTALS.

Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
1852—Scott.....60,663; Pierce.....46,880; Hale.....29,993		
Clifford*... 61,322; Bishop... 38,626; Mann... 35,880		
1848—Taylor... 61,470; Cass... 35,281; Van B... 38,058		
In 1852, 1,070 votes were cast for the Webster ticket, and 184 for the Native Am. ticket. *Elected by Legislature.		

CONGRESS.

I. Zeno Scudder, <i>W.</i> , 5095; Rodney French, <i>D.</i> , 2207;	John Pierce, <i>F.S.</i> , 2905 Others 36. No choice.
II. S. L. Crocker, <i>W.</i> , 5303; Abijah M. Ide, <i>D.</i> , 2956;	G. B. Weston, <i>F.S.</i> , 4305 Others, 723. No choice.
III. J. W. Edmunds, <i>W.</i> , 4244; A. W. Austin, <i>D.</i> , 2220;	C. F. Adams, <i>F.S.</i> , 4170 Others, 1136. No choice.
IV. S. H. Walley, <i>A. W.</i> , 4290; Chas. M. Ellis, <i>F.S.</i> , 1028;	L. A. Dowley, <i>D.</i> , 1745 Others.....30
V. W. Appleton, <i>W.</i> , 4672; A. Burlingame, <i>F.S.</i> , 1550;	A. W. Thaxter, <i>D.</i> , 2081 Others.....72
VI. C. W. Upham, <i>W.</i> , 5003; George Hood, <i>F.S.</i> , 2531;	John B. Alley, <i>D.</i> , 2740 Others.....1729; no choice.
VII. Luther V. Bell, <i>W.</i> , 5221; J. A. Bolles, <i>F.S.</i> , 2629;	N. P. Banks, Jr., <i>D.</i> , 3827 Others, 805. No choice.
VIII. T. Wentworth, <i>W.</i> , 5084; B. E. Butler, <i>D.</i> , 3317;	Henry Wilson, <i>F.S.</i> , 3514 Others, 770. No choice.
IX. A. De Witt, <i>F.S.</i> , 5163; Isaac Davis, <i>D.</i> , 3945;	Ira M. Barton, <i>W.</i> , 4733 Others, 17. No choice.
X. Edw. Dickinson, <i>W.</i> , 5459; S. F. Cutler, <i>D.</i> , 4637;	E. Hopkins, <i>F.S.</i> , 2545 Others, 81. No choice.
XI. J. Z. Goodrich, <i>W.</i> , 6840; J. T. Robinson, <i>F.S.</i> , 2002;	Whiting Griswold, <i>D.</i> , 6198 Others, 37. No choice.

* Elected A plurality elects on the second trial. See p. 60

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....10; Coalition... 8; No choice... 29	
HOUSE—Whigs.....149; Coalition... 129; Democrats... 18	

RHODE ISLAND.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852.	Gov. April, '52.	PRESIDENT, '48.
Counties. Scott. Pierce. Hale. Harris. Allen. Tay. Cass. V.B.		
Bristol... 628 307 3... 700 325... 540 131 18		
Kent... 839 748 83... 960 320... 690 318 51		
Newport... 1249 1006 48... 1492 1051... 1307 932 113		
Providence... 3888 5529 431... 4259 5681... 3543 2615 398		
Washington... 1022 1086 80... 1336 1173... 750 450 149		
Total.....7626 8745 644 8746 9184 6779 3546 730		

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....16; Democrats.....16	
HOUSE—Whigs.....40; Democrats.....92	

NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT, 1852.	Governor, '52.	PRESIDENT, 1848.
Counties. St. ott. Pierce. Hale. Hunt. Sey.		Tomp. Tay. Cass. V. B.
Albany.....7246 8363	133..7402 8230	79..7088 4002 2407
Allegany.....3670 4009	678..3823 4081	477..2789 1283 2010
Broome.....3474 3064	347..2756 3084	317..2490 1969 777
Cattaraugus.....2983 3493	561..3771 3608	452..2664 1677 1236
Chautauque.....4632 4550	916..5645 4788	550..4318 1034 3979
Cayuga.....5618 5703	1146..5709 3768	1056..4207 1911 1628
Chemung.....2326 3189	393..2372 3253	260..1943 728 2166
Chenango.....3080 4481	303..3400 4529	263..3687 2616 1481
Clinton.....2286 2812	245..2246 2858	196..1941 1472 1221
Columbia.....4142 4455	77..4145 4469	4..3943 2121 2100
Cortland.....2528 2064	655..2429 2164	531..1879 946 1803
Delaware.....3249 4052	339..3571 3882	237..2932 790 2948
Dutchess.....5405 5600	33..5528 5637	2..5376 3227 1245
Erie.....8023 7033	510..8081 7041	408..7647 3360 2357
Essex.....2766 1973	174..2755 2014	156..2629 1002 1119
Franklin.....1747 2074	130..1753 2101	95..1353 974 911
Fulton.....2171 2070	115..2171 2113	72..1976 380 1602
Hamilton.....126 342	..121 348	..1976
Genesee.....3358 2166	313..3462 2191	184..2880 1180 1111
Greene.....2603 3242	16..2242 3235	107..2077 1651 1425
Herkimer.....2679 4220	535..2654 4444	567..2430 690 3893
Jefferson.....5650 6279	757..5762 6486	507..4841 2445 4342
Kings.....8487 10621	66..9303 10378	78..7511 4882 817
Lewis.....1727 2535	303..1769 2549	197..1233 789 1258
Livingston.....4096 3035	308..4206 3055	245..3730 889 2100
Madison.....3379 3433	1684..3848 3578	1399..2808 1605 2739
Monroe.....7467 6314	775..7604 6353	612..6539 1431 4671
Montgomery.....2955 3373	40..2880 3415	21..2924 1285 1602

NEW YORK CITY.

I.....541 1141	6..562 1114	3..1077 742 117
II.....348 505	6..382 494	1..626 384 85
III.....1068 856	6..1194 797	0..1713 687 184
IV.....440 1682	..1406 1457	3..775 1168 205
V.....1181 1397	30..1360 1334	24..1345 848 240
VI.....406 1498	4..450 1480	0..727 1126 139
VII.....1648 2071	13..1813 1902	4..2205 1387 313
VIII.....1628 2184	4..1752 2106	11..2336 1386 491
IX.....9528 2794	9..2475 2630	9..2843 1423 573
X.....1198 1688	16..1326 1623	8..1606 1128 350
XI.....1353 2904	1..1461 2825	3..1912 1626 269
XII.....456 697	0..493 671	6..984 782 92
XIII.....1029 1733	3..1142 1716	2..1403 1659 326
XIV.....641 1774	3..696 1761	4..1035 1284 325
XV.....1611 1171	17..1883 1047	11..2008 479 369
XVI.....1599 1845	49..1700 1700	63..2130 1185 493
XVII.....1911 2660	7..2100 2629	11..3236 1445 491
XVIII.....1844 2391	10..2005 2240	10..1436 846 255
XIX.....1011 1402	1..1053 1319	1..1053 1319
XX.....979 1603	21..9939 1649	46.. Do.

Tell City.....3215 3425	205..2594 3263	218..2307 1856 5106
Niagara.....3415 2962	1668..3525 2886	908..2923 1713 2080
Oneida.....7831 6636	1023..7676 6308	646..6019 3985 4816
Oranago.....4607 6115	1701..6100 6572	1482..5442 2229 3942
Ontario.....4402 2347	547..4143 3424	408..3848 1272 627
Oranago.....4721 5171	16..4273 5181	6..4173 3170 1434
Oranago.....3586 2367	605..2762 2284	433..2402 918 1722
Oswego.....4375 4973	2148..4513 5128	1040..3965 1134 4254
Otsego.....4434 4426	643..4482 5640	609..3920 3074 1941
Putnam.....2616 1521	..524 1541	..816 996 415
Queens.....2309 2260	12..2370 2919	6..2444 1310 800
Rensselaer.....6186 5543	218..6141 6932	170..3641 2685 2920
Rochester.....1147 1324	30..1148 1311	54..1039 600 123
Rockland.....739 1785	..731 1789	..918 1084 252
Saratoga.....4408 4291	71..4400 4392	55..4448 2916 405
Schenectady.....1654 1900	..1657 1908	..1716 1000 441
Schoharie.....2668 2646	18..2669 2674	13..8224 9071 654
Schoharie.....3913 3911	300..2278 2365	109..1767 1300 523
Suffolk.....1917 3306	..1907 3279	..2180 1051 400
Steuben.....6336 6880	245..6288 7061	119..4357 1075 623
St. Lawrence.....4570 5583	1366..4671 5746	1290..3967 613 1023
Sullivan.....3054 2681	44..2681 2697	27..1672 1964 534
Tioga.....2324 2815	197..2289 2889	135..1762 1083 791
Tompkins.....3410 3472	602..3476 3566	700..3080 1070 648
Ulster.....5153 2916	20..5145 2963	17..4669 1010 2777
Warren.....1174 1713	119..1253 1760	109..1270 1019 618
Washington.....4230 3174	451..4209 3186	378..4476 1225 2024
Wayne.....4033 4050	941..4188 4186	731..3367 797 3690
Westchester.....4033 5279	55..4181 5291	201..1112 2146 1312
Wyoming.....3043 3471	727..3090 2800	640..2381 1537 1630
Yates.....1974 2153	324..2036 2992	141..1651 862 1483

TOTALS.	Whig.	Dem.	Free Soil.
'52. Pr. Scott.....	234,882;	Pierce.....	262,083;
Gov. Hunt.....	241,525;	Seymour.....	264,121;
La. G. Kent.....	240,273;	Church.....	265,147;
Ca. Com. Kemp.....	241,848;	Follett.....	264,246;
'49. Pr. Taylor.....	218,003;	Cass.....	114,318;
		Van B.....	190,510

CONGRESS.

I. King. Mau. Ralph			XVII. Van Ren'r. Perk'a			
*Kings.....	630	982	1	Herkimer.....	2705 4380	
Queens.....	2372	2555	261	St. Lawrence.....	4569 5706	
Richmond.....	1186	1327	-			
Suffolk.....	1978	2937	328	Total.....	7274 10,085	
Total.....	6136	7801	585	REPRESENTATION, 1861.		
II. Sanford. Cum. Jack.			XVIII. Miller. Rowe.			
Brooklyn.....	2789	7228	10	Fulton.....	3177 2104	
III. Bowen. Wal. Pha.			Montgomery..... 2973 3437			
N.Y. W'd 1.	530	1062	3	Schenectady.....	1640 1906	
" 2.	350	447	14	Scholarie.....	3267 3490	
" 3.	1093	803	97	Total.....	10,057 10,916	
" 4.	1174	1359	25	XIX. Chase. Gordon.		
" 5.	1651	2103	6	Delaware.....	4239 2954	
Total.....	4797	5814	75	Otsego.....	5311 5080	
IV. Hayes. Walsh. Kely			Total..... 9550 8034			
Ward 4.....	405	1131	636	XX. Mat'n. Mon'n. Spen.		
" 6.....	249	774	798	Oneida.....	5830 6600 1542	
" 10.....	1210	1466	110	Dtongia, 310.		
" 14.....	660	1431	268	XXI. Bennett. Smith.		
Total.....	2504	4802	1712	Broome.....	2979 3156	
V. Horie. Tweed. Mor.			Chenango..... 4235 4987			
Ward 7.....	1576	1338	232	Cortland.....	2662 2123	
" 13.....	973	1849	239	Total.....	9876 9834	
Williams g.	1674	2007	287	Rep. 375.		
Total.....	4243	6394	818	XXII. Ten'ck. Ho'h. Sm'h.		
VI. Varnum. W'he'r. Dod.			Madison..... 2080 2258 4079			
Wards 11.....	1313	2700	81	Oswego.....	3540 3948 3377	
" 15.....	1842	1007	0	Total.....	5620 6206 8049	
" 17.....	2038	2597	2	XXIII. Lyon. Alundy.		
Total.....	5243	6394	83	Jefferson.....	6756 5672	
VII. Robert. Wal. Others.			Lewis..... 2182 2919			
Wards 9.....	2502	2432	150	Total.....	8937 7891	
" 16.....	1464	1817	324	XXIV. Gov. Jones. Ray.		
" 20.....	536	1682	150	Onondaga.....	6120 6605 1458	
Total.....	4702	5801	638	XXV. Morgan. How.		
VIII. Brooks. Cutting.			Cayuga..... 6057 4775			
Wards 12.....	463	638		Wayne.....	4093 4221	
" 13.....	1873	2102		Total.....	9150 8996	
" 19.....	1052	1324		COVENS, 1147.		
Total.....	3398	4414		XXVI. Woods. Oliver.		
IX. Clark. Peck.			Ontario..... 4330 3583			
Putnam.....	86	1491		Seneca.....	2229 2690	
Rockland.....	762	1781		Yates.....	1970 2143	
Westchester.....	4179	5261		Total.....	5539 8646	
Total.....	5927	8533		FRISBY, 290.		
X. Farnham. Murray.			XXVII. Cook. Taylor.			
Oranago.....	410	5678		Chemung.....	2544 3083	
Sullivan.....	2367	2697		Tioga.....	2239 2945	
Total.....	6407	7768		Townshins.....	3637 3218	
XI. Smith. West'b.			Total..... 8410 9426			
Greene.....	2945	3197		LONDON, 850.		
Ulster.....	5057	5895		XXVIII. Irvine. Hastings.		
Total.....	7902	9092		Livingston.....	4010 3430	
XII. Cruger. Dean.			Steuben..... 5215 7251			
Columbia.....	4188	4422		Total.....	9225 10,681	
Dutchess.....	5610	5515		XXIX. Body. Field. Foss.		
Total.....	9798	9307		Monroe.....	7290 6678 611	
XIII. Sage. Sey'r. Smea.			XXX. Sherman. Pringle.			
Rensselaer.....	615	149		Allegany.....	4353 3074	
XIV. Dehner. Peck. W. W.				Genesee.....	1737 3740	
Albany.....	7180	8363	71	Wyoming.....	2813 2572	
XV. Northrup. Hughes.			Total..... 5903 9386			
Hamilton.....	95	219		LONDON, 376.		
Saratoga.....	4414	4378		XXXI. Flieger. Woods.		
Warren.....	1132	1833		Niagara.....	5261 5115	
Washington.....	4022	3398		Oranago.....	2597 5293	
Total.....	9693	9988		Total.....	8468 8506	
RICHARDS, 514.						
XVI. Simmons. Ireland.			XXXII. Haven. Ver'h. Da's			
Clinton.....	2400	2814		Erie.....	8037 7054 434	
Essex.....	2913	1934		XXXIII. Crocker. Fen. Plaw		
Franklin.....	1760	2104		Cattaraugus.....	3521 3971 0	
Total.....	7093	6852		Chautauque.....	6140 4746 486	
Total..... 8661 8717 488						
LEGISLATURE.						
SENATE—Whigs..... 16; Democrats..... 16						
ASSEMBLY—Whigs..... 42; Democrats..... 86						
* Except Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. † Ultra Abolitionist. ‡ Independent, supported by the Whigs.						
Whigs in Rates. Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS.						

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	16;	Democrats.....	16
ASSEMBLY—Whigs.....	42;	Democrats.....	85
* Except Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. † Ultra Abolitionist. ‡ Independent, supported by the Whigs.			
Whigs in Rates. Free Soilers in small capitals.			

PENNSYLVANIA.

President, Nov., 1852.	Pass., Nov. '48.	Congress.
District I. Scott, Pierce, Hale. Tug, Case.	V.B. Price, Flor.	
Southwest.....1832 2806	16..3243 1719	32.. 876 2188
Maymensing.....1106 1943	12..1309 1545	88.. 734 1802
Passyunk..... 67 126	0.. 141 94	0.. 11 105
4 W'ds Philad. 2004 1078	60..2181 823	41..1579 842
Total.....5009 6952	94..6876 4241	89..3200 4937
District II.		Chen. Ham.
Rest of Phila. 6904 4288	119..8384 4384	263..6394 3656
District III.		Sanderson, Rob.
Kensington.....2760 3021	60..3305 2190	46..1287 2897
Northern Lib. 2267 3901	79..3086 3095	114..2013 2960
Total.....5029 6393	139..6391 6285	160..3300 5837
District IV.		Laubert, Witte.
Spring Garden. 3692 4206	202..4785 3003	292..3044 2306
8 Phila. Dist's. 1556 2946	50..1491 2576	49..1502 2537
Total.....5248 7152	252..6276 6579	271..4546 5843
District V.		Hiner, M.N.R.
Montgomery co. 4791 5767	180..5040 5637	261..4078 5113
10 Phila. Dist's. 2375 2308	29..2794 3022	88..2261 2035
Total.....7166 8075	189..7834 7649	339..6336 7168
District VI.		Everitt, Mur.
Chester.....5700 5520	338..5943 5360	507..5645 4903
Delaware.....2083 1737	107..2194 1547	84..1206 1561
Total.....7783 7257	445..8143 6907	591..7541 6464
District VII.		Taylor, Brid.
Bucks.....4928 5796	58..5140 5364	163..4932 5316
Lehigh.....2293 3493	2..2973 3199	3..2554 3023
Total.....7221 9259	60..8118 8563	168..7486 8339
District VIII.		Zeiber, Mhu.
Berks.....4913 9603	5..5082 9484	51..3476 7543
District IX.		Heister, Samp.
Lancaster.....11,636 6578	53..14390 6080	163..2840 6456
District X.		Middle's, Seil'r.
Dauphin.....3673 2675	29..3705 2254	31..2915 2748
Lebanon.....3105 2118	1..13986 1258	2..2361 1740
Union.....3081 1994	0..3129 1686	25..2477 1771
L.M. North'd co. Votes with Northumberland co.		0.. 168 19
Total.....9869 6787	30..9830 6773	61..7921 6278
District XI.	*Independent Dem.	*Krebs, Ste'b.
Northumb'land. 1619 2451	4..1765 2258	8..1327 1982
Schuylkill.....4128 4758	10..4808 3450	35..4061 3747
Total.....6747 7209	14..6573 5748	43..5328 5729
District XII.		Fuller, Writ.
Luzerne.....3339 5340	79..3516 3991	176..4102 3868
Columbia.....1165 2103	0..2248 3396	29..1219 1770
Montour.....866 1456	0.. With Columbia. 1224 850	
Wyoming.....807 1258	19.. 861 892	37.. 806 1039
Total.....6177 10156	98..6640 8279	242..7260 7523
District XIII.		Forster, Pac'r.
Northampton.....5978 4403	16..3191 4203	34..2096 3347
Monroe.....748 2098	0.. 518 1830	3.. 207 1643
Carbon.....419 1311	0.. 889 1181	1.. 640 1267
Pike.....202 834	0.. 916 799	3.. 61 658
Wayne.....1232 2362	21.. 987 1742	202.. 31 1994
Total.....5679 11008	37..5811 9655	247..3035 8909
District XIV.	*Free Soil.	*Horton, Grow.
Bradford.....3526 3930	281..3272 1889	1780.. 459 3099
Susquehanna.....2035 3046	215..1853 2563	301.. 37 2710
Tioga.....1564 2614	79..1264 1344	1039.. 00 3243
Total.....7125 9590	575..6389 5795	3120.. 495 8062
District XV.		Irwin, Cam.
Centre.....1916 2993	0..1856 2611	4..1719 2766
Clinton.....906 1318	9.. 911 967	1.. 960 1201
Lycoming.....2085 1970	5..1992 2244	9..1867 2416
Mifflin.....1392 1620	0..1543 1586	26..1234 1490
Potter.....263 661	325.. 926 468	248.. 160 585
Sullivan.....177 422	59.. 139 367	19.. 66 284
Total.....6829 9208	391..6667 8179	307..6026 8742
District XVI.		Biddle, Kurtz.
Cumberland.....2878 3188	0..3243 3178	93..2772 2346
Perry.....1413 2159	0..1562 2295	5..1115 1964
York.....4700 5685	11..4838 5151	4..3409 4603
Total.....8991 10932	11..9612 10624	34..7396 9523
District XXV.		Dick, Cut'r.
Crawford.....2775 3427	998..9201 2748	621..2804 1897
Erie.....4015 9738	611..3418 2022	357..3253 2152
Total.....6790 6185	1607..5623 4770	978..6037 4049

District XVII.

Adams.....2725 2018	31..2576 1762	Russel, Dan'r.
Bedford.....2373 2319	0..2836 2816	25..2082 1733
Franklin.....3804 3358	3..4006 3199	1..2037 2016
Fulton.....729 831	1..With Bedford.. 662 770	4..3412 3074
Juniata.....659 823	0.. 850 856	1..1033 1262
Total.....10190 9349	35..10268 8633	31..9216 8846
District XVIII.		JP Cut. Shafr.
Cambria.....1461 2035	15..1233 1386	12..1108 1950
Huntingdon.....2511 2041	2..2890 1923	25..2124 1636
Blair.....2990 1931	6..2476 1435	4..2277 1603
Somerset.....2866 1903	28..3018 1127	21..2338 924
Total.....9548 7210	50..9317 6870	62..7847 6119
District XIX.		Kuhn, Drum.
Armstrong.....2093 2430	142..2030 2126	141..1457 1869
Indiana.....2387 1897	279..2410 1514	204..1856 1523
Westmoreland. 3203 3503	119..3124 6197	122..2646 4586
Total.....7683 9766	540..7664 8867	467..5969 7968
District XX.		Gov. Daw'n.
Fayette.....3030 3867	0..3045 3441	73..2016 3658
Greene.....1559 2032	30..1476 2379	59..1206 2031
Washington.....3810 4064	370..3898 3820	468..3640 3832
Total.....8399 10633	400..8419 9640	597..7460 9791
District XXI.		Ritchie, Shan.
Allegheny.....9615 7296	965..10112 6591	779..4939 4539
District XXII.		Hine, Gib'n.
Part of Alleg'y. Vote included in Allegheny.		2186 1637
Butler.....2833 2533	165..2505 2247	173..2434 1810
Total.....		4620 5817
District XXIII.		All'n. Tro't.
Beaver.....1806 1943	361..2555 2203	630..1663 1653
Lawrence.....1964 1064	514..With Bea. & Mer. 1795 1063	
Mercer.....2911 5693	769..2977 3094	1080..1926 2683
Total.....6000 6700	1644..6632 5397	1610..5340 5369
District XXIV.		Kerr, Curtis.
Clarion.....1218 2642	28..1372 2306	37.. 814 2185
Clefield.....997 1733	24..761 1168	23.. 687 1376
Elk.....163 423	14.. 134 942	16.. 109 276
Jefferson.....1115 1484	22.. 887 992	19.. 690 1124
M'Kean.....405 597	78.. 367 418	22.. 346 534
Venango.....1164 1890	204..1061 1838	164.. 841 1869
Warren.....1138 1433	243.. 948 1088	135.. 988 1278
Total.....6200 10211	613..5530 7752	417..4375 8321

TOTALS.

Nov. '52. Scott.....179,122; Pierce.....198,568; Hale.....8,524
Oct. do. *Hoffm. 151,600; Hopkins. 171,542; Wyman. 3843
Do. do. *Buffy. 153,681; Wood'd. 172,610; Steven's. 3911
1848. Taylor. 185,513; Cass.....171,976; Van B.. 11,263

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....17; Democrats.....15; Native.....1
House—Whigs.....38; Democrats.....62; Native.....0
* For Canal Commissioner—McDonald, Native, received
8,187 votes for Canal Commissioner, and Broome, Native,
received 1670 for President. In the 1st District, Levin,
Native, received 2,953 votes for Congress. In the 2d, Tay-
lor, Native, received 413. In the 3d, Painter, Native, re-
ceived 2,206. In the 4th, Corman, Native, received 2,065.
In the 5th, there were 581 Native and Free Soil votes cast.
In the 23d, 1,056 Free Soil, and in the 25th, 91 Free Soil.
† For Judge of the Supreme Court. Whigs in Italics.

CONNECTICUT.

PRESIDENT, Nov. '52. Gov. April '52. PRESIDENT '48.
Dia. No. I. Scott, P'ce. Hale. Ken. Sey'r. Gil'e. Tay. Cass. V.R.
Hartford.....6739 6039 461..5153 6817 412..6000 6345 810
Tolland.....1929 2022 102..1998 1975 202..1665 1612 191
Congressional District No. II.
Middle's. N. 2065 2734 278..2075 2347 240..2126 2152 361
N. Haven. 6046 6007 424..5622 5498 379..5273 4516 806
Congressional District No. III.
V. Lond'n. 3361 4079 637..3545 3658 602..4020 3421 776
Windh'm. 2095 2448 618..1960 9320 626..2266 2262 799
Congressional District No. IV.
Fairfield.. 4814 5185 187..4118 4765 116..5036 4064 462
Litchfield. 3946 4092 413..3767 4244 346..3918 3674 800
TOTALS. Whig. Dem. Free Soil.
'52. Pres. Scott.....30,369; Pierce.....33,249; Hale.....3,160
" Gov. Kendrick. 28,241; Seymour. 31,624; Gillette. 2,923
" Lt. G. 28,619; Pond.....31,541; Field.....2,745
" See St. Trumbull. 28,633; Mather.....31,598; Webb.....2,764
'48. Pres. Taylor.....30,314; Cass.....27,046; Van B.. 5,006
LEGISLATURE.
SENATE—Whigs.....6; Democrats.....14; Free Soiler..1
HOUSE—Whigs.....90; Democrats.....128; Free Soiler..7

NEW JERSEY.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. CONG., 1852

W. D. F. S. W. D. F. S. W. D.

Dist. I.	Scott. Pierce.	Hale. Taylor.	Cass. V. B. Boyle.	Strat.
Atlantic.....	349 751	0.. 473 780	0.. 401 704	
Cape May.....	604 352	0.. 657 226	0.. 619 351	
Cumberland.....	1371 1613	9.. 1666 1319	0.. 1370 1618	
Gloucester.....	1321 1063	55.. 1397 882	88.. 1169 1147	
Camden.....	1668 1686	27.. 1967 1236	23.. 1500 1607	
Salem.....	1724 1783	31.. 1702 1586	25.. 1764 1759	

Total.....6837 7277 115.. 7761 6029 139.. 6816 7186

II.

Mercer.....	1806 3179	13.. 2631 2058	26.. 2573 2653	
Monmouth.....	1102 567	0.. 3119 3450	4.. 1785 3197	
Ocean.....	3820 3795	0.. New County	1100 568	
Burlington.....	114.. 3898 3014	30.. 3780 3811		

Total.....9386 10111 132.. 9648 8522 60.. 9238 10229

III.

Warren.....	1574 2759	10.. 1634 2680	13.. 1571 2762	
Hunterdon.....	3290 3779	0.. 2191 3220	9.. 2402 3236	
Somerset.....	1814 1861	1.. 2028 1617	20.. 1830 1692	
Middlesex.....	2495 2401	0.. 2469 1807	199.. 2512 2403	

Total.....8173 10418 11.. 8332 9333 171.. 8315 10193

IV.

Sussex.....	1177 3184	3.. 1211 3443	46.. 1151 3183	
Morris.....	2549 2800	26.. 2849 2424	41.. 2515 2922	
Passaic.....	1670 1825	0.. 1749 1904	120.. 1671 1830	
Bergen.....	926 1414	0.. 1004 1262	16.. 928 1412	

Total.....6322 9233 28.. 6853 8433 273.. 6265 9247

V.

Essex.....	6243 5631	35.. 6997 3824	127.. 6076 5774	
Hudson.....	1696 1645	99.. 1434 760	80.. 1560 1695	

Total.....7536 7276 64.. 7431 4584 207.. 7636 7409

GRAND TOTALS.

1852—Scott, W., 38,556; Pierce, D., 44,305; Hale, F. S., 350
 1848—Taylor, W., 40,015; Cass, D., 36,901; V. B., F. S., 849
 Broome, Native, received 831 votes for President, and
 Franklin, Native, received 905 for Congress in the 1st Dist.,
 and Busby, Native, 134 in the 2d District.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 7; Democrats..... 13
 HOUSE—Whigs..... 22; Democrats..... 38

DELAWARE.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. CONGRESS '52.

W. D. F. S. W. D. F. S. W. D.

Counties.	Scott. Pierce.	Hale. Taylor.	Cass. V. B. House.	Rid.
Kent.....	1691 1422	0.. 1497 1336	1.. 1700 1628	
New Castle.....	2768 3038	62.. 3090 2717	79.. 2833 3085	
Sussex.....	1934 1858	0.. 1834 1845	0.. 2027 2069	

Total.....6293 6318 62.. 6421 5898 80.. 6630 6692

Maj. for Pierce, 25; do. Taylor, 623; do. Riddle, D., 62.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 4; Democrats..... 5
 HOUSE—Whigs..... 13; Democrats..... 8

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

DELEGATES—Whigs..... 18; Democrats..... 13

MARYLAND.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, 1848.

W. D. F. S. W. D. F. S. W. D.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Allegany.....	1454	1976	0..	1579	1620	3
Anne Arundel.....	834	889	0..	1693	1486	5
Baltimore City.....	9669	14037	21..	10474	10995	72
Baltimore County.....	1946	3001	0..	2627	2669	7
Calvert.....	353	352	0..	431	335	0
Carroll.....	1702	1920	0..	1763	1672	7
Caroline.....	555	500	0..	492	580	0
Cecil.....	1494	1550	0..	1504	1444	4
Charles.....	667	411	0..	769	398	0
Dorchester.....	1239	933	0..	1367	890	0
Frederick.....	3204	3342	0..	3158	2963	20
Harford.....	1353	1378	0..	1521	1253	3
Howard.....	570	625	0..	New County.		
Kent.....	662	551	0..	645	447	3
Montgomery.....	1061	842	0..	1057	771	1
Prince George's.....	915	724	0..	1051	733	1
Queen Anne's.....	723	735	0..	725	612	0
Somerset.....	1443	1115	0..	1413	1005	1
St. Mary's.....	681	440	0..	788	492	0
Talbot.....	740	795	0..	706	719	1
Washington.....	2969	2723	0..	2938	2434	1
Worcester.....	1253	1182	0..	1351	1130	0

Total.....35077 40023 21.. 37703 34528 129

Majority for Pierce, 4,945; Do., for Taylor, 3,174.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852. Gov., Aug. '52. PRESIDENT '48

W. D. F. S. W. D. F. S. W. D.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Kerr.	Reid.	Taylor.	Cass.
Alexander.....	219	98	351	230		
Anson.....	992	369	1088	613	1084	329
Ashe.....	558	386	551	916	660	268
Burke.....	761	389	1216	489	1210	286
Buncombe.....	557	372	948	684	996	434
Bladen.....	371	582	358	531	280	341
Bertie.....	498	444	527	490	624	302
Beaufort.....	910	574	847	554	993	463
Brunswick.....	352	301	343	971	319	327
Cabarrus.....	642	371	714	441	756	377
Craven.....	583	694	597	698	596	616
Cumberland.....	811	1488	783	1388	1182	1191
Chowan.....	225	219	249	228	296	171
Columbus.....	178	357	198	443	169	274
Camden.....	603	107	488	132	493	70
Carteret.....	414	388	411	399	474	317
Cherokee.....	534	930	640	561	549	175
Caswell.....	226	931	970	1013	393	1087
Chatham.....	1008	735	995	980	1033	519
Caldwell.....	493	146	600	196	603	96
Currituck.....	134	480	178	603	193	466
Cleveland.....	211	494	305	870	314	421
Davidson.....	1019	497	951	746	1087	580
Davie.....	414	259	490	345	448	351
Duplin.....	186	930	190	1072	318	329
Edgecumbe.....	89	1454	104	1425	143	1336
Franklin.....	363	704	341	731	341	669
Granville.....	991	945	1005	1063	959	831
Guilford.....	1552	345	1524	480	1714	373
Greene.....	325	326	347	361	318	327
Gates.....	368	363	363	406	379	299
Haywood.....	314	303	368	551	418	213
Halifax.....	497	434	551	541	582	446
Hertford.....	280	226	360	246	316	144
Hyde.....	335	227	368	408	496	326
Henderson.....	493	210	762	340	541	116
Iredell.....	909	280	1035	393	1137	311
Jones.....	191	201	214	240	242	136
Johnston.....	708	870	733	883	646	746
Lenoir.....	293	397	967	469	893	334
Lincoln.....	621	1418	680	1934	832	1693
Madison, with Buncombe & Yancy	278	168	No return.			
Martin.....	289	567	260	676	361	546
M'Dowell.....	546	484	615	616	588	406
Moore.....	620	132	706	309	583	83
Montgomery.....	309	240	461	432	427	807
Macon.....	680	1115	731	1421	775	946
Mecklenburg.....	88	1030	84	1030	113	798
Nash.....	363	1400	350	1349	454	1255
New Hanover.....	456	530	604	586	493	498
Northampton.....	175	597	167	696	311	686
Onslow.....	1441	1307	1528	1796	1667	1586
Pasquotank.....	539	316	453	247	570	244
Perquimans.....	324	270	347	312	434	263
Pitt.....	679	603	636	649	636	479
Person.....	263	471	341	550	346	518
Robeson.....	680	733	693	760	633	545
Rockingham.....	342	823	356	1073	380	766
Rowan.....	836	672	776	712	869	660
Rutherford.....	761	301	1106	606	966	196
Randolph.....	1036	277	1279	439	1196	325
Richmond.....	678	146	624	194	699	71
Sampson.....	604	867	609	906	613	741
Surry.....	1046	937	1205	1376	1132	862
Stokes.....	1081	1237	1132	1481	1014	912
Stanly.....	714	58	896	80	735	14
Tyrrell.....	286	87	282	114	300	96
Wake.....	1032	1357	1102	1561	1028	1947
Warren.....	167	691	169	697	156	667
Washington.....	302	210	247	397	373	149
Wayne.....	286	1067	283	1196	268	803
Wilkes.....	1073	242	1345	393	1060	191
Yancy.....	236	357	336	694	No return.	

Total.....39058 39744...42993 48484...43519 34669

Majority for Pierce, 686; do. for Reid, 5491; do. for Taylor, 8650.

In 1852, Catawba and Gaston voted with Lincoln; Union
 with Mecklenburg; Alamance with Orange; Forsyth with
 Stokes; Watauga with Ashe; Jackson with Haywood and
 Macon; Yulkin with Surry.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 22; Democrats..... 28

HOUSE—Whigs..... 62; Democrats..... 58

VIRGINIA.

PRESIDENT, 1862. GOVERNOR, 1861. PRESIDENT, '48.

COUNTIES.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Albemarle.....	1163	1106	1176	1087	833	619
Augusta.....	1674	1388	2016	1303	1354	793
Alexandria.....	784	577	724	456	639	923
Amelia.....	145	237	191	270	163	198
Amherst.....		m.81	490	649	416	413
Accomack.....	576	564	391	451	544	295
Appomattox.....	192	352	233	498	190	392
Alleghany.....	93	906	174	210	104	149
Barbours.....	324	592	335	641	287	484
Bath.....	157	179	196	185	152	194
Boone.....	117	212	254	177	68	128
Braxton.....	387	290	355	161	191	114
Bedford.....	1189	966	999	1006	886	534
Buckingham.....	438	530	432	442	344	361
Botetourt.....	421	738	468	603	462	683
Berkley.....	761	924	667	900	608	544
Brunswick.....	187	463	136	590	213	337
Brooke.....	281	460	280	404	337	276
Cabell.....	451	424	479	377	387	346
Campbell.....	221 m.		1305	923	794	554
Caroline.....	443	621	249	291	267	425
Carroll.....	213	488	249	318	179	267
Charles City.....	176	89	136	61	143	68
Charlotte.....	337	369	381	372	290	393
Chesterfield.....	409	854	252	605	296	505
Clarke.....	263	386	279	346	209	201
Calverton.....	447	461	404	614	354	318
Cumberland.....	256	252	282	267	235	162
Craig.....	92	238	95	198	New Co.	
Dinwiddie.....	319	304	358	428	389	228
Doddridge.....	86	285	134	270	38	137
Elizabeth City.....	156	211	152	150	133	120
Essex.....	273	233	269	808	186	135
Fairfax.....	608	606	668	544	489	320
Fauquier.....	928	1045	907	944	685	503
Fayette.....	265	243	366	178	257	193
Floyd.....	384	301	477	379	271	225
Fluvanna.....	440	378	459	417	271	190
Franklin.....	620	802	692	923	608	606
Frederick.....	1024	1421	1116	1379	795	884
Giles.....	287	350	518	358	274	342
Gloucester.....	114	324	136	397	77	178
Goochland.....	267	372	316	380	185	197
Grayson.....	195	396	167	335	166	254
Greenbrier.....	292	267		m.31	193	200
Greene.....	644	498	912	290	668	303
Greensville.....	87	416	74	414	63	270
Halifax.....	67	168	99	103	77	130
Hampton.....	406	1096	382	776	395	843
Hampshire.....	649	1115	788	973	581	567
Hancock.....	241	249	215	299	161	216
Hanover.....	450	554	554	699	410	427
Hardy.....	868	632	811	423	525	271
Harrison.....	601	992	688	893	443	611
Henrico.....	644	648	667	813	592	393
Henry.....	330	332	296	396	315	251
Highland.....	170	431	188	415	101	288
Isle of Wight.....	171	645	95	502	103	393
James City.....	97	45	89	45	99	37
Jackson.....	439	459	363	388	299	233
Jefferson.....	958	898	945	868	738	594
Kanawha.....	1296	776	1586	373	742	973
King & Queen.....	169	249	335	378	224	258
King George.....	133	166	147	324	149	112
King William.....	99	246	101	263	93	234
Lancaster.....	136	122	105	128	137	107
Lewis.....	224	566	254	464	331	622
Logan.....	173	308	384	397	99	117
Loudoun.....	1813	758	1725	643	1463	420
Louisa.....	326	503	287	519	307	441
Lunenburg.....	159	374	218	307	169	272
Lee.....	402	773	573	607	394	521
Madison.....	117	546	69	623	39	486
Marion.....	660	1197	323	736	324	659
Monongahia.....	638	1308	494	1035	434	800
Marshall.....	743	731	646	674	558	527
Mason.....	336	476	483	347	349	274
Mathews.....	177	256	97	156	136	189
Mecklenburg.....	304	680	277	514	342	497
Mercer.....	268	282	435	240	194	184
Monroe.....	497	499	711	619	488	469
Middlesex.....	36	167	105	155	116	125
Morgan.....	90	259	288	288	188	201
Montgomery.....	501	490	613	546	343	306
Warren.....	600	462	600	439	311	280

Nelson.....	591	444	626	444	394	299
Norfolk county.....	921	1924	928	1176	629	660
Norfolk city.....	767	792	820	737	665	448
Nottoway.....	123	185	175	216	117	143
New Kent.....	174	143	157	131	176	101
Nicholas.....	252	167	342	129	213	90
Northampton.....	298	144	178	117	170	96
Northumberland.....	208	279	168	275	161	234
Ohio.....	1462	1186	1484	969	977	478
Orange.....	290	343	237	316	996	281
Page.....	110	870	78	885	69	596
Patrick.....	469	399	664	372	387	272
Pendleton.....	375	381	378	484	285	309
Petersburg.....	515	759	686	707	392	332
Pittsylvania.....	864	877	987	821	834	589
Pleasant.....	152	237	129	183	New Co.	
Pocahontas.....	116	240	133	256	106	219
Preston.....	647	923	463	631	460	537
Prince Edward.....	227	302	303	279	211	263
Prince George.....	91	282	87	249	127	215
Princess Anne.....	409	342	406	403	373	299
Prince William.....	190	634	213	471	307	412
Pulaski.....	174	223	266	281	131	141
Putnam.....	348	370	340	268	192	183
Powhatan.....	123	243	182	254	154	202
Randolph.....	301	337	333	396	201	213
Rappahannock.....	331	436	438	537	304	230
Richmond city.....	1854	1012	1758	916	1064	345
Richmond co.....	224	181	258	213	183	148
Roanoke.....	208	384	275	393	183	249
Rockbridge.....	1031	1084	1124	1012	665	501
Rockingham.....	675	2473	474	2492	395	1656
Russell.....	301	275	180 m.	483	316	
Ritchie.....	188	381	153	345	124	339
Raleigh.....	58 m.		286	41	New Co.	
Scott.....	354	577	212	449	296	452
Shenandoah.....	291	2034	246	1867	176	1404
Smyth.....	434	479	518	567	326	309
Southampton.....	498	456	474	410	338	307
Spottsylvania.....	440	565	520	538	413	405
Surry.....	147	801	82	98	94	158
Sussex.....	107	322	80	242	83	273
Stafford.....	269	447	291	414	230	256
Taylor.....	351	383	364	318	266	247
Tazewell.....	243	512	404	529	215	484
Tyler.....	340	383	290	315	324	390
Upshur.....	324	439	302	318	New Co.	
Warrent.....	169	520		m.321	122	285
Warwick.....	65	14	70	16	62	15
Washington.....	716	924	764	1000	485	679
Wayne.....	325	905	235	256	105	110
Westmoreland.....	280	83	383	119	249	60
West.....	102	488	84	494	89	318
Williamsburg.....	37	68	44	58	47	34
Wirt.....	232	288	202	260	132	34
Wood.....	645	607	647	511	430	325
Wythe.....	333	615	414	635	347	326
Wyoming.....	42	99	144	48	New Co.	
York.....	129	90	133	83	118	96

Total..... 57,133 72,413 60,286 57,427 45,023 46,571

Majorities—Pierce, 15,281; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.

Lt. Governor, '51—Watts, W, 55,288; Leake, D, 64,464.

Majority for Leake, 9,196.

* Unofficial for President. † Unofficial for Governor, and vote rejected by State Canvassers.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 16; Democrats..... 34

HOUSE—Whigs..... 65; Democrats..... 87

The first election for Judges, under the new Constitution of Virginia, resulted as follows:—

COURT OF APPEALS.

GREEN B. SAMUELS, GEORGE H. LEE, JOHN J. ALLYN,

WILLIAM DANIEL, RICHARD C. L. MONROE.

Dists. CIRCUIT COURT.

I. Richard H. Baker, XI. Lucas P. Thompson,

II. John W. Nash, XII. John Kenney,

III. William Leigh, XIII. Richard Parker,

IV. N. M. Taliaferro, XIV. Edward Johnston,

V. Edward P. Pitts, XV. Edward B. Bayly,

VI. John B. Clopton, XVI. Andrew S. Fulton,

VII. John A. Meredith, XVII. Geo. W. Hopkins,

VIII. John T. Lomax, XVIII. Geo. W. Summers,

IX. John W. Tyler, XIX. Mathew Edmiston,

X. Richard H. Field, XX. Geo. W. Thompson,

XII. Gideon D. Camden.

Hon. Geo. W. Thompson having resigned his seat in Congress (XVth District) to accept a seat on the Bench, as above, Sherrerd Clemons, D., was chosen to fill the vacancy.

GEORGIA.

PRESIDENT, 1852.

PRESIDENT, 1848.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Ind. W.	Ind. D.	Webster.	Tugaloo*	Taylor.	Cass.
Appling.....	13	77	0	0	144	108		
Baker.....	101	630	19	4	341	634		
Baldwin.....	177	272	51	30	380	324		
Bibb.....	318	780	98	7	705	806		
Bryan.....	60	66	0	0	123	60		
Butlock.....	m. 247	0	0	0	43	378		
Burke.....	15	177	68	1	538	815		
Butts.....	31	211	67	0	269	420		
Camden.....	158	538	29	5	281	682		
Campbell.....	185	850	32	43	475	834		
Cass.....	263	654	12	530	968	1513		
Chatham.....	305	1175	6	15	843	741		
Chattahoochee.....	114	316	79	63	402	398		
Cherokee.....	81	660	10	545	660	983		
Clarke.....	139	226	142	257	624	494		
Clinch.....	4	48	71	2	.....	New Co.		
Cobb.....	307	975	90	117	861	1260		
Columbia.....	110	259	115	2	619	253		
Coweta.....	215	660	160	5	892	662		
Crawford.....	161	367	20	0	402	434		
Decatur.....	220	295	56	0	493	350		
De Kalb.....	565	1016	52	25	799	1097		
Dade.....	65	126	0	86	102	958		
Dooly.....	175	474	7	0	344	571		
Early.....	199	374	6	14	199	606		
Effingham.....	18	64	96	0	183	99		
Elbert.....	159	107	477	73	991	161		
Emanuel.....	5	174	21	0	155	207		
Fayette.....	267	582	39	16	521	717		
Floyd.....	367	194	40	58	680	672		
Forsyth.....	106	589	39	37	629	747		
Franklin.....	66	435	0	157	353	965		
Gilmer.....	116	309	0	426	402	855		
Glynn.....	29	40	10	0	132	22		
Gordon.....	264	564	3	105	.....	New Co.		
Green.....	311	173	145	0	827	139		
Gwinnett.....	61	427	345	74	744	635		
Habersham.....	98	59	10	499	425	778		
Hall.....	64	186	14	382	521	664		
Hancock.....	No return.	.....	.....	.....	473	283		
Harris.....	453	389	29	1	870	403		
Heard.....	258	410	1	0	415	472		
Henry.....	428	525	10	3	940	824		
Houston.....	273	503	20	0	697	674		
Irwin.....	12	192	8	0	86	365		
Jackson.....	45	103	50	488	561	687		
Jasper.....	132	372	34	17	400	512		
Jefferson.....	91	93	196	1	607	111		
Jones.....	166	340	16	0	404	415		
Laurens.....	67	63	168	0	567	25		
Lee.....	189	923	42	10	323	181		
Liberty.....	58	133	7	0	172	133		
Lincoln.....	18	155	67	5	238	120		
Lowndes.....	22	290	151	0	507	397		
Lumpkin.....	178	236	6	232	652	1097		
Macon.....	296	386	18	0	388	271		
Madison.....	23	69	115	198	336	326		
Marion.....	351	425	8	0	510	477		
McIntosh.....	16	90	10	0	117	98		
Merrweather.....	323	634	92	0	717	768		
Montgomery.....	379	631	56	1	931	664		
Morgan.....	14	35	91	1	231	24		
Murray.....	237	325	119	11	465	299		
Myrskogee.....	651	875	3	15	799	1072		
Newton.....	336	368	197	9	1329	859		
Oglethorpe.....	60	179	204	95	1046	802		
Paulding.....	44	337	8	16	635	193		
Pike.....	184	609	2	79	352	420		
Pulaski.....	33	231	57	1	835	892		
Putnam.....	229	984	13	2	320	423		
Polk.....	119	147	54	92	.....	New Co.		
Rabun.....	4	144	2	127	55	207		
Randolph.....	362	677	11	2	780	724		
Richmond.....	411	625	145	39	908	695		
Scriven.....	8	171	36	0	265	223		
Stewart.....	325	491	75	0	925	686		
Sumter.....	325	452	8	0	733	587		
Spaulding.....	366	377	36	0	.....	New Co.		
Talbot.....	430	441	34	0	819	738		
Taliaferro.....	19	76	248	0	388	55		
Tatnall.....	121	55	3	0	361	44		
Telfair.....	47	88	14	0	160	150		
Thomas.....	89	289	17	4	525	249		

Taylor.....	105	264	0	0	.....	New Co.
Troup.....	596	489	50	3	1123	384
Twiggs.....	113	267	4	0	331	414
Union.....	97	223	0	331	412	641
Upson.....	355	338	77	0	657	344
Walker.....	373	786	50	29	784	966
Walton.....	111	399	110	208	854	740
Ware.....	1	36	17	0	193	161
Warren.....	25	306	144	96	614	260
Washington.....	236	451	45	2	693	695
Wayne.....	10	65	4	0	58	69
Wilkes.....	12	193	43	247	452	393
Wilkinson.....	94	602	10	0	473	498
Whitfield.....	293	644	3	8	.....	New Co.

Total..... 16,660 34,705 5,324 5,811..... 47,544 44,802
 Pierce over Scott, 18,045; over all, 6910. Taylor over
 Cass, 2,742. * An Independent Pierce Ticket.

MISSISSIPPI.

PRESIDENT, 1852.

PRES. 1848. REPUTATION.*

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Taylor.	Cass.	Tax.	No. Tax.
Adams.....	514	442	643	365	.....	569 311
Attala.....	318	673	480	683	.....	149 582
Amité.....	325	264	426	309	.....	382 245
Bolivar.....	67	38	89	49	.....	55 44
Carroll.....	528	783	885	921	.....	323 926
Claiborne.....	270	358	464	358	.....	413 210
Coahoma.....	159	115	169	130	.....	123 141
Copiah.....	572	607	491	687	.....	318 506
Clarke.....	137	331	211	289	.....	105 363
Choctaw.....	332	606	642	743	.....	108 797
Chickasaw.....	478	718	846	948	.....	298 752
Covington.....	97	303	136	245	.....	138 240
Calhoun.....	216	467	.....	.....	.....	114 528
De Soto.....	731	888	836	723	.....	540 866
Franklin.....	158	254	226	249	.....	228 179
Greene.....	61	114	184	79	.....	23 87
Hinds.....	975	839	1205	893	.....	913 575
Holmes.....	419	484	643	520	.....	326 510
Harrison.....	156	276	165	173	.....	.....
Hancock.....	44	112	157	115	.....	38 64
Issaquena.....	48	54	85	58	.....	49 34
Itawamba.....	403	1014	567	880	.....	143 877
Jasper.....	243	423	343	308	.....	201 421
Jackson.....	13	213	32	166	.....	19 201
Jefferson.....	202	317	382	290	.....	257 185
Jones.....	38	114	95	135	.....	17 98
Kemper.....	317	511	418	450	.....	162 288
Lawrence.....	97	395	145	438	.....	85 379
Lowndes.....	499	745	801	780	.....	414 680
Leake.....	198	335	328	289	.....	147 342
Lauderdale.....	310	658	474	667	.....	132 957
Lefayette.....	401	689	730	760	.....	331 697
Marshall.....	1073	1304	1306	1544	.....	392 582
Madison.....	440	497	614	497	.....	473 378
Monroe.....	467	971	921	1063	.....	318 1011
Marion.....	48	207	99	162	.....	.....
Noxubee.....	377	413	617	667	.....	916 299
Neshoba.....	51	248	241	254	.....	94 153
Newton.....	107	217	184	197	.....	123 183
Okfuskeba.....	211	344	388	434	.....	182 304
Perry.....	94	112	143	69	.....	9 103
Pike.....	141	412	277	398	.....	149 247
Panola.....	427	383	578	243	.....	150 194
Pontotoc.....	475	1030	757	992	.....	153 1360
Rankin.....	274	351	356	370	.....	198 274
Sunflower.....	55	43	33	93	.....	43 25
Simpson.....	159	244	236	254	.....	118 254
Smith.....	85	270	210	287	.....	91 142
Scott.....	98	247	163	273	.....	66 106
Tallahatchie.....	143	186	206	219	.....	119 913
Tishomingo.....	760	1312	840	1190	.....	286 1311
Tunica.....	20	34	51	25	.....	19 30
Tippah.....	569	1239	981	1236	.....	430 1338
Wilkinson.....	271	365	455	291	.....	265 396
Wayne.....	71	61	97	52	.....	36 151
Warren.....	73	434	890	478	.....	638 455
Washington.....	129	90	179	71	.....	33 118
Winston.....	218	448	307	425	.....	224 383
Yazoo.....	463	559	641	497	.....	370 616
Yalobusha.....	549	633	843	846	.....	427 675

Total..... 17,548 26,876..... 25,923 26,837..... 12,793 24,496

Maj. for Pierce, 9,328; do. Cass, 615; do. Reputation, 11,794

* A vote on the question of levying a tax for the payment of the State Bonds issued for stock in the Planter's Bank. A very convenient mode, no doubt, of canceling a solemn State obligation, but one at present peculiar to Mississippi.

LOUISIANA.

Pass, 1852. Pass, 1848. New Constn's.
Dis. & Parish. Scott, Pierce, Taylor, Cass. For. Against.

1 Orleans.....	4663	5601	4579	5465	3839
2 Ascension.....	296	360	288	236	281
Assumption.....	511	563	469	286	609
Iberville.....	318	426	493	296	294
Jefferson.....	928	943	717	660	1275
Lafourche.....	676	135	739	161	676
Orleans, R.B. 67	161	With Orleans..	76	171	
Plaquemines.....	151	373	187	350	150
St. Bernard.....	130	130	124	89	188
St. Charles.....	101	89	135	35	99
St. John, B. 203	160	228	128	306	137
St. James.....	321	158	431	117	516
Terrebonne.....	197	97	313	129	301
W. Baton R. 220	118	255	103	227	101

Total.....	4118	3642	4315	2695	4728
3. Avoyelles.....	300	387	299	359	313
Concordia.....	131	86	188	96	138
E. Baton R. 484	435	400	406	305	420
E. Feliciana.....	343	443	349	394	449
Lafayette.....	117	277	108	220	122
Livingston.....	169	337	144	243	73
Point Coupee.....	242	364	288	370	253
St. Helena.....	209	216	169	189	246
St. Landry.....	692	568	754	376	613
St. Martin.....	479	298	456	240	536
St. Mary.....	390	243	470	166	467
St. Tammany.....	254	208	275	183	285
Texas.....	120	107	177	111	114
Vermilion.....	136	126	430	52	33
Washington.....	125	258	168	190	140
W. Feliciana.....	190	302	232	261	244

Total.....	4360	4735	4897	3856	4584
4. Bienville.....	173	315	114	189	132
Boeazer.....	180	248	17	179	238
Calcasieu.....	34	231	41	181	20
Cadiz.....	344	342	281	300	402
Catahoula.....	280	310	320	386	206
Caldwell.....	64	158	90	149	37
Carroll.....	219	261	268	235	232
Clabone.....	330	505	221	323	355
De Soto.....	241	288	149	217	359
Franklin.....	110	192	124	162	46
Jackson.....	174	341	127	135	276
Madison.....	171	147	283	193	270
Morehouse.....	289	137	173	101	222
Natchitoches.....	289	407	384	495	438
Orangeth.....	190	240	168	176	207
Rapides.....	401	625	383	643	506
Sabine.....	237	251	383	271	277
Union.....	435	465	307	937	302
Wynn.....	67	138	New Parish.....	53	138

Total.....4114 5588...3701 4380...4499 5084

Grand Total.....17255 18647...18917 15370...18286 16004

Majorities—Pierce, 1392; Taylor, 2847; Constitution, 3282.
 The first election under the new Constitution, was held on the 27th of December, 1852, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Board of Education. Louis Borden was the Whig, and Paul O. Hebert the Democratic candidate for Governor. Result of election unknown when we put this work to press.

FLORIDA.

PASSAGE, 1852. PASS, 48. Gov. '52. CONGRESS '52
 W. D. W. D. W. D. W. D. W. D.

Counties, Scott, Pierce, Tay. Cass, Ward, Brime, Cab'l, Max					
Alachua.....	111	209	15m.	160	958
Calhoun.....	13	61	m. 11.	72	79
Collier.....	197	337	284	982	314
Dade.....	No return.	m. 6.	No return.		
Duval.....	274	314	311	920	341
Escambia.....	302	913	287	155	934
Franklin.....	87	173	131	140	92
Gadsden.....	170	308	190m.	402	458
Hamilton.....	27	117	1m.	148	168
Hernando.....	47	93	39	69	61
Hillsboro'.....	70	165	78	111	124
Holmes.....	73	69	111	97	No return.
Jackson.....	260	261	257m.	366	253
Jefferson.....	53	320	m. 40.	149	273
Leon.....	227	384	444	279	347
Levy.....	87	43	20m.	m. 5.	43
Madison.....	101	183	150m.	315	261

Marion.....	137	206	57m.	239	267
Monroe.....	95	116	63	85	74
Nassau.....	48	29	25m.	60	57
Orange.....	35	35	m. 25.	40	31
Putnam.....	37	47	New Co.	74	56
Santa Rosa.....	218	159	204	63	237
St. Johns.....	97	140	113	132	95
St. Lucie.....	0	7	m. 15.	m. 6.	1
Walton.....	113	78	125m.	Q. 161	123
Washington.....	34	109	106	101	79
Wakulla.....	90	154	165	86	192

Total.....2875 4318...3116 1847...4336 4628
 Majority for Pierce, 1443; do. for Taylor, 1269; do. for Broome, 292; do. for Maxwell, 40.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 6; Democrats..... 12; Independent..... 1
 HOUSE—Whigs..... 13; Democrats..... 26.

ALABAMA.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. PASS, '4. 4.

Distries, Scott, Pierce, Troup, Tay. Cass. Clay, Polk.					
1. Baldwin.....	62	73	0	100	133
Choctaw.....	227	334	9	New County.	
Clarke.....	98	479	19	120	327
Conecuh.....	216	287	15	426	221
Madison.....	450	526	23	739	553
Mobile.....	1123	1360	94	1319	1073
Monroe.....	254	260	45	479	216
Sumter.....	482	497	4	820	771
Washington.....	52	65	2	72	85
Wilcox.....	286	398	147	639	479

Total.....	3260	4298	350	4714	3858
2. Barbour.....	297	309	670	1205	614
Butler.....	345	261	23	772	277
Coffee.....	113	239	13	193	174
Covington.....	52	117	7	248	92
Dale.....	162	406	10	268	555
Henry.....	94	184	138	604	496
Lowndes.....	126	186	206	761	434
Pike.....	379	703	71	935	663

Total.....	1568	2395	1038	4986	3305
3. Chambers.....	658	616	21	1223	689
Coosa.....	294	709	42	626	883
Macon.....	773	658	99	1464	539
Montgomery.....	717	557	98	1176	689
Russell.....	434	522	24	970	577
Tallapoosa.....	351	845	19	972	920

Total.....	3236	3907	303	6631	4270
4. Autauga.....	196	322	190	553	471
Bibb.....	238	346	3	474	416
Dallas.....	386	440	244	890	618
Greene.....	694	656	10	1088	712
Perry.....	261	512	13	826	631
Pickens.....	568	752	0	1044	931
Tuscaloosa.....	527	475	3	976	694

Total.....	2870	3402	463	6221	4473
5. Benton.....	74	918	0	566	1272
Cherokee.....	242	735	0	630	921
Randolph.....	90	707	3	481	770
Shelby.....	317	315	3	557	368
St. Clair.....	44	456	0	150	456
Talladega.....	372	672	4	869	620

Total.....	1139	3803	10	3223	4607
6. Fayette.....	81	516	0	273	841
Franklin.....	462	993	5	510	785
Hancock.....	9	66	0	New County.	
Lauderdale.....	441	803	0	695	779
Lawrence.....	512	588	5	653	666
Limestone.....	297	662	0	374	663
Marion.....	118	467	0	193	514
Walker.....	54	217	0	231	383

Total.....	1904	4311	10	2938	4794
7. Blount.....	53	423	0	131	526
De Kalb.....	186	501	0	257	650
Jackson.....	83	1154	0	136	1589
Jefferson.....	114	339	0	288	384
Madison.....	354	1300	0	465	1385
Marshall.....	111	668	0	246	708
Morgan.....	208	489	0	351	535

Total.....1061 4766 0.....1887 5778.....1432 7087

Grand total, 15,038 26,881 2,174 30,482 31,563 26,084 37,749

Maj. for Pierce, 11,843; do. Cass, 881; do. Polk, 11,556.

* Candidate of the Southern Rights Party.

OHIO.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, 1856. 4th. Sup. Judge, '52.

W. D. F. S. W. D. F. S. W. D. F. S.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Tay.	Cass.	V. B.	Hay.	Cald.	Sutliff.
Adams.....	1213	1736	233.	1259	1960	196.	1169	1496	19
Allen.....	958	1536	93.	728	1070	3.	828	1237	19
Ashtabula.....	1368	2434	297.	1341	9519	375.	978	315	219
Ashland.....	2174	1075	2502.	1124	878	2467.	1888	911	2623
Athens.....	1751	1383	364.	1846	1509	320.	1404	1119	71
Auglaize.....	586	1480	24.	457	1039	14.	389	1187	0
Belmont.....	2786	2694	464.	2723	2892	543.	2393	2334	273
Brown.....	1702	2460	393.	1771	2557	403.	1300	2058	128
Butler.....	2210	3579	122.	1969	2536	381.	2249	3488	0
Carroll.....	1543	1365	242.	1453	1395	345.	1481	1352	44
Champ'n.....	1994	1687	205.	1878	1508	330.	1688	1323	149
Clark.....	2962	1374	185.	2006	1375	208.	2369	191	73
Clermont.....	2913	2765	400.	2204	2333	404.	1867	2190	106
Clinton.....	1424	1063	700.	1233	1132	735.	1331	941	0
Columb'a.....	2237	2911	993.	1850	2732	865.	1847	2740	687
Coshocton.....	1798	2618	73.	1814	2422	137.	1643	2132	54
Crawford.....	1074	9106	58.	166	1678	90.	724	1681	0
Cuyahoga.....	2944	3571	2107.	1776	3368	2594.	2303	2923	2173
Darke.....	1719	1797	92.	1078	1554	81.	1534	1702	34
Defiance.....	551	896	43.	384	567	23.	399	730	6
Delaware.....	2083	1591	391.	1666	1574	268.	1849	1306	107
Erie.....	1689	1404	275.	1409	999	681.	1349	1379	277
Fairfield.....	2117	3311	10.	2438	3515	43.	1690	2666	2
Fayette.....	1221	893	166.	1157	946	128.	1045	783	59
Franklin.....	3498	3652	242.	3199	3029	284.	3343	3267	149
Fulton.....	587	727	71.	New County.	0	518	703	8	0
Gallia.....	1667	1103	123.	1630	1081	96.	1369	918	11
Geauga.....	1147	654	1489.	872	923	1373.	876	566	1621
Greene.....	2430	1490	600.	2005	1256	644.	1975	1160	317
Guernsey.....	1941	1809	501.	2375	2504	489.	1851	1651	0
Hamlet.....	9232	13435	684.	9018	10234	1986.	8491	10932	206
Hancock.....	1076	1617	50.	1016	1501	92.	927	1693	0
Hardin.....	882	847	74.	896	605	81.	796	762	18
Harrison.....	1723	1462	423.	1664	1668	643.	1668	1292	303
Henry.....	326	536	14.	217	297	17.	270	450	1
Highland.....	1982	2299	281.	2114	1214	344.	2042	2048	6
Hocking.....	865	1562	21.	866	1329	23.	683	1235	0
Holmes.....	1066	2100	42.	1118	9234	45.	775	1651	8
Huron.....	2342	1819	893.	1980	1769	876.	1884	1996	784
Jefferson.....	1069	1093	19.	987	1108	60.	869	925	0
Jackson.....	1995	2169	343.	2147	2131	456.	1939	2072	234
Knox.....	1874	2693	628.	1910	2890	639.	1660	2468	530
Lake.....	1046	670	1111.	777	716	804.	868	552	1139
Lawrence.....	1249	981	15.	1164	745	53.	1102	859	0
Licking.....	2779	3569	589.	3030	3468	561.	2586	3477	337
Logan.....	1318	1361	191.	1653	1137	275.	1801	1135	58
Lorain.....	2312	1564	1777.	1647	1473	1618.	1017	1335	1734
Lucas.....	1338	1271	139.	1598	1197	337.	1391	2097	100
Madison.....	1400	656	61.	1329	712	80.	1101	648	0
Madison.....	956	1873	1033.	720	1963	1042.	647	1664	1193
Marion.....	914	1270	79.	1001	1139	55.	853	1142	3
Medina.....	1579	1764	1008.	1140	1836	1098.	1365	1683	747
Meigs.....	1573	1399	397.	1327	1014	303.	1398	1007	209
Mercer.....	500	831	11.	360	641	16.	368	725	0
Miami.....	2754	2004	335.	2548	1832	278.	2262	1666	128
Monroe.....	927	1422	180.	999	2574	330.	870	2119	14
Montgo'y.....	3886	2744	177.	3561	3230	304.	4037	3719	0
Morgan.....	2084	1708	300.	2230	2448	314.	1865	1492	164
Morrow.....	1030	1710	748.	1166	1884	407.	1053	1663	577
Muski'm.....	4238	3600	214.	4428	3380	228.	3363	2782	90
Noble.....	1485	1487	435.	New County.	0	683	1273	60	0
Ottawa.....	274	400	2.	190	921	45.	197	323	0
Paulding.....	121	349	17.	1438	1199	0.	39	255	0
Perry.....	1417	2246	17.	1438	1199	0.	39	255	0
Pickaway.....	2176	2041	35.	2115	1960	94.	2060	1985	0
Pike.....	927	1029	16.	843	900	33.	783	989	0
Portage.....	1551	2007	1390.	1700	2149	1137.	1266	1927	1131
Preble.....	2923	1833	197.	2106	1619	314.	2310	1474	7
Putnam.....	461	890	61.	402	624	3.	438	896	2
Richland.....	2133	3234	309.	2088	3177	187.	1708	2801	146
Rose.....	3091	2465	179.	3294	2306	174.	2316	1928	0
Sandusky.....	1064	1619	88.	928	1148	125.	755	1977	25
Scioto.....	1804	1424	59.	1838	1953	13.	1409	1931	0
Seneca.....	1972	2809	118.	1636	2366	483.	1169	2128	0
Shelby.....	1147	1309	64.	1021	1199	49.	1011	1193	23
Stark.....	2740	3634	356.	2382	3496	570.	2027	2872	243
Summit.....	2320	1966	600.	1892	1815	1058.	1938	1719	672
Trumbull.....	1998	3039	1739.	1364	1861	2075.	1693	1916	1992
Tuscaraw's.....	2650	2655	112.	2692	2553	164.	2445	2419	83
Union.....	1240	943	255.	1030	797	173.	1075	768	130
Van Wert.....	423	737	6.	933	381	0.	996	606	0
Vinton.....	774	912	96.	New County.	0	704	861	0	0
Warren.....	2923	1919	323.	2526	1861	402.	2479	1646	99
Washington.....	2473	2139	332.	2079	1930	462.	2134	1818	178
Wayne.....	2258	3143	149.	2284	3380	190.	1534	2577	110

Williams.....	546	839	160.	328	510	154.	493	711	0
Wood.....	831	986	20.	647	636	29.	754	874	0
Wyandot.....	990	1990	9.	961	1069	46.	784	917	0

TOTALS.

Scott.....	152,526;	Pierce.....	169,920;	Hale.....	31,689
Taylor.....	138,360;	Cass.....	154,775;	Van Buren.....	35,354
Haynes.....	130,507;	Caldwell.....	147,986;	Sutliff.....	32,524
Beardsley.....	124,581;	Steedman.....	146,532;	Ellis.....	21,673

CONGRESS.

I. <i>Cassill, Disney, Joll.</i>	XL <i>Welch, Ritch, et Tuck.</i>
Part of Ham. 4317 5852 82	Athens..... 1403 1108 120
II. <i>Harrison, Rol Hins</i>	Fairfield..... 1687 9874 0
Rest of Ham. 4780 364 142	Hocking..... 694 1208 0
III. <i>Campbell, Vallana</i>	Meigs..... 1295 995 203
Butler..... 2307 3431	Perry..... 899 1993 0
Montgomery. 4015 2659	Vinton..... 703 859 0
Preble..... 2358 1443	.....

Total.....	8680	8533		Total.....	6681	9037	323
IV. Phunken, Nichola, Gr.				XII. Gullaway, Olds, Ga.			
Auglaize.....	408	1189	0	Franklin.....	3503	3328	104
Allen.....	821	1235	8	Licking.....	2856	327	292
Darke.....	1513	1586	43	Pickaway.....	2191	1884	0
Mercer.....	447	718	0	Total.....	8480	8549	338
Miami.....	2362	1685	138	XIII. Sadder, Lind, B.			
Shelby.....	1032	1194	0	Erie.....	1471	1080	490
Total.....	6378	7648	180	Huron.....	1876	1401	964
V. Parker, Edg., B. Wm.				Morrow.....	1011	1506	692
Defiance.....	359	739	0	Richland.....	1677	2622	226
Fulton.....	519	721	0	Total.....	6035	6739	2390
Henry.....	103	490	0	XIV. Lockwood, Job, A. Tow.			
Hancock.....	924	1692	0	Ashland.....	964	2136	230
Lucas.....	1386	2098	100	Loraine.....	938	1268	1807
Paulding.....	35	239	0	Medina.....	1284	1643	862
Putnam.....	8	907	0	Wayne.....	1617	2554	141
Williams.....	434	730	2	Total.....	4763	7591	3030
Wood.....	752	884	0	XV. Sapp, Win, J. Rich.			
Van Wert.....	41	582	0	Coshocton.....	1577	516	1831
Total.....	4561	9072	102	Holmes.....	170	1065	564
VI. Barrer, Ellison,				Knox.....	1470	2340	39
Adams.....	1281	1453		Tuscaraw's.....	2383	2188	216
Brown.....	1906	1890		Total.....	6140	6109	2660
Clermont.....	1934	2147		Vander, 924.			
Highland.....	2147	1989		XVI. Ball, Guy, k. Blam.			
Total.....	7308	7475		Morgan.....	1833	1586	20
CHASS, 103.				Muskingum.....	3192	2814	142
VII. Harlan, Tele. Nix,				Washington.....	2136	1947	27
Clinton.....	1173	916	632	Total.....	7161	6947	189
Fayette.....	1024	771	69	XVII. Holliner, Shannon,			
Greene.....	1293	1156	341	Belmont.....	9260	9441	
Madison.....	1098	547	0	Guernsey.....	9109	1602	
Warren.....	2382	1628	190	Monroe.....	74	1923	
Total.....	7580	5018	1252	Noble.....	831	1176	
VIII. Corvin, Young,				Total.....	6054	7142	
Clark.....	3243	1192	83	XVIII. Lyman, Bliss, E. L.			
Champaign.....	1603	1333	145	Portage.....	1303	1631	1021
Delaware.....	1860	1329	29	Stark.....	2034	2849	238
Logan.....	1766	1156	0	Summit.....	1970	1660	449
Union.....	1080	770	123	Total.....	5307	6140	1708
Total.....	8561	5790	442	Bison, 446.			
IX. Goodman, Gre. d. Sam,				XIX. Case, Wid.,			
Crawford.....	0	1639	0	Cuyahoga.....	2328	2655	2432
Hardin.....	0	728	0	Geauga.....	870	632	1670
Marion.....	0	1187	0	Lake.....	848	1228	1172
Ottawa.....	197	323	0	Total.....	4046	3715	5974
Sandusky.....	768	1279	0	XX. Newton, Woods, G. d. R.			
Seneca.....	1140	215					

TENNESSEE.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. PRES'T, '44

Dist. & Co's.	Scott.	Pierce.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Carter.....	585	140	745	129	739	177
Cocks.....	743	196	815	189	844	187
Greene.....	780	1307	963	1483	1031	1701
Hawkins.....	778	831	1252	1243	1173	1388
Hancock.....	241	336	with Claiborne & Hawkins.			
Johnson.....	365	93	582	66	370	79
Jefferson.....	1170	312	1468	215	1563	247
Sevier.....	621	80	787	57	738	78
Sullivan.....	260	1114	436	1375	350	1633
Washington.....	566	853	862	1016	881	1225

Total.....	6193	6262	7710	5773	7689	6815
2. Anderson.....	602	267	603	250	620	325
Campbell.....	213	252	473	279	337	318
Claiborne.....	503	519	700	744	678	857
Fentress.....	133	411	113	432	60	456
Grainger.....	852	477	1094	489	908	548
Knox.....	1863	565	2140	439	2016	607
Morgan.....	240	232	229	187	211	232
Overton.....	345	1039	467	1112	336	1145
Scott.....	304	160				

Total.....	5175	3852	5813	3932	5155	4388
3. Blount.....	827	566	965	663	1016	735
Bledsoe.....	464	201	608	229	529	259
Bradley.....	457	778	760	927	672	958
Hamilton.....	774	648	685	634	644	624
Marion.....	453	292	762	336	603	381
M'Nun.....	736	866	960	1024	873	1061
Meigs.....	141	442	150	534	120	620
Monroe.....	803	847	962	960	859	1086
Polk.....	272	470	367	617	250	468
Roane.....	820	678	998	671	900	735
Ikeha.....	300	307	298	324	232	368

Total.....	6199	6103	7315	6819	6538	7315
4. Coffee.....	205	732	332	943	280	1000
De Kalb.....	560	588	671	573	488	491
Grady.....	44	327	with Warren and Coffee.			
Jackson.....	1118	703	1269	801	1211	807
Marion.....	616	374				
Smith.....	1742	650	2380	719	2328	788
Van Buren.....	107	165	130	198	116	190
Warren.....	344	922	407	1161	335	1190
White.....	949	618	1064	503	857	408

Total.....	6684	4839	6153	4898	5616	4934
5. Cannon.....	453	727	469	827	318	761
Rutherford.....	1495	1313	1754	1439	1730	1500
Sumner.....	825	1563	922	1934	881	2017
Wilson.....	2248	923	2517	908	2607	1042
Williams.....	1583	763	1883	733	1586	859
Total.....	6044	5289	7545	6051	7523	6179
6. Bedford.....	1390	1356	1497	1381	1455	1526
Franklin.....	330	1133	390	1207	358	1123
Lincoln.....	606	2297	690	2584	658	2494
Marshall.....	696	1340	730	1408	635	1398
Maury.....	1324	1799	1516	1970	1292	1988

Total.....	4316	7925	4813	8550	4398	8529
7. Benton.....	340	486	392	459	292	413
Decatur.....	400	315				
Giles.....	1303	1447	1389	1511	1301	1387
Hardin.....	643	808	621	770	505	732
Hickman.....	241	839	301	988	256	1034
Humphrey's.....	263	471	309	482	305	523
Lawrence.....	549	883	596	544	489	547
Lewis.....	43	186				
M'Nairy.....	956	907	939	786	773	741
Perry.....	325	314	433	287	744	513
Wayne.....	666	380	673	386	665	446

Total.....	5729	6735	5653	6213	5329	6404
8. Davidson.....	2623	2059	2698	1976	2286	1683
Dickson.....	1013	769	386	674	339	705
Montgomery.....	1260	993	1288	969	1271	1029
Robertson.....	533	725	1238	839	1193	871
Stewart.....	323	607	574	703	519	704
Total.....	5752	5153	6182	6163	5528	4993
10. Fayette.....	1006	1034	1217	1090	1205	1151
Haywood.....	790	732	800	672	756	698
Hardeman.....	716	1024	723	1016	689	1077
Hudson.....	1426	819	1562	737	1357	768
Shelby.....	1821	1628	1828	1007	1025	1362

Total.....	5762	6237	6130	5092	5632	6016
------------	------	------	------	------	------	------

9. Carroll.....	1498	649	1493	560	1356	794
Dyer.....	508	411	383	271	356	278
Gibson.....	1670	901	1423	698	1320	611
Henry.....	899	1516	860	1349	835	1319
Henderson.....	1193	511	1286	460	1209	498
Lauderdale.....	330	377	279	274	286	211
Obion.....	431	644	357	487	282	576
Tipton.....	357	565	352	492	360	508
Weakley.....	783	1149	669	1080	560	1084

Total.....7663 6623 7102 5651 6664 6644

TOTALS.

Pres., 1852—Scott.....	58,888	Pierce.....	57,918
" 1848—Taylor.....	64,705	Cass.....	58,419
" 1844—Clay.....	60,030	Polk.....	59,917
Gov., 1851—Campbell.....	63,333	Trousdale.....	61,573

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	16	Democrats.....	9
HOUSE—Whigs.....	39	Democrats.....	36

ARKANSAS.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. GOV., AUG. '44.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Taylor.	Cass.	Smith's County.		
Arkansas.....	120	140	80	74	168	216	
Ashley.....	88	146	New county			116	311
Benton.....	91	334	90	210	396	271	
Bradley.....	183	180	227	124	234	271	
Calhoun.....	62	151	New county			73	225
Carroll.....	124	333	139	261	384	271	
Chicot.....	85	118	146	110	6	119	69
Clark.....	136	205	193	921	268	290	
Conway.....	110	259	149	171	144	63	
Crawford.....	163	236	245	457	604	87	
Crittenden.....	95	97	164	63	120	160	
Dallas.....	150	194	203	995	194	34	
Desha.....	185	199	208	149	172	93	
Drew.....	118	135	198	349	300	247	
Franklin.....	106	294	Informal		421	161	
Fulton.....	13	77	62	93	63	130	
Greene.....	94	911	13	46	45	301	
Hempstead.....	298	362	376	330	511	369	
Hot Spring.....	126	219	141	178	237	348	
Independence.....	452	618	422	408	406	776	
Izard.....	69	236	No return		64	438	
Jackson.....	292	335	194	235	330	465	
Jefferson.....	224	306	195	177	238	414	
Johnson.....	193	384	194	860	486	944	
Lafayette.....	148	170	85	98	185	885	
Lawrence.....	299	417	339	291	179	657	
Madison.....	76	274	87	214	347	325	
Marion.....	40	137	49	49	175	123	
Mississippi.....	44	88	118	110	31	800	
Monroe.....	67	92	113	98	119	173	
Montgomery.....	28	111	Informal		202	153	
Newton.....	8	79	9	54	165	145	
Ouachita.....	452	496	571	428	483	661	
Perry.....	15	33	29	30	95	105	
Phillips.....	383	378	No return		356	490	
Pike.....	40	168	67	133	116	163	
Poinsett.....	48	132	44	116	32	200	
Polk.....	17	94	17	59	65	174	
Pope.....	183	325	240	292	364	296	
Prairie.....	78	170	41	111	136	234	
Pulaski.....	285	419	438	455	401	382	
Randolph.....	39	95	50	199	39	368	
Saline.....	137	377	147	244	269	339	
Scott.....	93	83	61	180	237	321	
Searcy.....	75	197	No return		227	166	
Sebastian.....	180	283	New county		335	289	
Sevier.....	60	125	103	195	293	261	
St. Francis.....	172	307	208	260	240	465	
Union.....	384	631	553	635	466	673	
Van Buren.....	No return		96	136	84	985	
Washington.....	326	436	377	480	1168	284	
White.....	97	139	48	60	159	284	
Yell.....	166	325	137	186	277	291	
Total	7,404	12,173	7,588	9,300	13,321	15,615	

Total.....7,404 12,173 7,588 9,300 13,331 15,982

Maj. for Pierce, 4,279; do. for Cass, 1,712; do. for Conway, 2,611

418 Scattering votes were cast for President, principally from Madison and Jackson counties.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	6	Democrats.....	25
HOUSE—Whigs.....	25	Democrats.....	80

ELECTION RETURNS.

MISSOURI

*Dist. ** PRIN., 1252. PRIN., '48. GOV. '52. CONGRESS, 1852

L.	Scout.	Pierce.	Tru. Coss.	Wins.	Pier.	Car.	Ben.	Bog.	
Hollings	—	—	New	Co.	37	263	—	813	161
Butler	No Election	—	Do.	—	10	111	90	33	48
C. Girard's	338	487	485	709	433	1001	492	532	177
Dunklin	—	—	43	42	—	5	66	23	16
Jefferson	172	310	346	311	349	410	268	342	83
Madison	117	269	321	377	107	349	233	381	45
Mississippi	11	168	138	181	131	225	168	38	200
N. Madrid	93	32	323	168	265	113	303	9	109
Oregon	—	—	New Co.	—	143	4	137	12	—
Pemiscot	—	—	Do.	—	83	106	103	5	114
Perry	—	—	322	389	195	367	230	403	6
Reynolds	5	98	21	148	No ret'n	—	68	108	—
Ripley	16	108	14	164	18	186	70	187	45
St. Francis	350	529	286	274	282	307	297	178	128
St. Genevieve	—	—	142	163	129	245	162	92	227
St. Louis	4398	6826	4827	4774	4624	9351	4516	5245	790
Scott	59	97	147	217	111	636	159	78	168
Shannon	—	—	35	64	22	106	27	43	64
Stoddard	116	177	97	196	131	263	165	284	17
Wayne	30	144	91	245	35	151	187	149	169
Total	—	7446	8411	6954	10158	7595	8437	2596	—

II.	Scott.	Pierce.	Tay.	Cass.	Winn.	Price.	For.	Lamb.
Andrian	—	—	182	96	253	843.	252	941
Caloway	670	483.	480	351	741	639.	749	623
Crawford	256	377.	363	375	173	216.	194	215
Dent	—	—	New	Co.	44	65	48	48
Franklin	277	619.	339	680	290	717.	255	695
Gasconade	—	—	667	640	59	348.	99	326
Lincoln	—	—	566	635	617	732.	634	739
Marion	894	757.	1046	717	904	984.	900	648
Montgomery	366	365.	373	186	382	928.	403	236
Osage	143	372.	122	312	75	361.	97	314
File	806	768.	791	784	869	942.	904	914
Pulaski	—	—	124	24	25	290.	70	281
Rails	341	378.	397	249	456	412.	403	406
St. Charles	—	—	477	589	435	581.	440	679
Texas	—	—	82	186	69	212.	89	203
Warren	301	301.	351	326	283	294.	319	291
Washington	560	334.	473	423	311	384.	318	281
Total			6503	6929	5906	7145.	6224	7007

III.	Gen. Pierce.	Tay. Cass.	Wm. P. Miller.	Gen.				
Boone	1016	557	1103	588	1145	696	1154	706
Canden	—	—	—	155	292	72	206	193
Charlton	—	—	—	414	577	241	426	394
Clarke	42m.	—	284	242	393	331	387	298
Cooper	64m	535	—	813	631	617	610	676
Cole	216	432	37	531	201	593	353	347
Howard	675	762	801	858	741	786	742	817
Knox	210	265	196	197	166	255	182	245
Lewis	398	408	479	479	613	538	489	571
Macou	355	473	260	470	341	673	409	580
Marion	760	611	807	651	834	667	841	694
Monteau	—	—	167	342	161	368	392	316
Monteu	—	—	161	456	173	526	374	349
Miller	62	379	76	373	78	333	144	324
Randolph	476	602	607	608	667	631	670	617
Scotland	216	238	131	240	272	413	281	416
Schuyler	177	422	304	192	178	267	226	500
Shelly	166	260	175	263	284	363	379	263

Total.	7309 7832. 7749 8582. 8397 7869					
IV.	Scott.	Pierce.	Tay.	Cass.	Win.	Essex.
Adair	113	801.	110	200.	127	310. 136
Andrew	466	784.	364	689.	471	551. 626
Atchison	106	150.	77	136.	70	174. 82
Buchanan	m. 200.	704	1055.	762	1304.	884
Caldwell	—	128	168.	176	217.	176
Carroll	239	2-6.	266	288.	273	433. 335
Clay	696	406.	626	418.	727	491. 84
Clinton	283	290.	290	286.	305	302. 307
Davies	—	269	368.	353	363.	380
De Kalb	—	7	146.	63	392.	105
Dodge	31	55.	New	Co.	7	55. 14
Geentry	—	162	396.	186	466.	247
Grundy	188	177.	323.	187.	216.	263
Harrison	—	63	144.	109	193.	168
Lin.	m. 100.	148	248.	216.	414.	258
Linn	919	282.	330	237.	351.	331
Livingston	7	392.	185	328.	162	331. 375
Marion	119	71.	144.	183.	204.	228
Madway	61	111.	43	148.	70.	92
Platte	m. 160.	1103	1491.	1050	1394.	1080
Pottaw.	—	74	130.	75	125.	80

Ray.....	m.180.	509	626.	559	645.	686	945	189
Sullivan.....	127	374.	154	250.	126	265.	158	76
Total.....		5930	8320	5560	9367	7612	4933	4452
V.		Scou.	Pierce.	Tay.	Cas.	Wins.	Price.	Phel.
Rary.....	72	253.	55	217.	8	428.	60	468
Bates.....	104	116.	146	185.	146	129.	110	160
Henton.....	—	—	208	382.	214	512.	177	549
Cass.....	328	337.	270	420.	218	301.	168	406
Cedar.....	—	—	116	271.	120	243.	102	316
Dade.....	175	276.	166	306.	181	320.	184	366
Dallas.....	102	344.	105	263.	97	407.	57	431
Greene.....	485	921.	401	825.	568	1036.	545	1058
Henry.....	266	245.	274	239.	302	284.	292	287
Hickory.....	—	—	98	224.	118	195.	90	293
Jackson.....	728	858.	695	954.	890	935.	817	943
Jasper.....	169	356.	161	294.	203	403.	183	455
Johnson.....	—	—	334	451.	417	610.	272	605
Laclede.....	—	—	New	Co.	53	325.	50	332
Lafayette.....	803	532.	915	686.	881	531.	636	531
Lawrence.....	162	390.	170	374.	195	453.	210	457
M'Donald.....	—	—	New	Co.	61	261.	49	288
Newton.....	—	—	161	461.	112	498.	117	520
Ozark.....	—	—	69	113.	36	157.	—	218
Pettis.....	—	—	230	265.	292	361.	292	411
Polk.....	—	—	231	516.	268	524.	309	658
Salme.....	—	—	536	438.	491	358.	438	355
St. Clair.....	—	—	148	263.	191	268.	141	316
Stone.....	—	—	New	Co.	9	161.	3	121
Taney.....	—	—	51	325.	16	364.	3	181
Vernon.....	—	—	New	Co.	71	312.	30	335
Wright.....	—	—	73	181.	94	287.	89	298

Total	.....	5615	8573	5225	10793	6458	11399
GRAND TOTALS.		Whigs		Dem.		Whigs	
President, 1852	.....	36,914		Pierce	.....	36,642	7,698
Do.	.....	1848-Taylor	33,717	Cass	.....	40,077	7,400
Gen. Aug. 1852	.....	Winston	32,784	Price	.....	45,245	13,661

* Districts according to 32d Congress. The State is entitled to seven members now, and two are yet to be chosen by general ticket. † Anti-Benton Democrats.

LEGISLATURE.—SENATE—Whigs, 11; Democrats, 23.
HOUSE—Whigs, 39; Democrats, 86.

INDIANA.

President, Nov., 1852. Pres., '48. Congress, '52.

	<i>V.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>D.</i>
I.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Tay.	Cass.	V. B.	Kea.	Miller.	
Davies.....	726	720	6.	735	701	2.	577	660	
Dubois.....	239	717	0.	268	679	1.	237	821	
Gibson.....	942	1127	20.	860	802	15.	913	961	
Knox.....	1167	1003	0.	1044	741	3.	991	910	
Martin.....	377	619	5.	342	497	7.	236	636	
Pike.....	638	688	1.	519	510	1.	546	780	
Posey.....	784	1433	26.	763	1226	19.	647	1939	
Spencer.....	685	710	0.	681	471	0.	669	733	
Wanderburgh.....	945	1337	6.	384	667	22.	971	1254	
Warrick.....	487	1034	31.	457	863	21.	477	1050	
Total.....	6880	9268	96.	6193	7066	91.	5252	9007	
II.							Ferguson.	Engb.	
Clark.....	1186	1812	24.	1200	1510	28.	1254	1509	
Crawford.....	502	499	0.	520	397	0.	538	571	
Floyd.....	1328	1815	1.	1018	1154	17.	1309	1806	
Harrison.....	1284	1378	0.	1277	1148	1.	1168	1149	
Orange.....	747	1022	3.	760	981	6.	615	916	
Perry.....	684	659	3.	699	335	8.	689	712	
Scott.....	618	659	11.	488	447	16.	554	521	
Washington.....	1093	1613	11.	1126	1643	22.	987	1475	

Total.....	7342	9257	53..6988	7494	48..7074	8554
III.						
Bartholomew..1245			1512	96..1011	1167	28..1718
Brown.....			102	532	0..	131
Jackson.....			614	1188	0..	632
Jefferson.....			3016	2363	266..	2075
Jennings.....			998	1104	59..	926
Lawrence.....			1054	1113	14..	1070
Monroe.....			622	1086	87..	780
Switzerland..			1134	1147	7..	1093
						1106

Total	7785	9944	479	7657	8355	49	7986	8911
IV.								Farguhar, Egan
Dearborn	1474	9486	89	1378	1801	176	1630	2923
Decatur	1364	1394	138	1245	1096	143	1419	1363
Franklin	1343	1956	138	1041	1695	61	1512	1864
Ohio	432	455	2	439	459	6	429	438
Ripley	1119	1386				173	1267	1481
Rush	1507	1490	119	1142	939	87	1052	1395
Total	7369	9157	491	8749	7431	636	7789	8752

.....

ILLINOIS.

PRESIDENT, 1862. PRESIDENT, 1868. CONGRESS '62

I. Scott, Pierce, Halle, Tug. Cass, V.B. Wash. Cam. Cam.									
Boone.....	551	525	338	414	395	415	562	538	390
Carroll.....	499	381	73	435	232	116	478	941	90
Jo Davi's.....	1481	1425	133	1773	1392	134	1499	1528	61
Lake.....	697	819	647	321	445	1068	977	801	303
M'Henry.....	866	1199	647	318	588	1016	924	1925	540
Ogle.....	999	765	304	692	480	413	987	761	198
Stepenson.....	976	1061	170	730	763	111	983	1061	145
Winneb'o.....	1023	820	725	896	940	807	1102	851	610

Total...6992 6948 2885 5829 4466 4100 7392 7108 2267

II. Aldrich, Went. Col's									
Cook.....	2089	3767	793	1708	1692	2120	2493	3423	585
De Kalb.....	456	583	365	923	374	437	452	585	346
Du Page.....	381	586	386	313	623	528	399	551	373
Kane.....	1160	1308	422	856	783	1230	1230	1274	575
Lee.....	478	573	77	300	367	135	565	508	55
Rock Is'd.....	764	686	96	583	431	96	750	659	91
Whiteside.....	654	518	151	391	335	279	548	538	124

Total...5882 5021 2600 4373 4436 4806 6437 7538 2149

III. Norton, Red' Bar'									
Bureau.....	712	670	430	376	306	666	740	661	350
Champaign.....	347	259	0	213	187	20	340	264	0
De Witt.....	616	540	20	373	363	20	517	542	14
Grundy.....	349	338	64	123	207	63	293	340	36
Iroquois.....	378	482	22	268	324	28	403	477	30
Kendall.....	615	592	293	392	378	477	547	525	925
La Salle.....	1304	1894	552	862	1238	873	1332	1683	465
Livingston.....	914	914	12	82	130	4	155	800	12
M'Lean.....	1256	1058	40	718	626	94	1244	1065	95
Putnam.....	300	448	230	265	185	290	333	245	193
Vermillion.....	997	761	365	942	758	68	944	751	0
Will.....	1251	1450	320	713	897	540	1391	1363	250

Total...7889 8446 1978 5368 5697 5102 8298 8087 1633

IV. Knox, Ross, Curtis									
Fulton.....	1843	2192	298	1635	1684	371	2013	2106	246
Henry.....	357	475	91	138	80	228	406	489	62
Knox.....	1080	1119	391	830	737	392	1270	980	325
Marshall.....	546	579	61	304	332	41	558	580	43
Mason.....	561	621	5	391	403	7	565	614	0
Mercer.....	575	498	92	436	315	90	598	490	76
Peoria.....	1556	1805	262	1237	1161	358	1571	1797	211
Stark.....	338	350	62	214	174	84	338	361	71
Tazewell.....	1369	869	80	1097	593	96	1379	874	55
Warren.....	806	781	153	537	529	140	818	765	160
Woodford.....	339	635	49	185	309	52	380	728	44

Total...9268 9924 1554 7005 6297 1869 9666 9684 1290

V. Brown, Richard'									
Adams.....	9236	2635	107	1993	2905	251	3393	2592	
Brown.....	445	651	0	408	865	30	453	546	
Calhoun.....	311	335	0	214	257	3	206	328	
Hancock.....	1288	1456	34	1037	1074	67	1332	1466	
Henderson.....	417	414	34	408	291	65	459	429	
M'Dono'h.....	840	828	9	439	416	25	859	836	
Mike.....	1745	1752	34	1603	1536	159	1764	1758	
Schuyler.....	684	980	16	895	804	34	893	983	

Total...8164 9091 231 8967 7349 624 8443 9018

VI. Yates, Calhoun									
Cass.....	784	830	0	761	724	11	834	783	
Christian.....	356	426	2	183	254	0	373	394	
Greene.....	864	1297	12	853	1128	36	933	1186	
Jersey.....	651	564	89	530	454	93	743	544	
Macoupin.....	841	1196	74	710	898	96	966	1132	
Menard.....	644	698	1	605	488	1	679	652	
Morgan.....	1397	1411	158	1372	1309	139	1677	1288	
Montg'o.....	415	655	0	332	533	13	430	627	
Sangamon.....	2125	1606	32	1943	1336	47	2236	1456	
Scott.....	730	708	3	798	649	15	700	648	
Shelby.....	446	958	0	337	658	1	435	961	

Total...9353 10349 361 8424 8431 452 10108 9676

VII. Constable, Allen.									
Clay.....	224	530	0	207	405	0	276	519	
Clark.....	842	966	6	743	759	27	838	946	
Crawford.....	571	827	11	493	607	0	599	777	
Cokes.....	977	733	2	877	633	6	1006	730	
Cumberd'd.....	293	444	0	108	102	0	308	439	
Edgar.....	892	924	33	829	816	42	895	929	
Elmhurst.....	175	527	0	99	930	0	186	487	
Fayette.....	437	578	0	407	462	0	596	728	
Jasper.....	358	461	0	154	328	0	258	445	
Lawrence.....	160	569	0	464	632	0	524	544	
Logan.....	508	489	0	465	369	4	551	491	
Macou.....	356	486	7	253	523	5	358	481	
Moultrie.....	392	263	0	248	191	0	293	361	

Piatt.....	192	161	0	133	138	0	189	162
Richland.....	174	109	0	321	291	0	377	343

Total...6640 8187 69 5800 6066 84 7005 8283

VIII. Gillespie, Pouke, Bis*

Bond.....	494	485	27	391	371	43	302	173	477
Clinton.....	375	670	0	361	331	3	334	570	113
Jefferson.....	395	856	0	280	605	2	339	797	70
Madison.....	1548	1715	31	1820	1503	162	1564	944	791
Marion.....	285	762	28	927	639	15	276	524	538
Monroe.....	294	1125	0	355	546	0	221	137	1049
Randolph.....	575	814	220	580	689	300	667	533	319
St. Clair.....	998	2571	0	1109	2023	63	779	686	2070
Washington.....	251	763	28	204	577	27	219	452	347

Total...5215 9770 334 6317 7384 615 4683 4515 5723

IX. Scat. Allen.

Alexander.....	105	296	0	101	219	9	26	331	
Edwards.....	391	162	0	288	113	19	0	334	
Franklin.....	195	709	0	139	459	0	8	544	
Gallatin.....	324	592	0	336	537	6	0	723	
Hamilton.....	347	531	0	125	478	0	9	841	
Hardin.....	244	219	0	234	237	0	0	297	
Jackson.....	754	531	0	177	243	5	0	746	
Johnson.....	135	751	0	67	290	0	0	796	
Mason.....	268	449	0	304	303	0	0	616	
Perry.....	377	554	59	339	344	44	0	796	
Pope.....	320	439	0	234	334	0	1	509	
Pulaski.....	113	246	0	84	141	0	0	514	
Saline.....	209	633	0	132	312	0	0	698	
Union.....	169	830	1	108	503	6	0	966	
Wabash.....	469	355	0	456	303	14	34	739	
Wayne.....	359	757	1	318	479	1	3	816	
White.....	749	783	0	674	513	13	0	904	
William's.....	344	799	0	211	575	0	98	973	

Total...5141 9881 61 4006 6376 110 174 12100

TOTALS 64934 80697 9966 53047 56300 15774

LEGISLATURE.—SENATE—Whigs, 5; Democrats, 20.

HOUSE—Whigs, 18; Dem., 56; F. S., 1. * Bissel, Ind. D.

WISCONSIN.

PRESIDENT, 1862. PRESIDENT, 1868. CONGRESS '62.

I. Scott, Pierce, Halle, Tug. Cass, V.B. Wash. Cam. Cam.									
Kenosha.....	483	590	636	0	0	0	145	457	1112
Milwaukee.....	2019	3640	527	1189	2151	636	1227	4039	886
Racine.....	848	1303	776	907	625	1931	955	1099	858
Walworth.....	956	1141	1435	804	550	1493	842	1085	1593
Waukesha.....	939	1582	1186	806	961	1001	701	1632	1222

Total...5254 8261 4558 3706 4297 5051 3570 2342 5731

II. Abbot, East, Ecos.

Adams.....	111	86	0	New County	0	with Rank	0	0	
Bad Ax.....	No return	0	Do.	0	70	50	0	0	
Crawford, rep. m.43	0	109	215	12	94	203	0	0	
Dane.....	1104	2138	988	724	757	440	1208	2082	947
Grant.....	1241	1379	129	1649	1148	144	1281	1484	64
Greene.....	553	855	185	479	391	387	659	892	169
Iowa.....	895	948	0	864	848	118	938	900	0
La Crosse.....	350	325	10	New County	0	171	292	5	
Lafayette.....	850	1380	0	921	1101	31	746	1447	0
Marathon.....	No return	0	New County	0	140	203	0	0	
Portage.....	Do.	0	216	925	0	200	492	0	
Richland.....	166	165	0	with Iowa	0	130	300	0	
Rock.....	1509	1891	923	1300	491	1338	1621	1718	378
Sauk.....	511	595	156	149	158	553	731	143	
St. Croix.....	m.62	0	No return	0	505	163	0	0	

Total...7406 9688 1699 6431 5324 2532 7816 10893 1497

TEXAS.

1852—President—1848.

Co's. Scott, Pierce, Tay. Cass.

Anderson	150	412	83	229
Angeline	28	66	29	62
Austin	7	32	45	176
Bastrop	94	243	42	151
Bell	26	157	18	90
Bexar	299	801	189	332
Brazoria	43	143	33	172
Brazos	9	34	—	33
Burleson	19	103	9	64
Burnett	—	21	New Co.	—
Caldwell	84	238	27	99
Callioun	94	125	71	76
Cameron	242	329	—	—
Cass	39	75	107	228
Cherokee	248	696	110	302
Collins	54	133	43	94
Colorado	30	92	29	68
Comal	6	112	14	103
Cook	5	14	—	—
Dallas	122	263	57	209
Denton	—	37	7	40
DeWitt	—	—	16	81
Ellis	43	90	New Co.	—
Fannin	64	204	88	243
Fayette	175	341	92	173
Fort Bend	31	80	39	135
Freestone	8	118	New Co.	—
Galveston	141	314	71	79
Gallispie	9	74	—	—
Goliad	—	—	27	84
Gonzales	120	294	88	92
Graves	68	198	47	131
Grimes	63	112	63	150
Groesbeck	6	108	31	72
Harris	105	438	281	431
Harrison	23	494	394	561
Hays	5	21	—	—
Henderson	23	74	42	68
Hidalgo	48	119	New Co.	—
Hopkins	29	116	70	247
Houston	46	125	24	121
Hunt	19	121	11	66

Jackson	33	90	13	64
Jasper	30	121	53	113
Lamar	67	189	186	368
Lavaca	33	85	13	34
Leon	48	124	26	142
Liberty	40	87	68	144
Limestone	38	176	40	154
Matagorda	30	74	69	79
McLennan	5	45	New Co.	—
Medina	9	42	—	—
Milam	66	119	38	119
Monterey	74	120	69	163
Nacogdoches	79	312	97	313
Navarro	89	220	44	124
Newton	16	111	20	66
Nueces	21	62	66	66
Orange	23	39	New Co.	—
Panola	—	—	43	194
Park	75	157	56	107
Red River	86	233	177	344
Robertson	53	95	5	67
Rusk	242	590	202	455
Sandoval	13	81	38	181
S. Augus'te	29	158	70	234
San Patricio	—	30	5	26
Schley	19	106	99	336
Smith	—	—	67	144
Starke	68	78	—	—
Tarrant	11	61	New Co.	—
Texas	100	210	123	296
Travis	118	370	29	219
Trinity	3	17	New Co.	—
Tyler	5	52	—	—
Upham	137	361	—	—
Van Landut	6	43	26	68
Victoria	9	96	87	80
Walker	72	228	119	267
Waller	101	619	123	373
Webb	16	117	New Co.	—
Wheeler	17	69	26	61
Wichita	62	143	16	41
Wood	15	42	New Co.	—

Total, 4,395,155; 3,770,370; 709,785; 1,000,000.

Maj. for Pierce, 8,567; do. for Cass, 4,245.

CALIFORNIA.

PRESIDENT, 1852. Gov. '51.

W. D. W. D.

Co's. Scott, Pierce, Reading, Bigler, Ting, Edw., M'D., Lath.

Butte	1465	1735	1207	1403	1425	1424	1671	1673
Con. Costa	413	590	181	174	282	402	698	683
Calaveras	2248	2838	1078	1780	2168	2320	2768	2766
Colusa	235	232	81	77	111	214	232	231
El Dorado	5144	6100	2630	3072	4973	5012	5987	6006
Klamath	33	13	337	170	32	32	13	13
Los Ang'ls	497	574	424	72	468	464	567	564
Mariposa	864	1292	614	779	833	853	1257	1271
Mario	147	154	146	112	—	No return.	—	—
Mendocino	m.60	New Co.	—	—	—	No return.	—	—
Monterey	55	274	127	193	49	52	274	274
Nevada	2834	2856	1419	1495	2564	2564	2705	2684
Napa	208	270	141	82	176	200	266	264
Placer	2234	2839	830	1196	2558	2259	2872	2841
Sacramento	2637	3278	1846	2249	3100	3356	2910	3100
S. Joaquin	1160	1198	801	801	1121	1124	1093	1108
S. L. Obispo	112	12	58	8	112	112	10	10
Santa Cruz	186	306	213	36	182	179	309	303
S. Francisco	4163	4226	3343	2431	4102	4140	3994	4017
San Diego	107	105	60	104	101	101	103	105
S. Clara	827	797	839	377	776	821	758	735
Siskiyou	449	474	No return.	437	437	472	473	473
Solano	308	303	393	233	—	m.53	53	53
Shasta	737	970	975	1169	740	739	927	924
Sonoma	m.206	101	193	283	383	479	488	488
Sutter	42m.	—	124	139	—	No return.	—	—
S.erra	1356	1610	—	—	1999	1619	1602	1605
S. Barbara	63	106	205	—	181	72	106	65
Thomson	2541	3131	1429	1580	2558	2443	3077	3123
Tulare	30	77	—	—	29	31	77	75
Trinity	684	785	545	552	663	673	774	786
Yolo	50m.	—	182	291	50	50m.	—	—
Yuba	2073	2136	2245	2507	1983	1990	2119	2126

Total, 34,971,306; 32,733,237; 4,327,638; 33,870,384; 10,544,111.

Maj. for Pierce, 4,594; do. for Bigler, 641; average do. for M'Dougall and Latham, 4,902.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs	7	Democrats	19
ASSEMBLY—Whigs	23	Democrats	40

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Popular term in 1850.
	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.	Whig. Taylor.	Dem. Cass.	F. S. Van B.	Whig. Clay.	Dem. Polk.	Abol'n. B. rney	
Alabama	15,053	26,881	—	30,442	31,763	—	26,084	37,740	—	771,671
Arkansas	7,104	12,171	—	7,888	10,303	—	6,504	9,546	—	202,767
California (incomplete)	34,591	32,665	100	Adm't'd	since 1848.	—	—	—	—	92,497
Connecticut	30,192	23,249	3,160	26,314	27,016	6,008	32,380	29,841	1,943	370,792
Delaware	6,073	6,318	62	6,122	5,910	80	6,298	5,971	—	91,523
Florida	9,075	4,318	—	4,529	3,238	—	Adm't'd	since 1844.	—	87,444
Georgia	16,692	24,705	—	47,814	41,702	—	42,140	41,147	—	906,101
Illinois	64,814	97,967	9,325	63,215	66,629	15,804	45,023	67,220	3,570	861,470
Indiana	89,001	95,219	6,934	69,507	74,745	8,170	67,507	70,181	2,106	988,416
Iowa	7,444	8,624	777	11,178	12,125	1,126	Adm't'd	since 1844.	—	192,214
Kentucky	57,308	63,806	265	67,141	49,720	—	61,795	67,338	—	943,406
Louisiana	17,256	18,517	—	18,217	15,370	—	13,000	13,793	—	511,763
Maine	32,544	41,604	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178	34,610	45,964	4,862	663,169
Maryland	40,022	38,077	54	37,704	51,728	125	39,004	31,676	—	663,034
Massachusetts	55,064	40,840	29,933	61,070	33,581	38,058	67,711	63,470	10,459	994,614
Michigan	33,060	41,842	7,237	23,910	30,587	10,388	34,407	27,703	3,632	397,664
Mississippi	17,548	39,876	—	25,922	26,337	—	10,003	35,126	—	666,526
Missouri (incomplete)	28,914	26,642	—	32,671	40,077	—	21,000	41,334	—	684,044
New Hampshire	16,117	29,947	6,635	14,781	27,753	7,580	17,065	27,160	4,161	317,976
New Jersey	36,566	44,305	350	40,015	36,961	843	39,318	37,498	823	491,568
New York	294,882	293,063	25,339	218,583	114,319	120,497	222,492	237,598	15,813	3,077,394
North Carolina	20,003	39,744	59	43,819	34,699	86	43,002	39,287	—	666,993
Ohio	162,526	189,120	31,682	158,339	151,773	35,547	155,113	167,061	8,010	1,980,437
Pennsylvania	179,123	196,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,777	161,303	167,535	6,332	2,111,796
Rhode Island	7,136	8,735	644	6,779	3,616	730	7,224	4,867	—	147,656
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	654,577
Tennessee	65,895	67,018	—	64,705	58,419	—	60,000	69,917	—	1,002,514
Texas	4,989	17,559	—	4,509	10,648	3	Adm't'd	since 1844.	—	212,592
Vermont	27,123	19,044	8,621	32,132	10,948	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,354	314,190
Virginia	67,123	72,443	—	45,265	46,738	9	44,790	60,683	—	1,421,661
Wisconsin	22,240	32,368	8,814	13,717	16,001	10,418	Adm't'd	since 1844.	—	306,381
D. of C. & Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143,986
Total	1,368,267	1,385,145	157,296	1,362,243	1,323,793	291,378	1,291,643	1,329,013	66,304	23,191,560

Pierce over Scott, 202,008; Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared for the *Year Almanac*. from the Seventh Census, 1850.

STATES.	METHODIST.				BAPTIST.				PRESBYTERIAN.				EPISCOPAL.				ROMAN CATHOLIC.				CONGREGATIONAL.				AGGREGATE U.S.			
	No. Ch's.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch's.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch's.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch's.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch's.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch's.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch's.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch's.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch's.	Agg. Acc.	Tot. Val. C.Prop'y.	No. Ch's.
Alabama.....	531	159,672	\$276,399	505	158,880	\$227,297	150	58,705	\$222,775	16	6,220	\$76,300	6	5,200	\$300,000	—	—	—	1,235	388,056	\$1,132,078	—	—	—	1,235	388,056	\$1,132,078	—
Arkansas.....	73	14,250	27,070	73	14,730	21,870	25	7,200	29,275	2	350	4,250	5	1,400	6,050	—	—	—	185	39,930	89,315	—	—	—	23	9,600	250,300	—
California.....	4	1,400	15,300	1	400	5,000	1	500	8,000	—	—	—	17	7,000	230,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut.....	178	56,825	351,550	113	44,354	408,034	17	7,500	88,700	100	44,330	773,875	12	9,615	97,500	252	127,320	\$1,057,185	719	805,249	3,554,894	—	—	—	130	55,741	540,845	—
Delaware.....	106	29,300	127,845	12	2,975	16,800	26	10,100	75,500	27	7,600	75,900	3	1,030	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	73	18,010	55,200	45	10,400	25,640	14	5,700	31,500	10	3,410	37,800	5	1,850	15,600	—	—	—	152	41,170	165,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	735	233,143	333,743	821	310,063	390,601	92	39,900	218,605	19	8,975	109,910	8	4,280	79,500	1	250	2,700	1,723	612,892	1,260,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois.....	389	176,474	827,290	265	91,026	204,005	150	61,528	395,131	27	14,000	78,350	50	29,000	220,400	46	15,576	89,250	1,167	478,076	1,476,535	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana.....	745	250,572	402,460	412	136,353	211,585	267	103,432	324,170	24	7,900	74,000	63	25,115	187,725	2	1,400	6,000	1,847	689,550	1,612,485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa.....	50	12,107	43,450	16	3,407	19,550	24	6,655	29,350	4	1,070	5,000	17	9,900	29,250	14	4,725	21,550	148	37,759	177,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	522	167,800	462,955	789	290,460	571,635	222	99,006	492,308	17	7,050	112,150	48	24,240	836,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana.....	106	30,280	236,500	72	15,558	30,470	17	9,510	149,900	12	4,410	57,900	55	57,240	1,045,650	—	—	—	278	104,000	1,782,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine.....	171	55,111	255,695	285	98,079	426,787	7	4,080	32,000	8	3,857	52,500	5	6,650	20,700	165	67,153	526,270	851	304,477	1,712,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland.....	479	181,716	837,065	48	16,800	182,810	57	23,253	378,500	133	60,105	610,977	63	31,109	1,161,582	—	—	—	969	590,265	3,247,884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	255	94,011	934,309	262	114,140	1,460,830	15	7,785	82,900	53	23,505	607,250	38	30,315	477,500	439	257,237	3,279,069	1,430	692,008	10,205,224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan.....	163	33,610	142,630	50	17,615	84,050	67	22,240	142,630	25	8,425	82,800	42	15,972	159,775	29	10,500	59,550	362	118,932	723,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	406	112,933	240,265	139	48,000	108,192	135	47,166	189,065	13	4,560	68,000	5	9,000	68,000	—	—	—	773	241,139	1,532,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri.....	230	57,350	250,455	273	71,857	154,160	169	41,750	235,970	10	4,200	135,000	61	25,102	494,875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Hampshire.....	92	32,340	175,500	100	62,621	318,756	13	6,500	71,000	11	4,425	41,400	21	1,450	20,400	172	73,656	527,340	602	233,892	1,401,586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	312	109,350	683,850	107	43,225	524,600	148	81,400	1,175,250	51	19,447	473,400	21	9,395	99,395	8	3,500	57,700	807	344,333	3,510,436	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York.....	1,215	478,145	2,885,538	776	354,374	2,232,330	662	369,514	1,847,206	275	139,945	4,110,024	173	122,588	1,569,875	214	102,430	779,504	4,084	1,896,229	21,132,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina.....	727	214,037	284,956	573	195,727	201,448	149	62,730	170,000	47	14,970	112,100	4	1,400	5,900	—	—	—	1,678	558,204	889,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio.....	1,520	539,841	1,542,181	516	184,088	599,730	659	271,499	1,388,199	79	31,075	597,422	130	76,215	789,807	100	41,927	207,880	3,890	1,447,855	5,765,149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	878	339,026	1,715,850	317	127,506	806,395	757	311,491	1,274,700	135	67,324	1,483,700	130	89,251	1,084,204	8	3,104	17,250	3,569	1,666,415	11,551,885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island.....	25	9,310	102,900	100	40,131	266,300	—	—	—	26	11,000	248,500	7	7,000	72,500	21	11,703	178,550	221	99,736	1,232,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina.....	467	159,910	311,168	413	165,805	283,863	125	64,485	471,125	71	29,540	615,450	14	6,030	78,515	1	2,000	70,000	1,163	453,359	2,140,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	831	240,359	378,511	611	128,815	269,424	357	132,717	385,531	17	7,810	85,500	3	1,300	45,000	—	—	—	1,959	806,895	1,308,878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas.....	88	28,065	56,065	50	8,075	19,790	15	6,100	18,070	5	1,025	16,100	13	6,760	79,700	—	—	—	164	74,495	200,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont.....	123	45,010	221,850	88	31,987	158,842	10	4,100	17,500	25	10,525	81,500	9	4,305	42,200	168	76,122	451,084	564	226,444	1,213,126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	1,632	315,763	721,008	659	241,659	637,810	236	101,625	567,165	167	73,884	574,150	17	7,930	136,100	—	—	—	2,336	884,691	2,949,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	54	15,008	62,430	28	9,565	42,500	21	6,000	35,800	19	5,140	45,750	57	23,717	69,065	59	10,585	61,260	244	78,455	350,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. of C. & Ter's.....	17	10,900	55,900	7	3,500	31,300	7	5,200	73,600	8	6,400	75,500	157	84,033	534,820	1	500	6,200	210	117,500	732,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	12,484	4,220,593	14,750,871	8790	3,136,481	10,902,682	4391	1,945,816	14,427,880	1450	631,613	11,319,470	1269	706,983	9,806,686	1076	706,672	7,880,102	26,221	13,967,345	897,140,469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ALL OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

	Christians	Dutch Ref'd	Free Ch'h.	Friends.	Gov. Ref'd	Jewish.	Lutheran.	Non'tite.	Moravian.	Sweden'b'n	Tenkers.	Union.	Unitarian.	Universalist.	Minor S'ts
Number of Churches....	812	324	361	715	327	31	1,205	110	391	15	52	619	244	494	325
Accommodations.....	296,050	181,986	108,605	283,028	156,932	16,575	532,100	29,800	112,185	5,070	35,075	213,552	137,867	203,462	118,347
Value of Ch'h Prop'y....	\$345,810	\$4,096,750	\$252,255	\$1,710,867	\$965,888	\$371,600	\$2,982,866	\$94,245	\$443,347	\$108,100	\$46,025	\$690,063	\$3,278,122	\$1,787,015	\$741,980

TABLE OF NATIVITIES

Of the White and Free Colored Inhabitants born in the United States.

STATES.	Maine	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.
Maine.....	517,117	13,599	1,177	16,595	410	460	973	134	201	86	113
New Hampshire.....	9,635	361,591	11,366	18,493	364	1,105	1,171	49	148	10	54
Vermont.....	835	19,609	332,006	15,050	801	4,551	7,218	171	150	1	23
Massachusetts.....	29,507	39,592	17,646	695,236	11,414	15,802	14,483	778	1,831	90	744
Rhode Island.....	760	716	432	11,898	102,641	3,976	2,055	193	427	50	265
Connecticut.....	670	795	1,506	11,366	6,890	292,853	14,416	1,174	1,055	58	265
New York.....	4,992	14,519	52,599	55,773	13,129	66,101	2,151,196	35,319	26,352	899	3,953
New Jersey.....	287	301	281	1,494	264	2,105	20,561	38,542	15,014	1,384	1,400
Pennsylvania.....	1,157	1,775	4,532	7,330	1,946	9,266	58,835	2,117	1,844,672	12,552	21,013
Delaware.....	24	31	12	113	204	50	218	1,186	5,067	72,351	4,360
Maryland.....	450	260	262	1,421	209	494	2,646	1,321	16,076	4,373	400,594
Dist. of Columbia.....	87	81	43	391	23	155	817	163	1,164	89	9,245
Virginia.....	271	259	231	1,193	100	556	2,034	1,447	3,323	542	10,322
North Carolina.....	68	26	27	361	59	272	462	174	665	96	635
South Carolina.....	68	39	37	407	97	228	864	182	362	14	320
Georgia.....	172	122	156	594	130	712	1,203	531	642	117	703
Florida.....	140	61	55	235	66	179	614	83	240	9	194
Alabama.....	215	151	155	654	74	612	1,443	271	876	73	737
Mississippi.....	139	100	141	339	62	242	952	221	981	67	791
Louisiana.....	816	247	233	1,620	239	469	5,510	498	2,430	117	1,440
Texas.....	226	97	144	414	56	369	1,589	205	1,005	61	521
Arkansas.....	80	49	82	174	36	121	537	117	702	51	325
Tennessee.....	97	61	179	331	38	261	1,019	248	2,146	95	1,554
Kentucky.....	227	225	277	685	220	448	2,821	1,249	7,491	507	6,470
Ohio.....	3,314	4,821	14,320	18,763	1,950	22,055	83,979	23,532	200,634	4,715	36,602
Michigan.....	1,117	2,744	11,118	8,167	1,031	6,751	133,756	5,572	9,452	368	537
Indiana.....	976	886	3,163	2,678	498	2,485	24,310	7,337	44,245	2,737	10,177
Illinois.....	3,693	4,288	11,381	9,230	1,051	6,899	67,130	7,848	37,979	1,397	6,898
Missouri.....	911	304	630	1,163	124	742	5,040	895	8,291	518	4,233
Iowa.....	713	580	1,645	1,251	256	1,090	8,134	1,199	14,744	430	1,888
Wisconsin.....	9,252	2,520	10,157	6,285	690	4,125	68,985	1,506	9,571	141	462
California.....	2,700	964	1,194	4,760	861	1,317	10,160	1,022	4,506	303	1,164
Minnesota.....	365	47	100	92	3	48	488	115	227	3	31
Oregon.....	123	44	111	187	20	72	618	69	337	18	73
Utah.....	151	123	232	350	21	193	1,430	96	553	17	27
New Mexico.....	12	6	8	24	1	10	101	9	97	6	37
Aggregate.....	564,310	371,450	377,741	894,818	145,941	447,544	2,698,414	518,310	2,266,727	104,316	525,398

STATES.	D. of C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Flo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Texas.	Ark.
Maine.....	23	94	27	31	24	24	6	16	21	9	6
New Hampshire.....	14	48	10	21	16	1	13	9	9	2	8
Vermont.....	5	21	7	5	18	6	11	5	12	1	2
Massachusetts.....	196	796	196	224	237	32	71	34	179	10	10
Rhode Island.....	61	191	76	57	68	22	13	8	21	4	4
Connecticut.....	50	228	95	116	217	46	74	23	64	20	20
New York.....	538	3,347	673	935	510	135	184	164	583	46	20
New Jersey.....	32	628	98	144	87	17	38	43	83	6	2
Pennsylvania.....	763	10,410	409	559	176	21	87	101	187	17	10
Delaware.....	28	139	18	13	14	4	4	6	4	1	1
Maryland.....	1,940	7,030	225	158	74	37	51	143	181	24	14
Dist. of Columbia.....	24,967	4,950	100	100	67	26	45	55	58	7	4
Virginia.....	1,184	872,823	7,343	281	98	26	62	78	93	7	150
North Carolina.....	23	10,838	556,248	4,420	844	54	131	57	14	6	1
South Carolina.....	30	1,621	6,173	362,160	1,504	55	225	60	30	1	9
Georgia.....	72	7,331	37,522	52,154	402,582	1,103	3,154	184	42	28	25
Florida.....	39	643	8,537	4,470	11,316	20,563	2,340	92	146	8	5
Alabama.....	66	10,387	28,521	48,663	58,997	1,060	237,542	2,852	628	53	91
Mississippi.....	73	8,367	21,487	27,908	17,506	629	34,047	140,885	2,557	139	456
Louisiana.....	156	3,216	2,923	4,563	5,917	372	7,340	10,913	45,474	664	908
Texas.....	85	3,580	5,155	4,482	7,639	365	12,040	6,545	4,472	49,177	4,963
Arkansas.....	49	4,737	8,772	4,567	6,367	38	11,250	4,463	1,036	336	63,266
Tennessee.....	101	46,631	72,027	15,197	4,863	369	6,398	2,137	251	100	496
Kentucky.....	176	54,894	14,479	3,164	892	30	792	637	671	71	271
Ohio.....	598	85,762	4,807	1,468	447	17	209	422	648	29	141
Michigan.....	45	1,504	312	81	68	12	19	34	30	4	25
Indiana.....	227	41,819	33,175	4,069	761	21	395	287	321	44	161
Illinois.....	226	24,607	13,851	4,162	1,341	23	1,335	490	480	63	727
Missouri.....	233	40,777	17,009	2,919	1,254	67	2,067	638	746	248	2,120
Iowa.....	70	7,861	2,569	676	119	51	180	138	133	10	103
Wisconsin.....	33	1,611	322	107	495	4	49	35	78	4	67
California.....	85	3,407	1,027	519	876	54	631	772	829	250	350
Minnesota.....	3	50	6	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4
Oregon.....	15	469	201	34	22	4	20	8	6	15	61
Utah.....	1	99	92	53	12	4	62	119	8	6	7
New Mexico.....	12	77	13	18	9	5	5	4	4	96	17
Aggregate.....	32,226	1,260,892	839,925	448,168	525,456	25,297	320,930	172,473	160,253	51,658	74,122

TABLE OF NATIVITIES.

65

STATES.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Mich.	Ind.	Ill.	Mis.	Iowa.	Wis.	Cal ¹	Ter.	Total.
Maine.....	6	14	68	19	5	38	11	1	10	2	4	551,129
N. Hampshire.....	3	11	66	40	20	31	12	4	10	1	2	304,227
Vermont.....	6	7	165	86	15	34	10	5	32			280,866
Massachusetts.....	25	75	569	122	60	165	56	12	32	7	9	290,066
Rhode Island.....	4	19	98	22	11	15	13	9	6		40	124,299
Connecticut.....	13	41	400	89	47	80	26	18	28	11	2	332,536
New York.....	116	369	3,743	1,921	415	605	173	70	350	7	53	2,439,296
New Jersey.....	21	64	372	66	61	61	26	7	15	3	1	430,441
Pennsylvania.....	158	497	7,729	224	399	333	226	70	45	3	2	2,014,619
Delaware.....	4	16	54	12	19	5	8		1		2	83,968
Maryland.....	39	131	535	16	65	54	86	5	4	1	1	438,916
D. of Columbia.....	58	90	123	28	29	24	26	1	2		3	42,956
Virginia.....	1,501	2,029	5,266	33	288	126	223	37	11	4	3	925,795
N. Carolina.....	2,037	141	48	2	67	23	33	3	4			577,760
S. Carolina.....	183	73	23	2	11	6	5			1		274,813
Georgia.....	8,211	458	46	3	50	41	60	1	2			517,995
Florida.....	112	87	53	7	14	8	7		3			45,320
Alabama.....	22,541	2,694	276	3	93	114	158	7	3			420,032
Mississippi.....	27,439	3,948	504	10	413	311	303	7	4	1	5	291,114
Louisiana.....	3,352	2,968	1,473	68	414	401	909	28	7	1	1	265,921
Texas.....	17,692	5,478	947	125	1,799	2,355	5,159	109	42		14	137,070
Arkansas.....	59,017	7,426	1,051	17	2,128	3,276	5,328	106	13	6	9	160,345
Tennessee.....	585,094	12,609	742	7	769	872	920	30	8		2	735,655
Kentucky.....	29,629	601,764	9,085	59	5,098	1,649	1,467	59	11		3	740,881
Ohio.....	1,073	13,829	1,219,432	2,238	7,377	1,415	658	378	196		24	1,757,556
Michigan.....	101	402	14,677	140,648	2,003	496	92	50	352	3	36	341,591
Indiana.....	12,734	68,651	120,193	1,817	541,079	4,173	1,066	467	99		11	691,392
Illinois.....	32,303	49,558	64,219	2,158	30,053	343,618	7,228	1,511	1,005	3	16	736,991
Missouri.....	44,970	69,694	12,737	295	12,732	10,917	277,604	1,366	123		80	520,826
Iowa.....	4,274	8,994	30,713	521	19,925	7,247	3,807	50,380	692	3	135	170,620
Wisconsin.....	449	1,429	11,402	1,900	2,773	5,292	1,012	445	63,015		26	107,912
California.....	3,145	4,690	5,560	284	2,077	2,722	5,030	341	246	5,602	317	69,610
Minnesota.....	21	71	241	41	35	168	90	81	301	1	7	4,007
Oregon.....	402	730	659	37	730	1,029	2,206	452	10	25	7	11,992
Utah.....	294	256	694	121	303	1,285	519	726	30	14	76	9,355
New Mexico.....	25	62	34	8	11	24	93	8	1	6	56	59,261
Aggregate.....	826,631	859,407	1,514,895	153,057	633,117	389,507	315,428	56,735	66,790	6,709	949	17,736,792

TABLE OF NATIVITIES OF INHABITANTS in the United States, FOREIGN BORN.

STATES.	Eng'd.	Irel'd.	Scot.	W.I's.	Ger'y.	Frnc.	Swit.	E.Am.	Mex.	O.C. ¹	Unkn	Tot.Fo. ²	Aggreg ³
Maine.....	1,949	13,871	532	60	290	143	11	14,181	2	417	504	31,456	563,169
N. Hamp.	1,469	8,811	467	11	147	69	9	2,501	5	82	178	13,571	317,976
Vermont.....	1,546	15,377	1,045	57	218	40	2	14,470		76	333	32,031	341,120
Mass'tts.....	16,685	115,917	4,469	214	4,319	805	72	15,862	32	2,534	3,539	160,069	994,514
R. Island.....	4,490	15,944	988	12	236	80	8	2,024	7	328	135	23,111	147,545
Connect. ⁴	5,091	26,689	1,916	11	1,671	321	55	953	4	645	794	37,462	370,732
N. York.....	34,320	343,111	23,418	7,582	118,398	12,515	1,850	47,200	83	12,824	6,201	651,801	3,057,358
N. Jersey.....	11,377	31,092	2,263	116	10,696	942	204	531	23	1,030	521	58,364	480,326
Penn'a.....	38,043	151,723	7,292	3,020	70,592	4,063	914	2,550	42	2,757	2,296	294,871	2,311,786
Delaw'e.....	952	5,513	155	17	343	75	22	21	3	112	63	5,211	89,242
Maryla'd.....	3,467	19,537	1,093	296	26,936	507	68	215	8	1,777	492	53,238	492,666
D. of C'a.....	682	2,373	142	20	1,404	80	35	32	9	189	77	4,067	48,000
Virginia.....	2,938	11,649	947	173	5,511	321	85	235	4	479	535	22,394	948,774
N. Car'a.....	594	567	1,012	7	344	46	3	50	2	122	217	2,524	550,491
S. Car'a.....	921	4,051	651	10	2,180	274	18	57	4	406	43	8,662	283,523
Georgia.....	679	3,292	367	13	947	177	38	108	8	350	507	5,907	534,499
Florida.....	300	878	182	11	307	67	7	97	6	292	58	2,257	48,135
Alabama.....	941	3,639	584	67	1,668	503	113	49	39	635	1,109	7,636	428,779
Missies.....	563	1,926	317	10	1,064	440	41	70	13	475	578	4,958	296,648
Louisia'a.....	3,550	24,266	1,196	43	17,507	11,552	725	409	405	6,667	620	66,419	277,954
Texas.....	1,002	1,408	261	17	6,191	647	134	137	4,450	660	804	16,774	154,431
Arkans'a.....	196	514	71	11	516	77	12	41	68	122	624	1,628	162,797
Tenne's.....	708	2,840	327	17	1,168	245	266	76	12	283	1,759	5,740	763,154
Kentucky.....	2,805	9,466	683	171	13,607	1,116	279	275	42	744	1,354	29,189	771,424
Ohio.....	25,660	51,562	5,232	5,849	111,257	7,375	3,291	5,080	26	2,370	4,393	218,512	1,980,461
Mich'g'n.....	10,620	13,430	2,361	127	10,070	945	118	14,060	4	3,219	1,211	54,852	307,654
Indiana.....	5,550	12,787	1,341	169	28,584	2,279	724	1,678	31	1,083	2,596	54,436	988,416
Illinois.....	18,623	27,786	4,061	572	38,160	3,395	1,635	10,679	30	5,026	3,947	110,593	851,471
Missouri.....	5,379	14,794	1,049	176	44,352	2,138	984	1,052	94	2,515	1,522	72,474	594,622
Iowa.....	3,765	4,885	712	352	7,152	832	175	1,756	16	1,692	862	21,232	192,214
Wiscon.....	18,952	21,043	3,527	4,319	34,519	775	1,244	8,277	9	14,036	784	106,695	305,591
Californ.....	5,050	2,452	883	182	2,920	1,546	177	894	6,454	3,354	629	22,358	92,597
Territo's.....	1,390	865	416	136	561	113	52	2,086	1,373	298	977	7,260	92,292
Aggregate.....	278,675	961,719	70,550	20,368	573,225	54,069	13,358	147,700	13,317	68,179	39,227	2,210,928	19,996,847

* This column is evidently wrong, though furnished by the Census office. † "Other Countries," among which are, 3,113 immigrants from Spain, 3,848 from Holland, 3,645 from Italy, 12,678 from Norway, 3,559 from Sweden, 10,549 from Prussia, and 6,779 from the West Indies. ‡ Total population foreign born.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOL. XVII. FOR 1853.

PHRENOLOGY, the science of MIND, includes in its wide domain a knowledge of all the faculties, passions, and powers of the HUMAN SOUL: all the bodily organism over which the soul presides, with its structure and functions; and all the realm of nature to which man is related, and with which he should live in harmony. It includes a knowledge of man and his relations to God and to the Universe. It is thus a central and comprehensive science, beginning with the CONSTITUTION OF MAN, and ending with all his possible relations, SPIRITUAL and MATERIAL. It is thus that SELF-KNOWLEDGE is the basis of all knowledge.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, therefore, has a sphere that is universal. All philosophy, all science, all art, all the details of practical life, are legitimate subjects of discussion in its columns. From this vast field we aim to select the most important, useful, and interesting matters.

We shall illustrate the varieties of cerebral development by spirited and truthful engravings of striking specimens of Human Nature, in its highest and lowest, its harmonious and discordant, its symmetrical and grotesque developments.

PSYCHOLOGY, OR THE SCIENCE OF THE SOUL, vague as it now is in its terms, uncertain in its facts, and indefinite in its conclusions, must still be to every inquiring mind a subject of intense interest. This subject will be carefully examined.

YOUNG MEN about launching forth upon the activities of life, and anxious to start right, and understand their course, will find the Journal a friend and monitor, to encourage them to virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES, Art, Literature, Mechanism, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, will constitute an essential feature for 1853.

THE MECHANIC, the Farmer, the Professional Man, the Student, the Teacher, and the Parent, will find each number of the Journal an instructive and valuable companion.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is published on the first of each month, in quarto form, suitable for binding, amply illustrated with engravings, at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, in advance, by FOWLERS AND WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau Street, New York.

"This excellent Journal is doing more to benefit mankind than all the gold-diggers in the two hemispheres. It is only One Dollar per year, and is worth ten times that in any family."—*Cleveland Commercial*.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.

VOL. XV. FOR 1853.

HEALTH REFORM is emphatically the GREAT DEMAND OF THE AGE. Disease and infirmity hang like deadly incubuses on the cause of human progress, marring the happiness of mankind, and paralyzing the best energies of the human race.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL has undertaken to educate the people in a knowledge of the LAWS OF HEALTH; and in fulfilling this great mission, it has attained a circulation and influence unprecedented in the annals of medical literature. Wherever its doctrines are thoroughly examined, they are approved in principle; wherever they are intelligently tested, they are adopted in practice.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE will be unfolded in all its PHYSIOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, MENTAL, and MORAL RELATIONS. Believing that "sound minds in sound bodies" must be the general rule in the community, instead of the exception, as at present, before humanity can work out the glorious destiny of which it is capable, the natural and perfect integrity of the WHOLE HUMAN BEING will continue to be the leading theme of the Journal.

THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH will involve a consideration of the relations of AIR, LIGHT, FOOD, DRINK, BATHING, TEMPERATURE, EXERCISE, CLOTHING, OCCUPATION, the FASHIONS, &c., as well as of every other hygienic influence which concerns the growth and development of the human organism.

THE RISING GENERATION are most deeply interested in acquiring a knowledge of the SCIENCE OF HUMAN LIFE. The young, the gifted, the accomplished, are daily and hourly cut down in their promise, whilst manhood is blasted in its prime. Here, again, ignorance is the evil—knowledge the remedy.

A POPULAR WORK.—*Let it be borne in mind* that the WATER-CURE JOURNAL is a thoroughly POPULAR WORK, a work for the people, and not the organ of a profession or sect. Its aim is to make every reader acquainted with the structure, functions, and relations of his own body; and to be to every one an unerring guide in the preservation of health, or its restoration.

Published monthly, at One Dollar a year. Please address all letters, post paid, to

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Clinton Hall,
131 Nassau Street, New York.

"Judging from their past character, we have not the shadow of a doubt of their continued and extensive popularity. They are utterly free from 'old fogysm.' They are always fresh—without pedantry—talking "right straight out" to the people—explaining the laws of life in a common-sense style. * * * * We are bound to say, that the present Journals devoted to their exposition are models of popular instruction, and well suited to do good to the "world in general."—*New York Tribune*.

FOWLERS AND WELLS have all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy, Phrenography, and the Natural Sciences generally. AGENTS WANTED in every County.

V. B. PALMER'S American Newspaper Subscription and Advertising Agency.

NEW YORK—Tribune Buildings.

BOSTON—Scollay Building, Court-st.

PHILADELPHIA—N. W. corner Third and Chestnut.

EMBRACES most of the best Commercial, Political, Religious, Literary, Scientific, Congressional, Legislative, Reformatory, and Agricultural Journals, Prices Current &c., in the United States, British Provinces, &c., for which he is the duly appointed Agent—specially authorized by the Proprietors to receive and receipt for Subscriptions and Advertisements; thereby affording every facility for the transaction of business with the best and most widely-circulated journals of all the cities and principal towns in the country.

THE PRESS—"The power of mind over mind, which may be multiplied indefinitely."

V. B. PALMER, the Agent, is prepared to give all requisite information on the subject of a complete system of ADVERTISING in the NEWSPAPERS of the COUNTRY, far and near, for which he is the authorized Agent.

He believes that the material affairs of business transactions must be added and sustained by a proportionate exercise of intellectual energy; and this intellectual energy should keep pace with the facilities by which the material affairs of business are advanced.

Every one is now obliged, if he would keep pace with the times, to aid his physical exertions in trade, or whatever business he may be engaged in, by due recourse to those means by which his business may become generally known. This is the intellectual part of his business, and the Press is the great medium through which it must, at the present day, be developed.

Now-a-days newspapers are diffused far and wide; they are read by all, and afford the only vehicle by which men and establishments become generally known. At the present day, as yet, this engine of intelligence has not attracted attention commensurate with cotemporary improvements, simply because the material of business is more palpable and tangible, and it will be only by degrees that the power of the press will be acknowledged as equal to that of steam for the furtherance of business enterprise.

A business man may learn through this agency just what journals to advertise in, to reach, effectively and cheaply, the sections wherein his trade may be extended—and adopt a judicious, safe, and thorough system of advertising.

The best papers of all sections of the country are on file at the Agency for examination and inspection of subscribers and advertisers.

The Agent is duly empowered to receive subscriptions and advertisements at the publishers' lowest rates. He is authorized to make contracts, and his receipts are regarded by the proprietors as payments.

His extensive connection in business, his experience and practical knowledge, his long established Agency for the best newspapers in every part of the United States, and his systematic manner of advertising, whether on a large or small scale, qualify him to impart valuable practical information, which is cheerfully communicated.

Advertisements are skillfully written, without charge, for those who are not experienced in the art, and improvements suggested in such as are written by unpractised hands. A single copy of an advertisement only is required, from which a sufficient number are printed in such style as advertisers wish to have them appear in the papers.

To public institutions, reading-rooms, clubs, &c., as well as to individuals, in all parts of the world, the Agency presents a convenient, safe, and ready means of subscribing for the best journals of the Union, advertising in any number of the most desirable business newspapers, and obtain valuable information.

Remittances may be made from any section of the country with entire assurance that all orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address V. B. PALMER, Newspaper Agent, *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Boston*, Scollay's Building, Court-street; *Philadelphia*, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut-streets.

As he has no connection with any other person, all communications and orders intended for the Agency should be directed to V. B. PALMER. To prevent imposition, the public have been repeatedly cautioned against the acts of imitators and pretended Agents, who infest some of the cities.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This old-established Agency continues to enjoy the full confidence of the press and the public. Whatever is entrusted to Mr. P. or his agents, is promptly attended to, and as the Press is under very great obligations to him, we are happy to know that he is enjoying the unlimited confidence, as he deserves the good wishes, of those whom he has so long and so faithfully served.—*Albany Evening Journal*.

To such of our country cotemporaries as have not secured the services of an advertising agent in New York, we commend the old and well established agency of Mr. V. B. Palmer, in the Tribune Buildings. His business relations extend to nearly the entire press of the country, and the promptitude with which his accounts are always adjusted, has secured for him the confidence of those who have had transactions with him. Mr. Palmer also has agencies in Boston and Philadelphia.—*Buffalo Courier*.

From an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Palmer, we are prepared to say that any business connected with the Agencies which he advertises, will be both promptly and honorably transacted. In the matter of Newspaper Agencies, he has reduced the business to such an admirable system that all parties can hardly fail to be satisfied.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

V. B. Palmer's plan of a newspaper agency for advertis-

ing and subscriptions is deserving of patronage, both from the public and the country press. Mr. Palmer has acted for the Union for five years, and we bear willing testimony to his fidelity and promptness. We shall accept of no advertisements from any other agencies in New York or Boston, and feel bound to protect Mr. Palmer, as much as possible, from having the benefits of his plan taken from him by any one who may have surreptitiously availed himself of the forms and arrangements of Mr. Palmer, in the establishment of a similar agency.—*Saco (Maine) Union*.

Mr. V. B. Palmer is our only agent in Boston, New York, &c. No attention will be paid to any other agency in the above cities.—*Bangor Democrat*.

V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, is our only Agent in New York. We make this announcement in answer to several applications for that purpose.—*Morristown Jerseyman*.

V. B. Palmer, the well-known and enterprising American Newspaper Agent, has been deputed by us to procure subscriptions and advertisements for the Recorder in the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, whose every mention in reference to the above will be binding on us.—*Brookville (Can.) Recorder*.

J. S. REDFIELD,

110 and 112 Nassau St., New York,

HAS IN PRESS, AND WILL PUBLISH EARLY IN MARCH,

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

EDITED BY GEORGE E. BAKER.

In Three Vols., 8vo, Cloth—PRICE \$2.50 per Vol.

The Volumes will contain a finely-engraved Portrait of Gov. SEWARD, a View of his Birthplace, at Florida, N. Y., and his present Residence, at Auburn, N. Y.

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

SPEECHES AND DEBATES IN THE SENATE OF NEW YORK.—The Militia System—Bank of the United States—Removal of the Deposits—Election of Mayors by the People—Prison Discipline—Corporations—Colonial History of New York, &c.

SPEECHES AND DEBATES IN SENATE OF UNITED STATES.—Freedom in the New Territories, in District of Columbia, in New Mexico, in Europe—French Spoiliations—Kossuth—Exiles of Ireland—American Steam Navigation—Eulogies on Henry Clay and Daniel Webster—Survey of Arctic and Pacific Oceans—The Fisheries—Father Mathew—Sir John Franklin—Amin Bey—New York Mint—Peon Slavery—The Public Lands—Internal Improvements—Fugitive Slave Law—Catlin's Indian Gallery, &c.

FORENSIC ARGUMENTS.—The Freedom of the Press, Cooper vs. Greeley—Defence of William Freeman—Patent Cases—Fugitive Slave Law—Defence of Abel F. Fitch, &c., &c.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

NOTES ON NEW YORK.—Government—Education—the Clergy—the Legal and Medical Professions—Internal Improvements—Political History, &c.

ANNUAL MESSAGES TO THE LEGISLATURE.—1839, 1840, 1841, 1842—Internal Improvements—Enlargement of Canal—Railroads—Education—Immigration—Legal Reform—The Currency—Free Banking—Prison Discipline—Anti-rent Troubles, &c.

SPECIAL MESSAGES.—Virginia Slave Case—Georgia do.—South Carolina do.—M'Leod Case—Suppressed Veto Message of New York Registry Law, &c., &c.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—Virginia Controversy—M'Leod do.—Letters to Gen. Harrison, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Widow of Gen. Harrison, &c., &c.

PARDON PAPERS.—Case of W. L. M'Kenzie—Thomas Topping—John C. Colt—Benjamin Rathburn, &c.

POLITICAL WRITINGS.—Address of Republican Convention, 1834—Address of Minority of Members of Legislature, 1831—Do., 1832—Do., 1834—Do., 1837, &c.

CONTENTS OF VOL. III.

ORATIONS AND DISCOURSES.—Eulogy on Lafayette, 1834—Oration on Daniel O'Connell—Oration on John Quincy Adams—Discourse on Education, 1837—Do., on Agriculture, 1842—Ireland and Irishmen, 1844—True Greatness of our Country—Farms and Farmers, 1852, &c., &c.

OCCASIONAL SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES.—The Union, 1825—For Greece, 1827—Sunday Schools, 1839—Croton Celebration—John Quincy Adams, 1843—Cleveland Speech, 1848—St. Patrick's Dinner—Elections—Internal Improvements, &c., &c.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters to William Jay, Gen. Gaines, E. C. Delavan, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Ewing, Thomas Clarkson (England), Bishop Hughes, John C. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Nott, Lewis Gaylord Clark, Silas Wright, Luther Bradish, Gerrit Smith, James Bowen, George Bliss, H. C. Westervelt, Boston Convention, 1851, St. Patrick's Society, &c., &c.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.—Nos. 1 to 68. England, Scotland, Ireland, France, &c., &c.

JUST PUBLISHED:

NAPOLÉON IN EXILE; or, A Voice from St. Helena. The opinions and reflections of Napoleon on the most important events in his life and government in his own words. By Barry E. O'Meara, his late surgeon. With a portrait of Napoleon after the celebrated picture of Delaroche, and a view of the Island of St. Helena, engraved on steel. 2 vols. 12mo, cloth, \$2 00

MEMS OF THE TIME; or, Sketches of Living Notables. Containing nearly nine hundred biographical sketches. In 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, \$1 50

MEAGHER'S SPEECHES. Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland, with Introductory Notes. By Thomas Francis Meagher. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, portrait, \$1 00

SPEECHES BY THE RT. HON. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. 2 vols., 12mo., cloth, \$2 00

ON THE STUDY OF WORDS. By Richard Chenevix Trench, B.D. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth. From the 21 London edition, 75

BRONCHITIS AND KINDRED DISEASES, in language adapted to the common reader. By W. W. Hall, M.D. 1 vol. cloth, \$1 00

"HOUSEHOLD WORDS."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF MISCELLANEOUS MATTER FOR EVERY FAMILY.

Price \$2.50 per Annum, in advance.

In presenting this very valuable periodical to public notice, a few comments in this place may not be unnecessary.

The extreme difficulty experienced in procuring reading matter suitable in all respects for a family circle, and of a nature combining amusement with instruction, has long been an evil seriously felt; but from the appearance of the first number of the "Household Words," a favorable change was effected. No recent publication has been honored by so many spontaneous commendations from the Press as

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS,

and every succeeding number serves to strengthen its hold upon the public mind.

No journal has ever appeared which offered itself so confidently to all sections of the country. Standing on the basis of sound common sense, and imparting its instruction in a most graceful style,

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS

must sooner or later prove to be in the United States what it is in England, *the most popular periodical published.*

It is an exact reprint of the English edition, 32 pp. 8vo., with several pages of original matter, statistics, &c., by the American Editor, and forms two elegant octavo volumes every year, of permanent value for every library.

OUR TERMS TO CLUBS ARE:

Single Copy for one year.....	\$2.50
Three Copies ".....	6.00
Five ".....	9.00
Ten ".....	15.00
Twenty ".....	30.00

And all above twenty at the same rates.

We also publish and offer for sale, the following very valuable Standard Works, strongly bound in cloth, and worthy of a prominent place in every library. Our prices are annexed. We beg to call your attention to them, as being of a character combining instruction with entertainment, and insuring a certain demand from all classes of readers.

Thucydides' History of the Peloponnesian War. 1 vol., 8vo., 400 pp. \$1.75.

Cæsar and Sallust. 1 vol., 8vo., 450 pp. \$1.75.

Livy's History of Rome. (Baker's Translation.) 2 vols., 8vo., 1227 pp. \$4.00.

Ferguson's Rome. 1 vol., 8vo., 497 pp. \$1.75.

Gillies' Greece. 1 vol., 8vo., 498 pp. \$1.75.

Shelley's Poetical Works. 1 vol., 12mo. \$1.50.

Lardner's Lectures. 2 vols., 8vo., 1176 pp. \$4.00.

Ewbank's Hydraulics and Mechanics. 1 vol., 8vo., 624 pp. \$2.50.

Baines' Wars of the French Revolution. 2 vols., 8vo., 1201 pp. \$4.00.

Tatler and Guardian. 1 vol., 8vo., 900 pp. \$2.50.

In addition to the very large discount allowed to Clubs, we offer the following **PREMIUMS**: We will present any person forming a Club for the "Household Words," and remitting us the money, as follows:—

For every remittance of \$9.00, a copy of Shelley's Poetical Works.

For every remittance of \$15.00, two copies of either of the \$1.75 books above mentioned.

For every remittance of \$30.00, one copy of either of the \$4.00 books, and one of the \$2.50 books, or their value divided among the others.

THE WORK needs but an *introduction* into any circle to be constantly read, and any exertion on the part of our friends in the country and elsewhere, will, we doubt not, be successful.

ANOTHER FEATURE IN OUR BUSINESS TO WHICH WE WISH TO DRAW ATTENTION, and to which our position and appliances are peculiarly favorable, IS THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS, PAPERS, ETC., FOR PUBLIC OR PRIVATE LIBRARIES, FAMILIES, OR INDIVIDUALS.

All Publications, American or Foreign, will be purchased at the lowest rates, and forwarded by mail or otherwise to any quarter of the Union, upon a remittance for the value of the work. Ten per cent. commission will be charged for our services.

Our own Publications are as follows. We will mail any of them FREE OF POSTAGE, to any person remitting their value, as annexed in the list.

Classical and Historical Library.

Herodotus' Ancient History. 1 vol., 8vo., 505 pp. \$2.00.

Thucydides' History of the Peloponnesian War. 1 vol., 8vo., 400 pp. \$1.75.

Cæsar and Sallust. 1 vol., 8vo., 450 pp. \$1.75.

Livy's History of Rome. (Baker's Translation.) 2 vols., 8vo., 1227 pp. \$4.00.

Xenophon. 1 vol., 8vo., 758 pp. \$2.00.

Tacitus. 1 vol., 8vo., 743 pp. \$2.00.

Ferguson's Rome. 1 vol., 8vo., 497 pp. \$1.75.

Gillies' Greece. 1 vol., 8vo., 498 pp. \$1.75.

Library of Works on Science, Agriculture, &c.

Lardner's Lectures. 2 vols., 8vo., 1176 pp. \$4.00.

Ewbank's Hydraulics and Mechanics. 1 vol., 8vo., 624 pp. \$2.50.

Baines' Wars of the French Revolution. 2 vols., 8vo., 1201 pp. \$4.00.

Tatler and Guardian. 1 vol., 8vo., 900 pp. \$2.50.

Randall's Sheep Husbandry. 1 vol., 8vo., 320 pp. \$1.50.

Thaer's Principles of Agriculture. 1 vol., 8vo., 553 pp. \$2.00.

Guernon on Milch Cows. 1 vol., 8vo., 88 pp. Cloth 62½¢; paper 37½¢.

Also—Zion's Songster, 25¢. Arago's Lectures on Astronomy, 25¢. German and English Phrase Book, 25¢.

Our terms, we wish it distinctly understood, are INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. No notice will be taken of Orders unless accompanied by the money. Address **MEYERATH & LORD**

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,

Issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, for the use of travelers, on the following Cities :

ALEXANDRIA,
ANTWERP,
ATHENS,
AMSTERDAM,
BERLIN,
BADEN-BADEN,
BERNE,
BORDEAUX,
BOULOGNE,
BREMEN,
BRUSSELS,
BAGNI DE LUCCA,
BASLE,
BOMBAY,
BATAVIA,
CAIRO,

COBLENTZ,
COLOGNE,
CADIZ,
CARLSRUHE,
COLOMBO, Ceylon,
CALCUTTA,
CANTON,
DRESDEN,
DUSSELDORF,
FLORENCE,
FRANKFORT,
GENOA,
GENEVA,
GIBRALTAR,
HAMBURG,
HAGUE,

HAVRE,
HEIDELBERG,
HONG KONG,
KANDY, Ceylon,
LONDON,
LEGHORN,
LEIPSIC,
LYONS,
LISBON,
MADRID,
MALTA,
MARSEILLES,
MILAN,
MOSCOW,
MUNICH,
MESSINA,

MULHOUSE,
MADRAS,
MALTA,
MANILA,
NAPLES,
NICE,
OPORTO,
OLERON,
PARIS,
PAU,
PISA,
PALERMO,
ROME,
ROTTERDAM,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
ST. PETERSBURG, ZURICH.

STRASBURG,
SIENA,
SMYRNA,
SEVILLE,
STETTIND,
SHANGHAI,
SINGAPORE,
TURIN,
TOULON,
TRIESTE,
VENICE,
VEVEY,
VIENNA,
WIESBADEN,
WARSAW,
ZURICH.

ZINC PAINTS,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
MANNING & SQUIER, AGENTS,
No. 45 Dey-st., New-York.

These PAINTS are now offered to the public on liberal terms. Their superiority, in every respect, to Lead Paints is well established wherever they have been used.

They are for sale by the principal dealers in New-York, and in all the large Cities and Towns of the Union,
At Manufacturer's Prices.

A SPLENDID TOILET ARTICLE.

....."Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece."

DR. DEBAY'S
NIOUKRENOLEO ;
OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND,
For RESTORING, PRESERVING and BEAUTIFYING
THE HAIR.

This article has no equal for the purposes it is designed. It is the greatest Hair Grower that has been invented, as thousands will attest. -See the testimony that is printed on the Circular that envelopes each Bottle. It can be had of Booksellers and Druggists generally. **Price 50 Cts. per Bottle.**
E. FRENCH, Bookseller, 135 Nassau-st., and T. J. CROWEN, Bookseller, 599 Broadway, N. Y. City,
have it for sale. AGENTS WANTED. Address your Orders to Dr. E. F. DEBAY, 135 Nassau-st. N. Y.

THOUGHTS OVER A SERIES OF FAMILY PORTRAITS.

It cannot be idolatry
 To worship where we love,
 To shrine those in the memory
 Whom God hath called above;
 Or if it be, such venial sin
 Is sure to be forgiven,
 For loving one another
 Brings us always nearer heaven.

The mother who hath laid her child
 In tears beneath the sod,
 And watched its spotless spirit fade
 Into the smile of God,
 May hold the idol in her soul
 While memory's power shall last,
 And worship to her latest hour
 The glory that hath passed.

The child, whose tender hand hath smoothed
 A dying parent's brow,
 May set the image in the heart
 And aye before it bow;
 For mortal parents are but types,
 And when by death they fall,
 They gently draw our souls to HIM,
 The parent of us all.

But memory in the wreck of years
 Will often fade away—
 For in the sunniest climes of earth
 'Tis never always day;

Then how the heart bereaved will cling
 To all that tells of one
 Who loved and was beloved, whose race
 Too soon on earth was run.

Thanks to the wondrous powers of Art
 In these well-favoured days;
 Death cannot rob the soul of all
 That glads our earthly ways;
 In nature's grand old temple stands
 A priest, before unknown,
 And wields, as with a spirit's power,
 The pencil of the sun.

And as full-armed and perfect men
 (So ancient fables tell)
 Sprung from the soil full thickly where
 The teeth of dragons fell,
 So from this pencil's magic touch
 Comes forth the human form,
 So like the life it seems to speak,
 And beat with pulses warm.

Death soon or late must come to all,
 There's danger in delay;
 The shadow will endure for time,
 The substance pass away;
 Secure at once, ye loving ones,
 Those treasures of the heart
 That ever keep the memory true
 To those who must depart.

The Daguerreotype Gallery of Mr. Root,

No. 368 BROADWAY, New York, is one of the most extensive and splendid in the world, and open day and evening free to all. His pictures are as near perfection as it is possible yet to come, and have taken TWELVE PREMIUMS, including the Gold Medal of 1851. His Crayons are most exquisite; and his Crystalotypes—a new article, are equally fine. The Daguerreotype portrait—the most appropriate gift from one friend or relative to another—should be secured by every person visiting or living in New York. Root's is at the corner of Broadway and Franklin Street, six blocks above the Park. Call and see his great collection of remarkable portraits.

GENIN, HATTER, 214 BROADWAY.

GENIN invites the attention of gentlemen to his FOUR-DOLLAR HATS, superior in style, workmanship, richness, and all the qualities which belong to a first-rate fabric, to any Five-Dollar Hats in the Trade. His stock of fancy Hats and Caps for Children comprehends all the newest Paris patterns, and a variety of superb original designs, prepared under his own eye and made in his own factory.

Riding Hats for Ladies.—Ladies' Riding Whips and Gloves.

Army and Navy Chapeaux, and Fatigue and Undress Caps, Choice American and Parisian Umbrellas, Elegantly Mounted Walking Canes, Brushes, Carpet Bags, Riding Whips, and other articles. All these, be it observed, will be sold on the most reasonable rates.

"Moderate Profits and Extensive Business," is the motto of GENIN, 214 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Paul's Church, and two doors from Barnum's Museum.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, 513 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

COMPRISING

Ladies', Children's and Infants'

HEAD DRESSES;

Boys', Misses' and

INFANTS' CLOTHING; HOSIERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

LADIES' FANCY FURS;

Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants'

BOOTS AND SHOES;

UMBRELLAS, CANES, PARASOLS,

TOILET ARTICLES,

AND

FANCY GOODS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

MARQUAND & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SILVER AND PLATED HARDWARE, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

Sign of the Golden Eagle.

247 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

South corner of Murray Street, opposite the City Hall.

HENRY BALL.

WM. BLACK.

EBENEZER MONROE.

SILVER WARE,

to which they would particularly invite the attention of Committees for Presentation, Hotel Proprietors, Shipowners, and Families, as they will here find one of the largest and most varied stocks of Solid Silver Ware that can be found in any other establishment in the United States or the world. Also a general assortment of PLATED WARE, BRONZED and FANCY GOODS, MARBLE STATUARY, FINE PAINTINGS, &c., &c., great care having been taken in selecting the above Goods by one of the Firm, who spends the greater portion of the year in visiting the various manufactories throughout Europe.

J. THOMPSON,

BANKER AND BROKER,

Dealer in Silver and Gold, Land Warrants, Bank Notes, &c., &c.,

No. 2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THE BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER. Terms of Subscription in advance. Weekly, \$2.00 per year, with Signature and Coin Books free of Charge. Semi-monthly, \$1 per year, with Coin Book free of charge. Monthly, 50 cents.

F. G. ADAMS, BANKER AND EXCHANGE DEALER, CHICAGO, Illinois. Collections and Remittances made by drafts on New York; Land Warrants bought and sold, and all business in the line of an Exchange Broker promptly attended to.

Reference.—J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall street, New York.

REMITTANCES to ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND. The Subscriber is prepared to draw at sight, on COUTTS & CO., Bankers, of London, in sums of £5 and upwards, at \$5 per pound.

These drafts will be good in any part of the United Kingdom. Uncurrent money that is not more than one per cent. discount in this city will be taken at par in payment for such drafts.

Orders by letter should give explicit instructions as to whom the drafts are to be sent. J. THOMPSON, Corner of Wall street and Broadway, New York.

THOMPSON'S COINS OF THE WORLD. The new edition contains exact fac-similes of the various Gold and Silver Coins of the world, and gives their value in this market; with tables showing the amount of pure silver or gold in each piece, and their weight and fineness.

This is one of the most useful books ever published, and should be in the hands of every man handling money. It contains the greatest number of Coins ever published, varying from the Kreuzer of Germany to the quinquies Eagle of the United States.

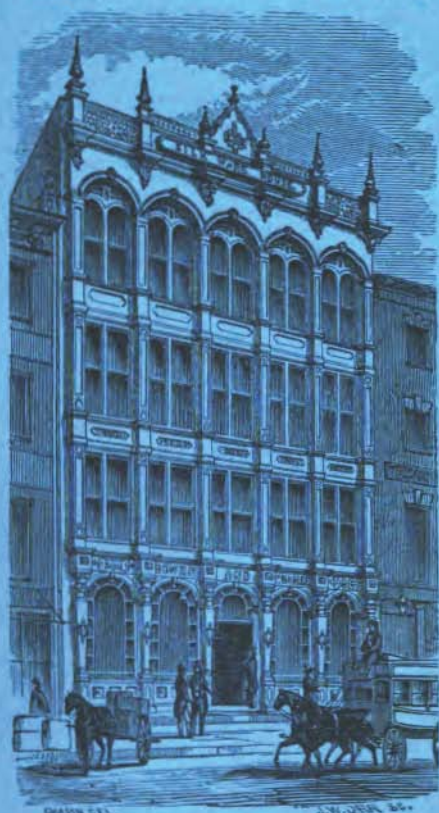
Weekly and semi-monthly Subscribers receive a copy of this book on subscribing or renewing their subscription to the "REPORTER." Postmasters can have them at \$1 per doz. Address J. THOMPSON, 2 Wall street, New York.

25 SINGLE COPIES, 12½ CENTS.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SILK AND FANCY GOODS,



112 & 114 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Would respectfully call the attention of merchants generally to their very extensive assortment of **FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AND INDIA SILK AND FANCY GOODS.** The following comprise some of the principal articles in our spring stock, viz., 1. **DRESS GOODS,** Silks of every description, plain and printed De Laines, Cashmere, Barege, Jaconets, Lawns, Prints, Gingham, &c. In **SHAWLS,** plain and embroidered Crape, Broche, Indoux, Barege, and Printed Shawls of all kinds. **RIBBONS,** and other **MILLINERY GOODS,** a complete assortment. **WHITE GOODS, LACES** and **EMBROIDERIES** of every description. Also, **HOSIERY** and **GLOVES,** a large and complete assortment of all qualities, all of which we offer at the **LOWEST PRICES,** either for cash or approved credit.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

Issued every morning, except Sunday, on a large sheet of fine white paper, forming eight pages, six columns each, or about the size of two average Country Newspapers. About six of these are new every morning: the aggregate of Editorials, News, and Miscellanies, being greater than that of any other paper in America, and greater than any but one or two in Europe, though the price is but half that of other first-class Dailies, in this Country, and less than one-fourth of the cost of similar journals in England. Two Evening Editions are issued, to supply each subscriber with the latest news up to the hour when his copy must be mailed.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Contains nearly all the non-advertising matter of the Daily, except such as is of local interest, or has been superseded by fuller and more exact advices before the Semi-Weekly is issued. It is the same size with the Daily, and has few advertisements.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Issued every Thursday morning, and contains most of the matter of the Daily, with more summary accounts of such Events and Proceedings as can not be published in full. We mean that the Weekly shall surpass this in giving a full, graphic, and faithful account of what the world is doing, whereof it is Thinking, and how it is Progressing.

The TRIBUNE has obtained an aggregate circulation of upward of seventy thousand copies. Every subscription is paid in advance, and the paper stops when the advance pay runs out, so that no man need hesitate to subscribe from an apprehension of being dunned for arrears.

Postmasters or others taking charge of and remitting us the money for a club of twenty, will be entitled to a copy of the Weekly gratis.

TERMS.

(Payment in all cases required in advance.)

DAILY TRIBUNE.—Mail Subscribers, \$5 a year; \$1 50 for three months.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Single Copy, \$3 00; Two Copies, \$5 00; Ten Copies, \$20.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Single Copy, \$2 50; Three Copies, \$5 00; Eight Copies, \$10 00; Twenty Copies, (to one address,) \$20 00.

Subscriptions from individuals and clubs respectfully solicited. They may be forwarded at any season of the year. Address the letters to

GREELEY & McELRATH,

PUBLISHERS, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK.

Notes of all specie-paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money inclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Post Office in the United States, may be counted at our risk; but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be left with the Postmaster. G. & M.E.

The Weekly Tribune continues to be furnished to clergymen of all denominations, at one dollar per annum.

The Postage on The Tribune to any part of the United States, to subscribers, is a half cent per copy, or \$1.56 per year on the Daily, 52 cents on the Semi-Weekly, and 36 cents on the Weekly.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE TRIBUNE is one of the best newspapers published in the United States; in politics it is whig, and of the most liberal and progressive kind; for its readers it is particularly a good paper; and, though we are not of that order of politics, an exchange with The Tribune is no less desirable.—*Phoenix (Ohio) Oracle.*

The New York Tribune has just entered upon its thirtieth volume, and comes to us in an entirely new dress. It is, candidly speaking, the best newspaper published in the United States.—*Pittston (Pa.) Gazette.*

A prominent democrat said to us a few days since that he would sooner have one copy of the Tribune than all the Loco Foco papers published in the United States, as it contained more information, and that, too, of a reliable character. He said, moreover, that he regarded Mr. Greeley as the greatest and most honest political editor in America.—*The Coshocton (Ohio) Republican.*

The New York Tribune entered upon the twelfth volume of its existence on Saturday. Whatever

may be its editor's (Horace Greeley's) sentiments, everybody who reads his articles may be sure that they emanate from an honest, philanthropic mind. It has added to its establishment a six-column press—the first one ever made in this country, which will print 15,000 copies an hour.—*Boston Herald.*

The Tribune is, perhaps, the most influential Whig paper in the Union. To those wishing such the Tribune affords a better medium than any other paper in the country.—*The Lima (Ohio) Argus.*

The New York Tribune makes a beautiful appearance in its new dress. As a newspaper, the Tribune is in the foremost rank, and we have reason to believe that the establishment is one of the most, if not the most, profitable newspaper establishments in the country.—*Boston Journal.*

It were useless for us to say anything in regard to the character of the Tribune. Every man, woman, and child, in the great West knows Greeley by reputation; and the Tribune by sight.—*Danville (Ill.) Citizen.*

THE WHIG ALMANAC

Price.

SINGLE COPIES, 12½ cts. \$1 per DOZEN. \$7 per 100.

CONTENTS.

Astronomical Calculations for the year 1854.....	1 to 15
Eclipses in the year 1854, two of the Sun and two of the Moon—Their duration, magnitude, &c.—Tide Table—Equinoxes and Solstices for 1854—Rising and Settings of Planets—Table of the Solar System—Directions for finding the True Time—Calendar pages, adapted to the principal cities of the United States.	
Government of the United States, Executive and Judicial.....	16
Senate of the United States, Members of, and Duration of Office.....	16
House of Representatives, Members of, classified.....	17
Railways in the United States.....	18 to 19
Length—Cost of construction—Miles open—Capital paid in—Gross and net earnings, &c.	
The United States' Expedition to Japan, Description of.....	20
The War between Russia and Turkey, Resumé of.....	21 to 22
The Crystal Palace.....	23 to 24
A brief article on the Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations.	
Inaugural Address of Franklin Pierce, President of the U. S.....	25 to 28
National Finances.....	28
Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for 1853, and Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for 1854.	
Liberty in Europe, a powerful and brilliant Oration, by Victor Hugo.....	29 to 30
Calm and the United States.....	31 to 32
The proposed Trinitite Treaty—Diplomatic Correspondence of Messrs. Webster, Everett, Crampton, Lord John Russell, &c.	
Austria and the United States.....	33 to 34
The Kossuth affair at Smyrna, and the Correspondence of Chev. Kossuth and Secretary Marcy in relation thereto.	
Fixed Facts in Agriculture, containing many valuable hints for the consideration of Farmers.....	35
Election Returns from every State in the Union, carefully compiled, and compared with former Elections, expressly for the Whig Almanac.....	36 to 44
Governments of the several States for 1854.....	cover.
A Table containing: a List of the States, Capitals, Governors, time of meeting of Legislatures, time of holding Elections, &c.	
Popular Vote for President in 1852, 1848, and 1844, and Population of each State.....	
cover.	

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREENLEAF
NEW

1854

MELBATH
YORK

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp.	Salary	Legis'le Meets.	Gen. Sess.
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	John A. Winston.....	Dec. 1855	\$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Eliaz N. Conway.....	Nov. 1856	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California.....	Sacramento.....	John Bigler.....	Dec. 1855	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Jan.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & N. H.	Charles H. Pond.....	May 1854	1,100	1 W. May.	1 M. April
Delaware.....	Dover.....	William H. Ross.....	Jan. 1855	1,333	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	James E. Broome.....	Oct. 1855	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	Herschel V. Johnson.....	Nov. 1855	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Joel A. Mattoon.....	Jan. 1857	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Joseph A. Wright.....	Jan. 1856	1,500	January	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa.....	Iowa City.....	Stephen Hempstead.....	Dec. 1854	1,000	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	Lazarus W. Powell.....	Aug. 1855	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Pam O. Hebert.....	Jan. 1856		3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Wm. George Crosby.....	Jan. 1855	1,500	2 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	T. Watkins Ligon.....	Jan. 1857	3,000	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Emory Washburn.....	Jan. 1855	2,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Andrew Parsons.....	Jan. 1855	1,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	John J. McRae.....	Jan. 1856	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. & Tu. N.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Sterling Price.....	Dec. 1856	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Noah Martin.....	June 1854	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Rodman M. Price.....	Jan. 1857	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Horatio Seymour.....	Jan. 1855	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Davis S. Reid.....	Jan. 1856	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Tu. Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	William Medill.....	Jan. 1855	1,500	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	William Bigler.....	Jan. 1855	3,000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov.	Francis M. Diamond.....	May 1854	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	J. L. Manning.....	Dec. 1854	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Oct. 1855	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Tu. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	Edward M. Pease.....	Dec. 1855	2,000	In Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	John S. Robinson.....	Oct. 1854	750	2 Tu. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Joseph Johnson.....	Jan. 1856	5,000	2 M. Jan.	
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Wm. A. Barstow.....	Dec. 1855	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Whigs in Italics.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Popula- tion in 1850.
	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.	Whig. Taylor.	Dem. Cass.	F. S. Van B.	Whig. Clay.	Dem. Polk.	Abol'n Barnes.	
Alabama.....	15,031	26,381		50,492	21,793		26,084	37,740		771,000
Arkansas.....	7,404	14,173		7,588	9,300		5,504	9,540		304,200
California.....	34,371	39,605	100	Adm't'd	since 1844.					94,700
Connecticut.....	20,389	32,249	3,190	30,314	21,046	5,000	31,390	29,841	1,943	370,750
Delaware.....	6,299	6,218	62	6,422	5,910	80	5,284	6,971		91,500
Florida.....	2,675	4,318		4,539	3,328		Adm't'd	since 1844.		85,440
Georgia.....	16,690	34,703		47,544	44,801		42,181	44,147		900,000
Illinois.....	64,364	80,502	9,969	63,315	56,629	15,804	45,528	67,040	3,820	851,470
Indiana.....	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	6,100	67,807	70,181	2,106	986,410
Iowa.....	7,441	8,244	777	11,178	12,125	1,246	Adm't'd	since 1844.		196,110
Kentucky.....	52,080	51,900	203	67,141	49,720		61,258	57,980		962,000
Louisiana.....	17,455	19,547		18,217	15,770	1	13,084	13,794		317,700
Maine.....	34,741	41,789	8,000	35,476	40,200	12,176	34,919	45,964	4,882	268,400
Maryland.....	40,022	30,977	54	37,702	21,522	125	34,984	27,676		503,000
Massachusetts.....	89,661	45,980	29,943	61,070	38,281	38,050	67,712	53,470	10,950	809,000
Michigan.....	33,960	41,844	7,437	22,940	30,087	10,089	24,227	27,704	3,622	295,000
Mississippi.....	17,048	20,870		25,922	26,517		19,200	25,126		268,500
Missouri.....	24,984	34,353		34,071	40,770		31,250	41,324		696,000
New Hampshire.....	14,147	24,967	5,095	14,781	27,703	7,560	17,660	27,190	4,164	217,000
New Jersey.....	38,556	44,130	350	40,015	36,000	848	35,113	37,103	840	690,000
New York.....	234,782	202,081	25,229	218,093	114,319	120,497	212,442	217,586	15,812	2,400,000
North Carolina.....	34,036	39,714	69	40,519	34,900	85	43,282	39,297		696,000
Ohio.....	162,220	169,220	31,842	138,206	161,774	35,347	155,113	149,464	8,950	1,600,000
Pennsylvania.....	179,127	198,569	8,254	185,730	172,960	11,177	161,303	167,525	6,422	2,017,000
Rhode Island.....	7,620	8,703	644	6,779	3,640	238	7,322	4,807		207,000
South Carolina.....	President	trial elect	ors cho	seen by	the legis	lature				600,000
Tennessee.....	56,304	57,019		64,705	58,419		60,030	59,317		1,000,000
Texas.....	4,000	12,562		4,500	10,900	2	Adm't'd	since 1844.		210,000
Vermont.....	22,173	14,044	8,621	23,122	10,946	12,837	20,770	19,941	3,628	84,000
Virginia.....	87,132	72,111		45,263	46,700	9	41,700	60,692		1,000,000
Wisconsin.....	22,440	33,636	8,514	13,747	15,001	10,118	Adm't'd	since 1844.		110,000
D.C. & Territories										
Total.....	1,394,577	1,597,286	107,245	1,364,244	1,224,710	201,278	1,391,614	1,524,011	46,204	12,000,000

Pierce over Scott, 402,679; Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1854.

THERE will be four Eclipses this year: two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. There will be a Partial Eclipse of the Moon on the 12th of May, at the time of Full Moon, invisible in the United States.

II. There will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun on Friday afternoon, May 26th, visible in every part of the United States, *principally* as a large partial Eclipse on the Sun's northern limb.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Begin- ning.	Greatest Eclipse	End.	Duration.	Magni- tude.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Digits.
Montreal.....	4 10	5 26	6 33	2 23	11.10
Eastport.....	4 43	5 56	6 59	2 16	10.75
Rochester.....	3 53	5 10	6 20	2 27	11.07
Milwaukee.....	3 24	4 26	5 41	2 39	10.25
Buffalo.....	3 47	5 5	6 16	2 29	10.86
Albany.....	4 13	5 29	6 36	2 23	11.23
Galena.....	2 48	4 13	5 29	2 41	9.81
Detroit.....	3 26	4 47	6 0	2 34	10.27
Boston.....	4 27	5 41	6 46	2 19	11.36
Chicago.....	3 3	4 26	5 41	2 38	9.85
Iowa City.....	2 40	4 6	5 24	2 44	9.54
New York.....	4 15	5 30	6 37	2 22	10.70
Pittsburg.....	3 45	5 3	6 14	2 29	10.02
Harrisburg.....	4 1	5 17	6 27	2 26	10.21
Philadelphia.....	4 9	5 25	6 31	2 24	10.38
Indianapolis.....	3 14	4 36	5 50	2 36	9.41
Springfield.....	2 54	4 19	5 35	2 41	9.14
Columbus.....	3 30	4 50	6 3	2 33	9.59
Baltimore.....	4 3	5 19	6 28	2 25	9.98
Cincinnati.....	3 13	4 44	5 57	2 34	9.28
Washington.....	4 2	5 18	6 27	2 25	9.79
St. Louis.....	2 56	4 20	5 35	2 39	8.69
Astoria*.....	11 24	1 5	2 41	3 17	10.80
San Francisco*.....	11 27	1 12	2 50	3 23	7.92
Richmond.....	4 2	5 18	6 26	2 24	9.30
Nashville.....	3 16	4 36	5 49	2 33	8.04
Raleigh.....	3 58	5 13	6 23	2 25	8.77
Little Rock.....	2 48	4 10	5 25	2 37	7.22
Huntsville.....	3 18	4 37	5 49	2 31	7.60
Augusta.....	3 45	5 2	6 10	2 25	7.73
Tuscaloosa.....	3 14	4 33	5 45	2 31	7.10
Milledgeville.....	3 40	4 55	6 5	2 25	7.49
Charleston.....	3 58	5 12	6 19	2 21	7.73
Jackson.....	3 3	4 22	5 35	2 32	6.64
Savannah.....	3 52	5 6	6 14	2 32	7.43
Natchez.....	2 58	4 16	5 30	2 32	6.28
Mobile.....	3 17	4 33	5 43	2 26	6.24
Tallahassee.....	3 38	4 52	6 0	2 22	6.63
Austin.....	2 22	3 42	4 57	2 35	5.39
New Orleans.....	3 10	4 26	5 35	2 25	5.88
St. Augustine.....	3 51	5 8	6 13	2 19	6.66
Havana.....	4 5	5 10	6 6	2 1	4.37
Mexico.....	2 53	3 42	4 31	1 38	1.53
Kingston, Jam.....	4 45	3 39	6 25	1 40	3.18

* Morning.

NOTE.—This is the largest eclipse of the Sun that has occurred in the United States for many years. The eclipse will be central and largest in Canada West, and in the northeastern counties of New York, in Vermont, and in the southern

part of New Hampshire. Since the angular diameter of the Moon will be less than that of the Sun, the latter can not in any place be totally eclipsed. The Moon's shadow will not, therefore, reach the earth; hence a bright ring of light, one-third of a digit wide, will be pictured on the Sun along where the central eclipse passes. This will cover a strip of country one hundred miles wide in the section above described.

This eclipse first touched the earth July 2d, 1313, and since then it has returned thirty-one times. It occurred in April, 1800; in May, 1818; and in May, 1836. Its next return will be June 5th, 1872, but will not be visible in this country. Its last return will be August 17th, 2593. The next eclipse of the Sun, of note, will be on the 15th of March, 1858.

The eclipse of this year first touches the earth at sunrise in the Pacific, in long. 176° 35' W., lat. 1° 22' S.; and ends at sunset in the Atlantic in long. 73° 41' W., lat. 28° 29' N.

III. There will be a Partial Eclipse of the Moon, of only sixty-four hundredths of a digit in size, on the northern limb, on the 4th of November. It will be visible at the time of the Moon's rising in Maine, and in the eastern part of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Its duration will be, in most cases, about five or six minutes after the Moon rises. At New York, the eclipse will end nine minutes before the Moon rises.

IV. There will be a Total Eclipse of the Sun November 20th, invisible in the United States. This magnificent eclipse will display itself in South America, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the adjacent waters.

Tide Table.

The Calendar pages of this Almanac exhibit the time of high-water at New York and Boston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New York, as follows:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Albany.....add	6 34	New Haven.....add	2 4
Annapolis, Md. sub.	1 51	New London.....sub.	0 21
Annapolis, N.S. add	1 49	Newport.....sub.	1 55
Amboy.....sub.	0 39	Norfolk.....sub.	0 41
Baltimore.....add	5 7	Plymouth.....add	2 19
Bridgeport.....add	2 0	Portland.....add	1 39
Cape Spit.....add	2 0	Portsmouth.....add	2 9
Eastport.....add	2 9	Providence.....sub.	0 41
Halifax, N. S. sub.	2 15	Quebec, Can. add	8 49
Holmes' Hole.....add	1 4	Richmond.....sub.	2 25
Hellgate.....add	1 41	Salem.....add	2 19
Marblehead.....add	1 49	Sandy Hook.....sub.	0 50
Machias.....add	1 54	St. John's, N.B. add	2 49
Mobile Point.....add	1 54	Sturbury.....add	0 19
New Bedford.....sub.	1 40	Windsor.....add	2 49

NOTE.—There is a great deal of uncertainty about the tides, in consequence of the direction and strength of the winds.

THE 5615th year of the Jews begins on the 23d of September. The 1271st year of the MOHAMMEDAN ERA begins September 24th.

Equinoxes and Solstices for 1854.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.	London.			Boston.			Washington.			Cincinnati.			San Francisco.		
	P.	M.	E.	P.	M.	E.	P.	M.	E.	P.	M.	E.	P.	M.	E.
Vernal Equinox.....March.....	20	10	20 e.	20	5	36 e.	20	5	12 e.	20	4	42 e.	20	2	12 e.
Summer Solstice.....June.....	21	7	8 e.	21	2	24 e.	21	2	0 e.	21	1	30 e.	21	11	0 m.
Autumnal Equinox...S.ptember..	23	9	13 m.	23	4	29 m.	23	4	5 m.	23	3	35 m.	23	1	5 m.
Winter Solstice.....December..	22	3	0 m.	21	10	16 m.	21	9	52 e.	21	9	22 e.	21	6	52 e.

When it is noon at London, it is 6 h. 52 m. in the morning at Washington; and when it is noon at Washington, it is 5 h. 8 m. in the evening at London.

Astronomical Signs Explained.

☉ Sun, ☾ Moon, ☿ Mercury,
♀ Venus, ♂ Mars, ♃ Jupiter,
♄ Saturn, ♅ Uranus, ♆ Neptune.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, WITH THE TIME OF THE SUN'S ENTERING EACH.

Spring Signs. Summer Signs.
♈ Pisces, March 20. ♊ Gemini, June 21.
♈ Aries, April 20. ♋ Cancer, July 23.
♈ Taurus, May 21. ♌ Leo, August 23.
Spring, 92d. 20h. 48m. Summer, 93d. 14h. 6m.

Autumn Signs. Winter Signs.
♍ Virgo, Sept. 23. ♏ Sagittarius, Dec. 21.
♍ Libra, Oct. 23. ♐ Capricornus, Jan. 20.
♍ Scorpio, Nov. 22. ♑ Aquarius, Feb. 18.
Autumn, 89d. 17h. 47m. Winter, 89d. 1h. 8m.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter, A; Golden Number, 12; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 9; Epact (Moon's age Jan. 1), 1; Solar Cycle, 15; Roman Indiction, 12; Julian Period, 6567; Age of the world (Septuagint), 7362.

Notes.

VENUS will be evening star until February 28th, then morning star until December 13th, then evening star until October 1st. 1855. JUPITER will be morning star until July 15th, then evening star until January 29th, 1855. MARS will be morning star until February 26th, then evening star until April 9th, 1855. SATURN will be evening star until May 26th, then morning star until Dec. 4th, then evening star until June 10th, 1855.

THE MOON will run furthest north this year December 6th, to the 10th degree of Gemini, in 26° 58' 21.9" north declination. It will go furthest south December 20th, to the 10th degree of Sagittarius, in 26° 57' 11.2" south declination. The longitude of its ascending node in the middle of the year will be 59°.

THE SUN will be north of the equator this tropical year, dating from the solstice of December 21st, 1853, 186 days, 10 hours, 53 minutes; and south of it 178 days, 18 hours, 55 minutes; showing a difference of 7 days, 15 hours, 58 minutes, which is caused by the slow motion of the Sun when near its aphelion in July.

DISTANCE OF THE EARTH from the Sun January 1st, 93,577,000 miles; distance July 1st, 96,768,000 miles.

VENUS will be in Aquarius until about May 6th, then in Pisces until about June 4th, then in Aries until July 2d, then in Taurus until July 29th, then in Gemini until August 22d, then in Cancer until

September 17th, then in Leo until October 9th, then in Virgo until November 2d, then in Libra until Nov. 28th, then in Scorpio until Dec. 20th.

MARS will be in Leo until July 9th, excepting a few days in April, when it will be in the last part of Cancer. On the 10th of July it passes the equator southward, and goes through Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, before the year closes. It will be furthest in the south Nov. 21st.

JUPITER will be in Sagittarius all of the year. This planet is working toward the north. Saturn will be in Aries until April 16th, then in Taurus the balance of the year. Uranus will be in Aries all of the year. Neptune will be in Aquarius.

The Rings of Saturn will be in a favorable position for visibility all of this year.

Risings and Settings of Planets.

The reader should understand that these are not materially affected by the longitude of a place; and also, that when the hour is less than six, it is in the morning; and when greater than six, it is in the evening.

1854.		Planet, or Star.	Boston.		Washington.	
			M.	E.	M.	E.
January	1	Venus sets....	8 27	8 33	8 33	8 37
"	6	" "....	8 33	8 37	8 34	8 38
"	11	" "....	8 34	8 38	8 35	8 39
"	16	" "....	8 35	8 39	8 43	8 47
"	21	Mars rises....	8 43	8 47	8 21	8 25
"	26	" "....	8 21	8 25	8 15	8 16
February	1	Venus sets....	8 15	8 16	7 41	7 40
"	11	" "....	7 41	7 40	6 46	6 46
"	21	" "....	6 46	6 46	0 27	0 19
"	24	Saturn sets....	0 27	0 19	4 19	4 8
"	28	Jupiter rises...	4 19	4 8	11 48	11 40
March	6	Saturn sets....	11 48	11 40	7 19	7 17
"	14	Mercury sets...	7 19	7 17	2 49	2 39
"	27	Jupiter rises...	2 49	2 39	4 47	4 46
April	8	Mercury rises...	4 47	4 46	9 23	9 14
"	17	Saturn sets....	9 23	9 14	0 54	0 44
"	28	Jupiter rises...	0 54	0 44	1 57	1 52
May	10	Mars sets....	1 57	1 52	11 26	11 16
"	20	Jupiter rises...	11 26	11 16	2 32	2 35
June	1	Venus rises....	2 32	2 35	0 19	0 16
"	10	Mars sets....	0 19	0 16	9 18	9 8
"	20	Jupiter rises...	9 18	9 8	8 31	8 25
July	13	Mercury sets....	8 31	8 25	10 23	10 23
"	20	Mars sets....	10 23	10 23	4 10	4 17
August	8	Mercury rises...	4 10	4 17	11 34	11 44
"	20	Saturn rises....	11 34	11 44	8 32	8 38
September	1	Mars sets....	8 32	8 38	3 59	4 3
"	20	Venus rises...	3 59	4 3	8 55	9 5
October	1	Saturn rises....	8 55	9 5	10 1	10 13
"	20	Jupiter sets....	10 1	10 13	ev. 5 26	ev. 5 26
Novemb'r	11	Mercury sets....	ev. 5 26	ev. 5 26	5 42	5 35
"	27	Mercury rises...	5 42	5 35	7 49	7 50
December	1	Jupiter sets....	7 49	7 50	6 16	6 27
"	20	Mars sets....	6 16	6 27		

Table of the Solar System.

NAMES.	Mean diameter in English miles.	Mean distance from the Sun in miles.	Mean distance from the sun, the distance of the earth being unit.	Period of revolution round the sun in days	When discovered.	By whom discovered.	Where discovered.
The Sun	883,246						
Mercury	3,224	37,300,000	0.387098	87			
Venus	7,687	68,000,000	0.723331	224			
The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	1.000000	365			
Mars	4,189	142,000,000	1.523692	686			
Flora		209,180,265	2.201687	1,193	Oct. 18, 1847	Hind.....	London.
Clio		221,813,220	2.334876	1,303	Sept. 13, 1850	"	"
Vesta		224,302,635	2.361081	1,325	March 29, 1807	Olbers	Bremen.
Iris		226,159,280	2.380624	1,341	Aug. 13, 1847	Hind	London.
Motis		226,632,665	2.385607	1,345	April 26, 1848	Graham	Markree.
Eunomia		227,946,800	2.399440	1,357	July 29, 1851	Gasparis	Naples.
P-ycbe					March 17, 1852	"	"
Taetis					April 17, 1852	Luther	Bilk, Ger.
M. Ipomene					June 24, 1852	Hind	London.
Fortuna					Aug. 22, 1852	"	"
Massilia					Sept. 21, 1852	Charconac	Marseilles
Lutetia					Nov. 15, 1852	Goldschmidt	Paris.
Calliope					Nov. 16, 1852	Hind	London.
Tuslia							
Hebe		230,449,670	2.425786	1,379	July 1, 1847	Hencke	Driessen.
Parthenope		232,829,135	2.450833	1,401	May 13, 1850	Gasparis	Naples.
Irene		242,468,785	2.552303	1,518	May 20, 1850	Hind	London.
Egeria		243,206,650	2.560070	1,492	Nov. 2, 1850	Gasparis	Naples.
Astræa		244,818,565	2.577047	1,511	Dec. 8, 1845	Hencke	Driessen.
Juno		253,728,615	2.670847	1,594	Sept. 1, 1804	Harding	Lilienthal.
Ceres		262,964,845	2.768051	1,682	Jan. 1, 1801	Piazzi	Palermo.
Pallas		263,421,510	2.772658	1,686	March 28, 1802	Olbers	Bremen.
Hygeia		293,255,700	3.150060	2,042	April 12, 1849	Gasparis	Naples.
Jupiter	89,170	485,000,000	5.202776	4,332			
Saturn	79,042	890,000,000	9.538786	10,759			
Uranus	35,112	1,800,000,000	19.182390	30,686	March 13, 1781	Herschel	Slough.
Neptune	35,000	3,600,000,000	30.036800	60,128	Sept. 23, 1846	Galle	Berlin.

Directions for Finding the True Time.

The Sun is on the meridian at 12 o'clock on four days only in the year. It is sometimes as much as 16½ minutes before or after twelve when its shadow strikes the noon-mark on the sun-dial. On each calendar page of this Almanac is shown the exact time when the sun reaches the meridian, or the shadow the noon-mark; and in order to set a clock or watch correctly, it must, when it is noon by the sun-dial or noon-mark, be set at the time indicated in the Almanac. Thus, on the 25th of January, when the Sun is on the noon-mark, the watch must be set 13 minutes and 41 seconds past twelve, which will be the true time. The practice of setting time-pieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon, is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time, is by the use of a moon-mark, or a meridian-line.

Clock Time and Apparent Time.

There are two kinds of time used in common Almanacs for the Sun's rising and setting: one is clock-time, and the other is sun-time, or appa-

rent time. Clock-time is always correct; but apparent time varies every day, and is alternately too "fast" or too "slow" of the clock. Hence two Almanacs, made by the same calculator for the same year and place, will disagree considerably in the Sun's rising and setting, if each is calculated in a different kind of time. Persons observing *this* should not conclude that either is wrong.

This Almanac is calculated in mean or clock-time, and is correct according to all good time-pieces. Almanacs in apparent time are known by the Sun's rising and setting, when added, being equal to 12 hours; and at the time of its crossings the equator, the rising and setting is at 6 o'clock. Such Almanacs are old-fashioned, and are going into dis-use. They are not correct according to *true time*, and can be made so only by adding the amount the sun is slow of the clock, and subtracting when it is "fast."

The Sun has not, since it was created, risen or set at 6 o'clock when it was at the equinoxes. And why? Because it does not come to the meridian at 12 o'clock at that time—a fact that is true for nearly every day in the year. The old idea that it is 12 o'clock when the shadow is at the noon-mark, is a mistaken one; and if time-pieces be set at 12 at those times, they will not be correct, except on the 15th of April and June, September 1st, and December 24th. Noon and 12 o'clock are not the same.

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.		N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francis'o
		D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	5	11	3 e	10 51 e	10 40 e	10 27 e	10 9 e	7 37 e
FULL MOON.....	14	4	27m	4 15m	4 4m	3 51m	3 33m	1 2m
LAST QUARTER.....	21	8	39 e	8 27 e	8 16 e	8 4 e	7 45 e	5 13 e
NEW MOON.....	28	0	28 e	0 16 e	0 5 e	11 52m	11 34m	9 2m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Afternoon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		
			H. M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	S		12	3 57	7 30	4 38	7 39	1 10	7 25	4 43	7 43	10 15	7 19	4 49	7 48		
2	M		12	4 25	7 30	4 39	8 54	1 1	7 25	4 44	8 57	11 6	7 19	4 50	9 0		
3	T		12	4 53	7 30	4 40	10 4	1 50	7 25	4 45	10 6	11 55	7 19	4 51	10 7		
4	W		12	5 21	7 30	4 41	11 11	2 40	7 25	4 46	11 12	ev. 43	7 19	4 52	11 13		
5	T		12	5 48	7 30	4 42	morn	3 25	7 25	4 47	morn	1 28	7 19	4 52	morn		
6	F		12	6 14	7 29	4 43	0 16	4 13	7 25	4 48	0 16	2 17	7 19	4 53	0 15		
7	S		12	6 40	7 29	4 44	1 18	5 3	7 25	4 49	1 17	3 11	7 19	4 54	1 15		
8	S		12	7 6	7 29	4 45	2 20	6 1	7 24	4 50	2 17	4 13	7 19	4 55	2 14		
9	M		12	7 31	7 29	4 46	3 22	7 4	7 24	4 51	3 19	5 18	7 19	4 56	3 14		
10	T		12	7 55	7 29	4 47	4 23	8 10	7 24	4 52	4 18	6 25	7 19	4 57	4 13		
11	W		12	8 19	7 29	4 48	5 24	9 16	7 24	4 53	5 19	7 26	7 19	4 58	5 13		
12	T		12	8 42	7 28	4 50	6 20	10 10	7 23	4 54	6 14	8 12	7 18	4 59	6 8		
13	F		12	9 5	7 28	4 51	rises	10 53	7 23	4 55	rises	8 56	7 18	5 0	rises		
14	S		12	9 27	7 28	4 52	5 3	11 33	7 23	4 56	5 9	9 31	7 18	5 1	5 15		
15	S		12	9 48	7 27	4 53	6 7	ev. 1	7 22	4 57	6 11	10 43	7 18	5 2	6 16		
16	M		12	10 8	7 27	4 54	7 12	0 44	7 22	4 59	7 15	10 48	7 17	5 3	7 19		
17	T		12	10 28	7 26	4 55	8 16	1 20	7 21	5 0	8 19	11 16	7 17	5 5	8 21		
18	W		12	10 47	7 26	4 56	9 22	1 54	7 21	5 1	9 23	11 50	7 16	5 6	9 25		
19	T		12	11 6	7 25	4 58	10 27	2 28	7 21	5 2	10 27	morn	7 16	5 7	10 27		
20	F		12	11 24	7 24	4 59	11 34	3 6	7 20	5 3	11 34	0 26	7 15	5 8	11 33		
21	S		12	11 41	7 24	5 0	morn	3 47	7 19	5 4	morn	1 5	7 15	5 9	morn		
22	S		12	11 57	7 23	5 1	0 43	4 32	7 19	5 5	0 41	1 49	7 14	5 10	0 39		
23	M		12	12 13	7 22	5 3	1 57	5 25	7 18	5 7	1 54	2 38	7 14	5 11	1 50		
24	T		12	12 27	7 22	5 4	3 12	6 34	7 17	5 8	3 6	3 37	7 13	5 12	3 3		
25	W		12	12 41	7 21	5 5	4 29	7 47	7 17	5 9	4 23	4 50	7 12	5 13	4 17		
26	T		12	12 54	7 20	5 6	5 40	9 7	7 16	5 10	5 34	6 7	7 12	5 15	5 27		
27	F		12	13 7	7 19	5 8	6 43	10 14	7 15	5 11	6 37	7 20	7 11	5 16	6 30		
28	S		12	13 18	7 18	5 9	sets	11 12	7 14	5 13	sets	8 23	7 10	5 17	sets		
29	S		12	13 29	7 17	5 10	6 26	morn	7 13	5 14	6 30	9 18	7 9	5 18	6 33		
30	M		12	13 39	7 16	5 12	7 42	0 5	7 12	5 15	7 44	10 10	7 8	5 19	7 46		
31	T		12	13 48	7 15	5 13	8 52	0 53	7 12	5 16	8 53	10 55	7 8	5 20	8 55		

A KENTUCKY DIPLOMAT.—Colonel — was appointed by General Harrison Minister to Russia. The Colonel spoke abominable French, with a worse Kentucky accent. Believing French to be his forte, he would answer in that language, with all the air of a diplomat, every question asked him in English. One day, at a grand levee at the Winter Palace, one of the Empress's ladies-in-waiting asked him in English how long he had been in Europe. He replied in French: "I was an ass in Paris, part of an ass in London, almost an ass in Germany, and I am two asses here!"—"And you will be an ass wherever you go," said the maid-of-honor, in French. The word year

and ass, in French, are pronounced almost the same. The above is vouched for by a Russian gentleman who was present and heard the conversation.

BAD SPELLING.—A gentleman wrote Doctor Francis the following note: "Dear Doctor—I caught cold yesterday, and have got a little horse. Please write what I shall do for them"

The following was the answer:—

"Dear P.—For the cold take a pound of butter candy. For the little horse buy a saddle and bridle, and ride him out the first time we have fair weather."

2d Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1854.

[28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	S. Francis'o
FIRST QUARTER.....	4	5 53 e	5 41 e	5 30 e	5 17 e	4 59 e	2 27 e
FULL MOON.....	12	10 13 e	10 1 e	9 50 e	9 37 e	9 19 e	6 47 e
LAST QUARTER.....	20	6 0m	5 48m	5 37m	5 24m	5 6m	2 34m
NEW MOON.....	26	11 55 e	11 43 e	11 32 e	11 19 e	11 1 e	8 29 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Afternoon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W.	
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	12 13 56	7 14	5 14	10 0	1 26	7 11	5 18	10 0	11 37	7 7	5 21	10 0	7 7	5 21	10 0	
2	T	12 14 4	7 13	5 15	11 5	2 18	7 10	5 19	11 4	ev. 19	7 6	5 23	11 3	7 6	5 23	11 3	
3	F	12 14 10	7 12	5 17	morn	2 58	7 9	5 20	morn	0 58	7 5	5 24	morn	7 5	5 24	morn	
4	S	12 14 16	7 11	5 18	0 10	3 58	7 7	5 21	0 7	1 36	7 4	5 25	0 5	7 4	5 25	0 5	
5	S	12 14 21	7 10	5 19	1 11	4 17	7 6	5 22	1 7	2 17	7 3	5 26	1 4	7 3	5 26	1 4	
6	M	12 14 25	7 9	5 21	2 14	4 59	7 5	5 23	2 9	3 4	7 2	5 27	2 5	7 2	5 27	2 5	
7	T	12 14 28	7 8	5 22	3 15	5 53	7 4	5 25	3 10	4 9	7 1	5 28	3 4	7 1	5 28	3 4	
8	W	12 14 30	7 6	5 23	4 14	7 8	7 3	5 26	4 8	5 26	7 0	5 29	4 1	7 0	5 29	4 1	
9	T	12 14 32	7 5	5 24	5 11	8 27	7 2	5 27	5 4	6 46	6 59	5 30	4 58	6 59	5 30	4 58	
10	F	12 14 33	7 4	5 25	5 55	9 42	7 1	5 28	5 49	7 50	6 58	5 32	5 42	6 58	5 32	5 42	
11	S	12 14 33	7 2	5 26	6 37	10 34	7 0	5 30	6 32	8 37	6 57	5 33	6 26	6 57	5 33	6 26	
12	S	12 14 32	7 1	5 28	rises	11 17	6 58	5 31	rises	9 16	6 55	5 34	rises	6 55	5 34	rises	
13	M	12 14 30	7 0	5 29	6 8	11 54	6 57	5 32	6 11	9 52	6 54	5 35	6 14	6 54	5 35	6 14	
14	T	12 14 28	6 59	5 30	7 13	ev. 31	6 56	5 34	7 15	10 26	6 53	5 36	7 17	6 53	5 36	7 17	
15	W	12 14 25	6 57	5 32	8 20	1 3	6 55	5 35	8 21	10 58	6 52	5 38	8 22	6 52	5 38	8 22	
16	T	12 14 21	6 56	5 33	9 27	1 35	6 53	5 36	9 27	11 31	6 51	5 39	9 26	6 51	5 39	9 26	
17	F	12 14 17	6 54	5 35	10 36	2 8	6 52	5 37	10 34	morn	6 49	5 40	10 32	6 49	5 40	10 32	
18	S	12 14 12	6 53	5 37	11 47	2 43	6 51	5 39	11 44	0 5	6 48	5 41	11 41	6 48	5 41	11 41	
19	S	12 14 6	6 52	5 38	morn	3 21	6 49	5 40	morn	0 42	6 47	5 42	morn	6 47	5 42	morn	
20	M	12 14 0	6 50	5 39	1 0	4 2	6 48	5 41	0 55	1 21	6 46	5 44	0 51	6 46	5 44	0 51	
21	T	12 13 53	6 48	5 40	2 14	4 50	6 46	5 43	2 8	2 5	6 44	5 45	2 3	6 44	5 45	2 3	
22	W	12 13 45	6 47	5 42	3 26	5 57	6 45	5 44	3 20	3 0	6 43	5 46	3 13	6 43	5 46	3 13	
23	T	12 13 37	6 45	5 43	4 31	7 25	6 44	5 45	4 25	4 20	6 42	5 47	4 18	6 42	5 47	4 18	
24	F	12 13 28	6 44	5 45	5 26	9 0	6 42	5 46	5 20	5 52	6 40	5 48	5 14	6 40	5 48	5 14	
25	S	12 13 18	6 42	5 46	6 11	10 11	6 41	5 48	6 6	7 19	6 38	5 49	6 1	6 38	5 49	6 1	
26	S	12 13 8	6 41	5 47	sets	11 8	6 39	5 49	sets	8 21	6 37	5 51	sets.	6 37	5 51	sets.	
27	M	12 12 58	6 39	5 49	6 29	11 54	6 38	5 50	6 31	9 12	6 36	5 52	6 33	6 36	5 52	6 33	
28	T	12 12 46	6 38	5 50	7 40	morn	6 37	5 51	7 40	9 57	6 34	5 53	7 41	6 34	5 53	7 41	
..	..																
..	..																

WHEN Jenkins heard that the Canal Bank had failed, he ran a mile and a half to his house to see if he had any of the notes of that defunct concern, and was greatly relieved at the discovery that he possessed none of the bills of that Bank—nor any other.

THE following telegraphic dispatch was recently sent to the Rev. P.—R.—, of St. Peter's Church, Montreal, in answer to an urgent request addressed to a well-known glass-stainer in this city, that certain Cathedral windows should be at once forwarded: "St. Peter left New York this day; the Virgin and Joseph will go on Saturday, and the other saints will leave early next week."

Of course there was not a thought in the matter beyond a mere business letter.

"HALLOW there, how do you sell wood?" "By the cord."—"Pshaw! how long has it been cut?"—"Four feet."—"How dumb!—I mean how long has it been since you cut it?"—"No longer than it is now."—"See here, old fellow, you are too all-fired bright to live long."

AT an inn in Sweden, there was the following inscription on the wall:—

"You will find at Trollabathe excellent bread, meat, and wine—provided you bring them with you."

MOON'S PHASES.

	D	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Franca's
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	6	2 25 e	2 13 e	2 1 e	1 49 e	1 31 e	10 59m
FULL MOON.....	14	1 9 e	0 57 e	0 46 e	0 33 e	0 15 e	9 43m
LAST QUARTER.....	21	1 18 e	1 6 e	0 55 e	0 42 e	0 24 e	9 52m
NEW MOON.....	28	0 7 e	11 55m	11 44m	11 21m	11 13m	8 41m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			Afternoon.				Afternoon.				Afternoon.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W		12 12 35	6 36	5 51	8 47	0 38	6 35	5 53	8 46	10 37	6 33	5 54	8 46
2	T		12 12 23	6 35	5 52	9 53	1 16	6 34	5 53	9 51	11 14	6 32	5 55	9 49
3	F		12 12 10	6 33	5 53	10 58	1 52	6 32	5 54	10 55	11 50	6 30	5 56	10 51
4	S		12 11 57	6 31	5 54	morn	2 25	6 30	5 55	11 57	ev. 25	6 29	5 57	11 53
5	S		12 11 43	6 30	5 55	0 1	2 59	6 29	5 56	morn	0 56	6 27	5 57	morn
6	M		12 11 29	6 28	5 56	1 4	3 33	6 27	5 57	0 59	1 31	6 26	5 58	0 54
7	T		12 11 14	6 26	5 57	2 4	4 11	6 25	5 57	1 58	2 12	6 24	5 59	1 52
8	W		12 10 59	6 25	5 58	3 11	4 55	6 24	5 59	3 4	3 8	6 23	6 0	2 48
9	T		12 10 44	6 23	5 59	3 50	6 7	6 22	6 0	3 44	4 32	6 21	6 1	3 37
10	F		12 10 28	6 21	6 0	4 34	7 36	6 20	6 1	4 28	6 1	6 20	6 2	4 23
11	S		12 10 12	6 20	6 2	5 12	9 2	6 19	6 2	5 7	7 20	6 18	6 3	5 2
12	S		12 9 56	6 18	6 3	5 44	10 9	6 17	6 3	5 39	8 12	6 17	6 4	5 35
13	M		12 9 39	6 16	6 4	6 11	10 53	6 16	6 4	6 8	8 53	6 15	6 5	6 5
14	T		12 9 22	6 14	6 5	rises	11 31	6 14	6 5	rises	9 28	6 13	6 6	rises
15	W		12 9 5	6 13	6 6	7 16	ev. 4	6 12	6 7	7 16	10 2	6 12	6 7	7 16
16	T		12 8 48	6 11	6 7	8 26	0 36	6 11	6 8	8 24	10 32	6 10	6 8	8 23
17	F		12 8 30	6 9	6 9	9 38	1 9	6 9	6 9	9 35	11 5	6 9	6 9	9 32
18	S		12 8 12	6 7	6 10	10 51	1 44	6 7	6 10	10 47	11 41	6 7	6 10	10 43
19	S		12 7 54	6 6	6 11	morn	2 18	6 6	6 11	12 0	morn	6 6	6 11	11 55
20	M		12 7 36	6 4	6 12	0 5	2 56	6 4	6 12	morn	0 18	6 4	6 12	morn
21	T		12 7 18	6 2	6 13	1 18	3 38	6 2	6 13	1 12	0 55	6 3	6 13	1 6
22	W		12 7 0	6 0	6 14	2 24	4 30	6 1	6 14	2 18	1 43	6 1	6 14	2 11
23	T		12 6 42	5 59	6 15	3 23	5 43	5 59	6 15	3 17	2 43	5 59	6 15	3 10
24	F		12 6 23	5 57	6 17	4 9	6 20	5 58	6 16	4 3	4 10	5 58	6 16	3 58
25	S		12 6 5	5 55	6 18	4 46	8 57	5 56	6 17	4 42	5 51	5 56	6 17	4 38
26	S		12 5 46	5 53	6 19	5 17	10 6	5 54	6 18	5 15	7 14	5 54	6 18	5 11
27	M		12 5 28	5 52	6 20	5 44	10 56	5 52	6 19	5 42	8 13	5 53	6 19	5 40
28	T		12 5 9	5 50	6 21	sets	11 38	5 51	6 20	sets	8 56	5 51	6 19	sets
29	W		12 4 51	5 48	6 22	7 36	morn	5 49	6 21	7 34	6 35	5 50	6 20	7 33
30	T		12 4 33	5 46	6 23	8 41	0 14	5 47	6 22	8 38	10 10	5 48	6 21	8 36
31	F		12 4 14	5 45	6 24	9 46	0 48	5 46	6 23	9 43	10 45	5 47	6 22	9 38

A FREE FIGHT.—The following is a description of a free fight in Western Virginia, as related by one of the eye-witnesses thereof. Premising that there was but one blow struck, in answer to an interrogatory as to who was hit, the narrator replies:—

"I reckon he was from low down on Guyan, somewhar. Jes as they war jawin, a chap rode up on a claybank hoss—I reckon he was Messin'—a scrowgin anemil, a little blind o' both eyes—a peert looking chap enough—an' when he got ferrent the place, ses he, 'Is this a free fight?' an' they tole him it war. 'Well,' says he, gitting off an' hitching his ole claybank to a swinging

limb, 'count me in!' He hadn't more'n got it out, afore some one fetched him a lick, an' he drapt. He riz dreckly with some defculty, and ses he 'Is this a free fight?' an' they tole him it arr. 'Well,' ses he, unhitchin' his hoss, and puttin' his left leg over the back leather, 'count me out!' an' then he marveled."

THE other day Mrs. Sniffkins, finding herself unwell, sent for the doctor, and declared her belief that she was "pizened," and that "Sniffkins had done it." "I didn't do it!" shouted Sniffkins. "It's all gnmmon, she isn't pizened. Prove it, doctor; open her upon the spot—I'm willing."

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburg.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
	D	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		D	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	5	10 38m		10 26m		10 15m		10 2m		9 44m		5	7 12m
FULL MOON.....	13	1 13m		1 1m		0 50m		0 37m		0 19m		12	9 47 e
LAST QUARTER.....	19	7 30 e		7 18 e		7 7 e		6 54 e		6 36 e		19	4 4 e
NEW MOON.....	27	1 30m		1 18m		1 7m		0 54m		0 36m		26	10 4 e

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Afternoon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BALTIMORE.	
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	12 3 56	5 43	6 25	10 50	1 21	5 44	6 24	10 46	11 18	5 46	6 23	10 41				
2	S	12 3 38	5 41	6 27	11 53	1 54	5 42	6 26	11 47	11 49	5 44	6 24	11 41				
3	M	12 3 20	5 40	6 28	morn	2 25	5 41	6 27	morn	ev. 20	5 42	6 25	morn				
4	T	12 3 2	5 38	6 29	0 50	2 58	5 39	6 28	0 44	0 57	5 41	6 26	0 38				
5	W	12 2 44	5 36	6 30	1 43	3 55	5 37	6 29	1 37	1 36	5 39	6 27	1 30				
6	T	12 2 27	5 35	6 31	2 30	4 19	5 36	6 30	2 24	2 26	5 37	6 28	2 18				
7	F	12 2 10	5 33	6 32	3 10	5 22	5 34	6 31	3 5	3 47	5 36	6 29	2 59				
8	S	12 1 52	5 31	6 33	3 43	6 53	5 33	6 32	3 38	5 17	5 34	6 30	3 34				
9	S	12 1 36	5 30	6 34	4 9	8 21	5 31	6 33	4 6	6 38	5 33	6 31	4 2				
10	M	12 1 19	5 28	6 36	4 37	9 30	5 30	6 34	4 35	7 34	5 31	6 32	4 33				
11	T	12 1 2	5 26	6 37	5 2	10 16	5 28	6 35	5 1	8 17	5 30	6 33	5 0				
12	W	12 0 46	5 25	6 38	rises	10 55	5 26	6 36	rises	8 53	5 28	6 34	rises				
13	T	12 0 31	5 23	6 39	7 19	11 30	5 25	6 37	7 17	9 27	5 27	6 35	7 15				
14	F	12 0 15	5 21	6 40	8 35	ev. 5	5 23	6 38	8 32	10 1	5 25	6 36	8 28				
15	S	morn.	5 20	6 41	9 43	0 39	5 22	6 39	9 37	10 39	5 24	6 37	9 32				
16	S	11 59 45	5 18	6 42	11 8	1 16	5 20	6 40	11 2	11 16	5 23	6 38	10 56				
17	M	11 59 31	5 16	6 43	morn	1 56	5 19	6 41	morn	11 56	5 21	6 39	morn				
18	T	11 59 17	5 15	6 45	0 18	2 37	5 17	6 42	0 12	morn	5 20	6 40	0 5				
19	W	11 59 3	5 13	6 46	1 20	3 28	5 16	6 43	1 13	0 42	5 18	6 41	1 7				
20	T	11 58 50	5 12	6 47	2 10	4 27	5 14	6 44	2 4	1 34	5 17	6 42	1 58				
21	F	11 58 37	5 10	6 48	2 49	5 45	5 13	6 45	2 44	2 42	5 16	6 42	2 40				
22	S	11 58 25	5 9	6 49	3 21	6 20	5 11	6 46	3 18	4 12	5 14	6 43	3 14				
23	S	11 58 13	5 7	6 50	3 48	8 46	5 10	6 47	3 46	5 45	5 13	6 44	3 43				
24	M	11 58 2	5 6	6 51	4 11	9 46	5 8	6 48	4 11	6 58	5 11	6 45	4 9				
25	T	11 57 51	5 4	6 52	4 34	10 31	5 7	6 49	4 35	7 49	5 10	6 46	4 35				
26	W	11 57 41	5 3	6 53	sets	11 11	5 6	6 50	sets	8 33	5 9	6 47	sets				
27	T	11 57 31	5 1	6 55	7 33	11 45	5 4	6 51	7 29	9 7	5 8	6 48	7 26				
28	F	11 57 22	5 0	6 56	8 36	morn	5 3	6 52	8 31	9 43	5 6	6 49	8 27				
29	S	11 57 13	4 58	6 57	9 40	0 20	5 2	6 54	9 35	10 17	5 5	6 50	9 29				
30	S	11 57 5	4 57	6 58	10 41	0 53	5 0	6 55	10 35	10 49	5 4	6 51	10 29				

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW ENGLAND.—By the last official returns of the public schools in the six New England States, the whole number of pupils in attendance during the year, was 641,983. Cost of instruction for the year, \$2,055,131.65. In Vermont, the average cost of each pupil was \$2.22; in Maine, \$1.34; in Connecticut, \$1.35; in Rhode Island, \$1.64; in Massachusetts, \$1.54.

Connecticut has a school fund of \$2,049,482.32. The income last year was \$143,691.69. This State has 1642 school districts, and 75,880 pupils in the public schools.

In Massachusetts, the number of *private* schools is reported to be 749. The estimated amount

paid for tuition in private schools, is \$231,967.28. The whole amount expended in the State on private and public schools, exclusive of the cost of repairing and erecting school edifices, during the year, was \$1,351,193.89.

In Rhode Island 26,200 pupils attended the public schools last year, and the amount expended was \$115,160.21.

In New Hampshire, the whole amount raised for the district schools last year, was \$189,925.79.

In Maine, the amount of school taxes raised the last year, was \$274,000, or \$1.15 on each scholar. The State has 4,500 school districts.

In Vermont, the whole expenses of the public schools were \$217,402.32.

MOON'S PHASES.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York		Baltim. re.		Pittsburg.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco		
	D	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D	H.	M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	5	4	46m	4	34m	4	23m	4	10m	3	52m	5	1	20m
FULL MOON.....	12	10	52m	10	40m	10	29m	10	16m	9	58m	12	7	26m
LAST QUARTER.....	19	1	48m	1	36m	1	25m	1	12m	0	54m	18	10	22 e
NEW MOON.....	26	4	3 e	3	5 e	3	40 e	3	27 e	3	9 e	26	0	37 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-spark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.								NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.								BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.							
			Afternoon.				High W. BOSTON.				High W. N. YORK.				High W. BALTIMORE.				High W. CINCINNATI.				High W. ST. LOUIS.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.
1	M		11 56 57	4 56 7	0	11 36	1 24	4 59	6 56	11 30	11 21	5 2	6 52	11 23												
2	T		11 56 50	4 54 7	1	morn	1 57	4 58	6 57	morn	11 53	5 1	6 53	morn												
3	W		11 56 43	4 53 7	2	0 25	2 32	4 56	6 58	0 19	ev. 29	5 0	6 54	0 12												
4	T		11 56 37	4 52 7	3	1 8	3 10	4 55	6 59	1 2	1 10	4 59	6 55	0 56												
5	F		11 56 31	4 50 7	4	1 42	3 55	4 54	7 0	1 37	1 59	4 58	6 56	1 32												
6	S		11 56 26	4 49 7	5	2 13	4 49	4 53	7 1	2 9	3 7	4 57	6 57	2 5												
7	S		11 56 22	4 48 7	6	2 38	6 11	4 52	7 2	2 36	4 30	4 55	6 58	2 33												
8	M		11 56 18	4 47 7	7	3 3	7 30	4 51	7 3	3 1	5 45	4 54	6 59	2 59												
9	T		11 56 14	4 46 7	8	3 26	8 40	4 49	7 4	3 26	6 47	4 53	7 0	3 26												
10	W		11 56 11	4 44 7	9	3 49	9 32	4 48	7 5	3 50	7 33	4 52	7 1	3 51												
11	T		11 56 9	4 43 7	10	4 14	10 12	4 47	7 6	4 17	8 15	4 51	7 2	4 19												
12	F		11 56 7	4 42 7	11	rises	10 54	4 46	7 7	rises	8 53	4 50	7 2	rises												
13	S		11 56 6	4 41 7	12	8 48	11 31	4 45	7 8	8 43	9 33	4 49	7 3	8 37												
14	S		11 56 6	4 40 7	13	10 3	ev. 15	4 44	7 9	9 57	10 16	4 49	7 4	9 51												
15	M		11 56 6	4 39 7	14	11 11	0 56	4 43	7 10	11 5	10 58	4 48	7 5	10 58												
16	T		11 56 6	4 38 7	15	morn	1 41	4 42	7 11	morn	11 45	4 47	7 6	11 55												
17	W		11 56 7	4 37 7	16	0 7	2 29	4 41	7 12	0 1	morn	4 46	7 7	morn												
18	T		11 56 9	4 36 7	17	0 50	3 25	4 40	7 13	0 45	0 37	4 45	7 8	0 40												
19	F		11 56 12	4 35 7	18	1 25	4 26	4 39	7 14	1 21	1 35	4 44	7 9	1 17												
20	S		11 56 14	4 34 7	19	1 54	5 41	4 39	7 15	1 51	2 42	4 43	7 10	1 49												
21	S		11 56 18	4 33 7	20	2 17	7 1	4 38	7 16	2 16	4 2	4 43	7 10	2 15												
22	M		11 56 22	4 32 7	21	2 40	8 11	4 37	7 17	2 40	5 17	4 42	7 11	2 40												
23	T		11 56 27	4 31 7	22	3 2	9 9	4 36	7 18	3 3	6 21	4 41	7 12	3 5												
24	W		11 56 32	4 31 7	23	3 24	9 56	4 36	7 19	3 27	7 15	4 41	7 13	3 29												
25	T		11 56 37	4 30 7	24	3 48	10 40	4 35	7 20	3 52	7 58	4 40	7 14	3 56												
26	F		11 56 43	4 29 7	25	sets	11 20	4 34	7 20	sets	8 40	4 39	7 14	sets												
27	S		11 56 50	4 29 7	25	8 31	11 56	4 34	7 21	8 25	9 19	4 39	7 15	8 19												
28	S		11 56 57	4 28 7	26	9 29	morn	4 33	7 22	9 22	9 54	4 38	7 16	9 16												
29	M		11 57 5	4 27 7	27	10 21	0 30	4 32	7 23	10 13	10 29	4 38	7 17	10 8												
30	T		11 57 13	4 27 7	28	11 5	1 4	4 32	7 23	10 59	11 0	4 37	7 17	10 53												
31	W		11 57 21	4 26 7	29	11 43	1 40	4 31	7 24	11 38	11 36	4 37	7 18	11 32												

THE REASON WHY "BRUDDER DICKSON" LEFT THE CHURCH.—Mr. Dickson, a colored barber in one of our large New England towns, was shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, one morning, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in that place.

"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm street, Mr. Dickson," said the customer.

"No, sah, not at all."

"What! not a member of the African church?"

"N't dis year, sah."

"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson, if I may be p'rmitted to ask?"

"Why, I tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a concave razor on the palm of his hand. "It was jess like dis—I jined dat church in good faif. I gin ten dollars toward de stated preachin of de gospil, de fust year, and de church peepil all called me *Brudder Dickson*. De second year my business not good, and I only gib him five dollars. Dat year de church peepil call me *Mister Dickson*. Dis razor hurt you, sah?"

"No, razor goes tolbul well."

"Wall, sah, de third year I feel berry poor; sickness in my family—and I didn't give *nuffin* for preachin. Wall, sah, arter dat dey call me *old nigger Dickson*, an' I leff 'em!"

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	S. Francis'o
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	3	7 56 e	7 44 e	7 33 e	7 20 e	7 2 e	4 30 e
FULL MOON.....	10	6 46 e	6 34 c	6 23 e	8 10 e	5 52 e	3 20 e
LAST QUARTER.....	17	9 30m	9 18m	9 7m	8 54m	8 36m	6 4m
NEW MOON.....	25	7 17m	7 5m	6 54m	6 41m	6 23m	3 51m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.								NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.								BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.							
		Shadows at the noon-mark.				MORNING.				MORNING.				MORNING.				MORNING.				MORNING.			
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T	11 57 30	4 25 7 30	morn.	2 13	4 31	7 24	morn	ev. 12	4 36	7 19	morn		4 36	7 19	0 5		4 36	7 19	0 5		4 36	7 19	0 5	
2	F	11 57 39	4 25 7 30	0 14	2 51	4 30	7 25	0 9	0 53	4 36	7 20	0 34		4 36	7 20	0 34		4 36	7 20	0 34		4 36	7 20	0 34	
3	S	11 57 49	4 25 7 31	0 41	3 35	4 30	7 26	0 37	1 39	4 36	7 21	0 1		4 36	7 21	0 1		4 36	7 21	0 1		4 36	7 21	0 1	
4	S	11 57 59	4 24 7 32	1 5	4 24	4 30	7 26	1 3	2 33	4 36	7 21	0 34		4 36	7 21	0 34		4 36	7 21	0 34		4 36	7 21	0 34	
5	M	11 58 9	4 24 7 32	1 27	5 25	4 29	7 28	1 26	3 41	4 35	7 21	1 26		4 35	7 21	1 26		4 35	7 21	1 26		4 35	7 21	1 26	
6	T	11 58 19	4 24 7 33	2 1	6 37	4 29	7 28	2 1	4 49	4 35	7 22	2 0		4 35	7 22	2 0		4 35	7 22	2 0		4 35	7 22	2 0	
7	W	11 58 30	4 23 7 34	2 14	7 38	4 29	7 29	2 15	5 48	4 34	7 23	2 17		4 34	7 23	2 17		4 34	7 23	2 17		4 34	7 23	2 17	
8	T	11 58 41	4 23 7 34	2 40	8 37	4 29	7 30	2 43	6 45	4 34	7 23	2 46		4 34	7 23	2 46		4 34	7 23	2 46		4 34	7 23	2 46	
9	F	11 58 53	4 23 7 35	3 12	9 30	4 28	7 30	3 16	7 34	4 34	7 24	3 20		4 34	7 24	3 20		4 34	7 24	3 20		4 34	7 24	3 20	
10	S	11 59 4	4 23 7 36	rises	10 18	4 28	7 31	rises	8 23	4 34	7 24	rises		4 34	7 24	rises		4 34	7 24	rises		4 34	7 24	rises	
11	S	11 59 16	4 22 7 36	8 54	11 6	4 28	7 31	8 46	9 9	4 34	7 25	8 39		4 34	7 25	8 39		4 34	7 25	8 39		4 34	7 25	8 39	
12	M	11 59 28	4 22 7 37	9 55	11 55	4 28	7 32	9 49	10 0	4 34	7 25	9 43		4 34	7 25	9 43		4 34	7 25	9 43		4 34	7 25	9 43	
13	T	11 59 40	4 22 7 37	10 46	ev. 45	4 28	7 32	10 41	10 50	4 34	7 26	10 35		4 34	7 26	10 35		4 34	7 26	10 35		4 34	7 26	10 35	
14	W	aftern'n.	4 22 7 38	11 25	1 34	4 28	7 32	11 21	11 39	4 34	7 26	11 17		4 34	7 26	11 17		4 34	7 26	11 17		4 34	7 26	11 17	
15	T	12 0 6	4 22 7 38	11 56	2 26	4 28	7 33	11 54	morn	4 34	7 26	11 50		4 34	7 26	11 50		4 34	7 26	11 50		4 34	7 26	11 50	
16	F	12 0 18	4 22 7 38	morn	3 19	4 28	7 33	morn	0 34	4 34	7 27	morn		4 34	7 27	morn		4 34	7 27	morn		4 34	7 27	morn	
17	S	12 0 31	4 22 7 39	0 23	4 17	4 28	7 33	0 21	1 27	4 34	7 27	0 19		4 34	7 27	0 19		4 34	7 27	0 19		4 34	7 27	0 19	
18	S	12 0 44	4 22 7 39	0 46	5 19	4 28	7 34	0 45	2 26	4 34	7 28	0 45		4 34	7 28	0 45		4 34	7 28	0 45		4 34	7 28	0 45	
19	M	12 0 57	4 22 7 39	1 7	6 24	4 28	7 34	1 8	3 30	4 34	7 28	1 9		4 34	7 28	1 9		4 34	7 28	1 9		4 34	7 28	1 9	
20	T	12 1 10	4 23 7 40	1 30	7 26	4 28	7 34	1 32	4 35	4 34	7 28	1 34		4 34	7 28	1 34		4 34	7 28	1 34		4 34	7 28	1 34	
21	W	12 1 23	4 23 7 40	1 53	8 26	4 29	7 34	1 56	5 35	4 34	7 28	2 0		4 34	7 28	2 0		4 34	7 28	2 0		4 34	7 28	2 0	
22	T	12 1 36	4 23 7 40	2 19	9 24	4 29	7 34	2 24	6 36	4 35	7 28	2 28		4 35	7 28	2 28		4 35	7 28	2 28		4 35	7 28	2 28	
23	F	12 1 49	4 23 7 40	2 50	10 12	4 29	7 35	2 55	7 29	4 35	7 29	3 1		4 35	7 29	3 1		4 35	7 29	3 1		4 35	7 29	3 1	
24	S	12 2 2	4 23 7 40	3 27	10 56	4 29	7 35	2 33	8 15	4 35	7 29	3 39		4 35	7 29	3 39		4 35	7 29	3 39		4 35	7 29	3 39	
25	S	12 2 15	4 24 7 41	sets	11 37	4 29	7 35	sets	8 56	4 35	7 29	sets		4 35	7 29	sets		4 35	7 29	sets		4 35	7 29	sets	
26	M	12 2 28	4 24 7 41	9 3	morn	4 30	7 35	8 57	9 34	4 36	7 29	8 50		4 36	7 29	8 50		4 36	7 29	8 50		4 36	7 29	8 50	
27	T	12 2 40	4 25 7 41	9 43	0 14	4 30	7 35	9 37	10 10	4 36	7 29	9 31		4 36	7 29	9 31		4 36	7 29	9 31		4 36	7 29	9 31	
28	W	12 2 53	4 25 7 40	10 15	0 50	4 31	7 35	10 11	10 46	4 37	7 29	10 6		4 37	7 29	10 6		4 37	7 29	10 6		4 37	7 29	10 6	
29	T	12 3 5	4 25 7 40	10 44	1 23	4 31	7 35	10 40	11 22	4 37	7 29	10 37		4 37	7 29	10 37		4 37	7 29	10 37		4 37	7 29	10 37	
30	F	12 3 17	4 26 7 40	11 9	2 0	4 31	7 35	11 7	11 56	4 37	7 29	11 4		4 37	7 29	11 4		4 37	7 29	11 4		4 37	7 29	11 4	

A FAST STORY.—An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English railroads to a Yankee traveller in England. The engine bell was rung as the train neared the station.

"What's that noise?" inquired the Yankee.

"We are approaching a town," said the Englishman. "They have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to a station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful, isn't it? I suppose they haven't invented bells in America, yet!"

"Why, yes," replied the Yankee; "we've got bells, but can't use them on our railroads. We run so 'farnal fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the Englishman.

"Fact," said the Yankee, "had to give up bells. Then we tried steam-whistles—but they wouldn't

answer, either. I was on a locomotive when the whistle was tried. We saw a two-horse wagon crossing the track, about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on, but it wasn't no use.

The next thing I knew I was picking myself out of a pond by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken wagon, and dead engineer, lying beside me. Just then the whistle came along, mixed up with some frightful oaths that I heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses. Poor fellow, he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights, supposing these would travel faster than sound, but the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness, with the light close on behind it. I have heard that some of the fast trains beat the telegraph 15 minutes every 40 miles. But I can't say as that is true—the rest I know to be so."

MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston.			N. York		Baltimore.		Pittsburg.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco	
	D	H	M	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	3	8	7m	7	53m	7	44m	7	31m	7	13m	3	4 41m
FULL MOON.....	10	1	40m	1	28m	1	17m	1	4m	0	46m	9	10 14 e
LAST QUARTER.....	16	7	41 e	7	29 e	7	18 e	7	5 e	6	47 e	16	4 15 e
NEW MOON.....	24	10	32 e	10	20 e	10	9 e	9	56 e	9	38 e	24	7 6 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON. ROCHESTER. DETROIT. MILWAUKIE.						NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. PITTSBURG. INDIANAPOLIS.						BALTIMORE. CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO.							
			Afternoon.			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.			
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
1	S		12	3	29	4 26	7 40	11 31	2 35	4 32	7 35	11 30	ev. 36	4 38	7 29	11 28	4 38	7 29	11 28	4 38	7 29	11 28
2	S		12	3	40	4 27	7 40	11 53	3 14	4 32	7 35	11 53	1 15	4 38	7 29	11 53	4 39	7 29	11 53	4 39	7 29	11 53
3	M		12	3	51	4 27	7 40	morn	3 58	4 33	7 34	morn	2 2	4 39	7 29	morn	4 39	7 29	morn	4 39	7 29	morn
4	T		12	4	2	4 28	7 40	0 15	4 48	4 34	7 34	0 16	2 54	4 39	7 28	0 17	4 39	7 28	0 17	4 39	7 28	0 17
5	W		12	4	13	4 29	7 39	0 38	5 41	4 34	7 34	0 41	3 55	4 40	7 28	0 44	4 40	7 28	0 44	4 40	7 28	0 44
6	T		12	4	23	4 29	7 39	1 8	6 46	4 35	7 34	1 11	4 55	4 41	7 28	1 15	4 41	7 28	1 15	4 41	7 28	1 15
7	F		12	4	33	4 30	7 39	1 41	7 46	4 35	7 33	1 46	5 59	4 41	7 28	1 51	4 41	7 28	1 51	4 41	7 28	1 51
8	S		12	4	42	4 30	7 38	2 27	8 52	4 36	7 33	2 33	7 00	4 42	7 27	2 39	4 42	7 27	2 39	4 42	7 27	2 39
9	S		12	4	51	4 31	7 38	rises	9 53	4 37	7 33	rises	8 2	4 42	7 27	rises	4 42	7 27	rises	4 42	7 27	rises
10	M		12	5	0	4 32	7 38	8 33	10 50	4 37	7 32	8 27	8 55	4 43	7 27	8 21	4 43	7 27	8 21	4 43	7 27	8 21
11	T		12	5	8	4 33	7 37	9 19	11 44	4 38	7 32	9 14	9 51	4 44	7 26	9 9	4 44	7 26	9 9	4 44	7 26	9 9
12	W		12	5	16	4 33	7 37	9 55	ev. 37	4 39	7 31	9 51	10 44	4 44	7 26	9 47	4 44	7 26	9 47	4 44	7 26	9 47
13	T		12	5	23	4 34	7 36	10 23	1 28	4 39	7 31	10 21	11 33	4 45	7 26	10 19	4 45	7 26	10 19	4 45	7 26	10 19
14	F		12	5	30	4 35	7 36	10 48	2 18	4 40	7 30	10 48	morn	4 46	7 25	10 46	4 46	7 25	10 46	4 46	7 25	10 46
15	S		12	5	36	4 36	7 35	11 12	3 7	4 41	7 30	11 12	0 21	4 46	7 24	11 12	4 46	7 24	11 12	4 46	7 24	11 12
16	S		12	5	42	4 37	7 34	11 34	3 53	4 42	7 29	11 35	1 9	4 47	7 24	11 37	4 47	7 24	11 37	4 47	7 24	11 37
17	M		12	5	48	4 37	7 34	11 57	4 42	4 43	7 29	12 0	1 58	4 48	7 23	morn	4 48	7 23	morn	4 48	7 23	morn
18	T		12	5	53	4 38	7 33	morn	5 33	4 43	7 28	morn	2 47	4 49	7 23	0 3	4 49	7 23	0 3	4 49	7 23	0 3
19	W		12	5	57	4 39	7 32	0 22	6 36	4 44	7 27	0 26	3 44	4 49	7 22	0 30	4 49	7 22	0 30	4 49	7 22	0 30
20	T		12	6	1	4 40	7 31	0 52	7 37	4 45	7 26	0 57	4 47	4 50	7 21	1 2	4 50	7 21	1 2	4 50	7 21	1 2
21	F		12	6	4	4 41	7 30	1 27	8 45	4 46	7 26	1 33	5 51	4 51	7 21	1 39	4 51	7 21	1 39	4 51	7 21	1 39
22	S		12	6	7	4 42	7 30	2 8	9 49	4 47	7 25	2 14	7 0	4 52	7 20	2 21	4 52	7 20	2 21	4 52	7 20	2 21
23	S		12	6	9	4 43	7 29	2 57	10 37	4 48	7 24	3 3	7 55	4 52	7 19	3 10	4 52	7 19	3 10	4 52	7 19	3 10
24	M		12	6	11	4 44	7 28	sets	11 21	4 48	7 23	sets	8 41	4 53	7 18	sets	4 53	7 18	sets	4 53	7 18	sets
25	T		12	6	12	4 45	7 27	8 19	11 58	4 49	7 23	8 14	9 19	4 54	7 18	8 8	4 54	7 18	8 8	4 54	7 18	8 8
26	W		12	6	13	4 46	7 26	8 48	morn	4 50	7 22	8 44	9 57	4 55	7 17	8 40	4 55	7 17	8 40	4 55	7 17	8 40
27	T		12	6	12	4 47	7 25	9 14	0 34	4 51	7 21	9 11	10 32	4 56	7 16	9 8	4 56	7 16	9 8	4 56	7 16	9 8
28	F		12	6	12	4 48	7 24	9 38	1 8	4 52	7 20	6 36	11 4	4 57	7 15	9 34	4 57	7 15	9 34	4 57	7 15	9 34
29	S		12	6	10	4 49	7 23	9 57	1 40	4 53	7 19	9 57	11 36	4 58	7 14	9 56	4 58	7 14	9 56	4 58	7 14	9 56
30	S		12	6	8	4 50	7 22	10 19	2 13	4 54	7 18	10 20	ev. 11	4 58	7 13	10 20	4 58	7 13	10 20	4 58	7 13	10 20
31	M		12	6	6	4 51	7 21	10 42	2 50	4 55	7 17	10 44	0 48	4 59	7 12	10 46	4 59	7 12	10 46	4 59	7 12	10 46

A DESPERATE REMEDY.—In the State of Ohio there resided a family, consisting of a man by the name of Beaver and his three sons, all of whom were hard cases, and who had often put to scorn the advice and entreaties of a pious, though very eccentric minister, who resided in the same town. It happened one of the boys was bitten by a rattlesnake, and was expected to die, when the minister was sent for in great haste. On his arrival he found the young man very penitent and anxious to be prayed with. The minister, calling on the family, knelt down, and prayed in this wise:—

"O, Lord, we thank Thee for rattlesnakes—we thank Thee because a rattlesnake has bit Jim. We pray Thee to send a rattlesnake to bite John; send one to bite Bill; send one to bite Sam; and, O, Lord, send the biggest kind of a rattlesnake to bite the old man, for nothing but rattlesnakes will ever bring the Beaver family to repentance."

"How rapidly they build houses now," said Cornelius to an old acquaintance, as he pointed to a neat two-story house—"they commenced that house only last week, and they are already putting in the lights."

"Yes," rejoined the other, "and next week they will put in the liver."

MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston.			N. York.			Baltimore.			Pittsburg.			Cincinnati.			S. Francisco.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	1	5	44 e	5	32 e	5	21 e	5	8 e	4	50 e	1	2	18 e	1	2	18 e	
FULL MOON.....	8	8	33m	8	21m	8	10m	7	57m	7	39m	8	5	7m	8	5	7m	
LAST QUARTER.....	15	9	5m	8	53m	8	42m	8	29m	8	11m	15	5	39m	15	5	39m	
NEW MOON.....	23	1	16 e	1	4 e	0	53 e	0	40 e	0	22 e	23	9	50m	23	9	50m	
FIRST QUARTER.....	31	1	23m	1	11m	1	0m	0	47m	0	29m	30	9	57 e	30	9	57 e	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.												NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.												BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Shadow at the noon-mark.				SUN RISES.				SUN SETS.				MOON RISES.				MOON SETS.				High W. BOSTON.				SUN RISES.				SUN SETS.				MOON RISES.				MOON SETS.				High W. N. YORK.				SUN RISES.				SUN SETS.				MOON RISES.				MOON SETS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Afternoon.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.

A SAD CONTRAST.—A painter once met with a beautiful child. So enraptured was he with its countenance and expression of loveliness, that he resolved to paint it. He made it his guardian angel. In sorrow and passion he sought relief and tranquillity in gazing upon that charming countenance. He purposed, if he ever saw its counter part, to paint that also. But years passed away before he found a face so intensely ugly as to satisfy his idea of a perfect contrast to his darling picture. He painted that terrible picture. It was that of a wretch lying in despair, upon the floor of his cell. But what must have been his

emotions when he learned that it was the very same person he had painted before? The first was the face of the innocent child; the last that of the reckless, ruined youth. The best thing perverted become the worst. The sweet juice changed, produce the sharpest acids. The little angel likeness had been metamorphosed into the reality of a fiend.

QUACK MEDICINES.—A man advertises for "competent persons to undertake the sale of new medicine," and adds, that "It will be profitable for the undertaker."

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburg. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	D.	S. Francis's H. M.
FULL MOON.....	6	4 34 e	4 22 e	4 11 e	3 58 e	3 40 e	6	1 8 e
LAST QUARTER.....	14	1 46m	1 34m	1 23m	1 10m	0 52m	13	10 20 e
NEW MOON.....	22	3 19m	3 7m	2 56m	2 43m	2 25m	21	11 53 e
FIRST QUARTER.....	29	7 54m	7 42m	7 31m	7 18m	7 0m	29	4 28m

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.						NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.						BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.					
			Morning.			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.				
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
1	F		11 59 51	5 24	6 35	11 53	4 19	5 26	6 33	11 59	2 29	5 28	6 31	morn						
2	S		11 59 32	5 26	6 33	morn	5 21	5 27	6 31	morn	3 42	5 29	6 29	0 6						
3	S		11 59 13	5 27	6 31	1 0	6 47	5 28	6 29	1 6	5 12	5 30	6 28	1 13						
4	M		11 58 54	5 28	6 29	2 16	8 19	5 29	6 28	2 21	6 44	5 31	6 26	2 27						
5	T		11 58 34	5 29	6 28	3 36	9 39	5 30	6 26	3 40	7 51	5 32	6 25	3 44						
6	W		11 58 14	5 30	6 26	rises	10 40	5 31	6 25	rises	8 45	5 33	6 23	rises						
7	T		11 57 54	5 31	6 24	7 12	11 30	5 32	6 23	7 11	9 33	5 34	6 21	7 10						
8	F		11 57 33	5 32	6 22	7 35	ev. 13	5 33	6 21	7 36	10 13	5 35	6 20	7 36						
9	S		11 57 13	5 33	6 21	7 59	0 54	5 34	6 20	8 1	10 52	5 35	6 18	8 3						
10	S		11 56 52	5 34	6 19	8 23	1 32	5 35	6 18	8 26	11 29	5 36	6 17	8 30						
11	M		11 56 31	5 35	6 17	8 51	2 6	5 36	6 16	8 55	morn	5 37	6 15	9 0						
12	T		11 56 10	5 36	6 15	9 22	2 42	5 37	6 15	9 27	0 3	5 38	6 14	9 33						
13	W		11 55 49	5 37	6 14	10 0	3 16	5 38	6 13	10 6	0 39	5 39	6 12	10 13						
14	T		11 55 28	5 38	6 12	10 45	3 57	5 39	6 11	10 51	1 16	5 40	6 10	10 58						
15	F		11 55 7	5 39	6 10	11 36	4 46	5 40	6 9	11 42	1 59	5 41	6 9	11 49						
16	S		11 54 46	5 40	6 8	morn	5 59	5 41	6 8	morn	2 57	5 42	6 7	morn						
17	S		11 54 25	5 41	6 7	0 33	7 29	5 42	6 6	0 39	4 26	5 43	6 6	0 45						
18	M		11 54 4	5 43	6 5	1 34	8 54	5 43	6 4	1 39	5 54	5 44	6 4	1 45						
19	T		11 53 43	5 44	6 3	2 38	9 57	5 44	6 3	2 42	7 12	5 44	6 2	2 46						
20	W		11 53 22	5 45	6 1	3 42	10 39	5 45	6 1	3 45	7 59	5 45	6 1	3 48						
21	T		11 53 11	5 46	6 0	sets	11 15	5 46	5 59	sets	8 38	5 46	5 59	sets						
22	F		11 52 40	5 47	5 58	6 28	11 46	5 47	5 58	6 28	9 10	5 47	5 58	6 28						
23	S		11 52 19	5 48	5 56	6 50	morn	5 48	5 56	6 51	9 42	5 48	5 56	6 52						
24	S		11 51 59	5 49	5 54	7 13	0 17	5 49	5 54	7 16	10 13	5 49	5 54	7 18						
25	M		11 51 38	5 50	5 53	7 41	0 49	5 50	5 53	7 44	10 43	5 50	5 53	7 49						
26	T		11 51 18	5 51	5 51	8 14	1 21	5 51	5 51	8 19	11 16	5 51	5 51	8 24						
27	W		11 50 58	5 52	5 49	8 53	1 52	5 52	5 50	8 59	11 51	5 52	5 50	9 5						
28	T		11 50 38	5 53	5 47	9 45	2 28	5 53	5 48	9 52	ev. 27	5 53	5 48	9 58						
29	F		11 50 18	5 54	5 46	10 48	3 10	5 54	5 46	10 54	1 13	5 54	5 46	11 1						
30	S		11 49 59	5 56	5 44	11 59	4 0	5 55	5 44	morn	2 11	5 55	5 45	morn						

AS GOOD AS IF IT WERE ÆSOP.—A mouse ranging about a brewery, happened to fall into a vat of beer, and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied—"It is a foolish request; for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you."

The mouse replied, that that fate would be better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fumes of the beer caused puss to sneeze, and the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called on the mouse to come out.

"You, sir, did you not promise that I should eat you?"

"Ah," replied the mouse, "but you know I was in liquor at the time."

SOME years since an Englishman, whose pronunciation was tinged with cockneyism, was sent to preach to the benighted and wicked Hoosiers of the little village of Elkhart in Indiana, a tidy, vigorous borough, with a future before it. He thus commenced his discourse—"Him-abitants of Hel-kart, come to the halter."

"Did you ever know such a mechanical genius as my son?" said an old lady. "He has made a fiddle out of his own head, and he has wood enough for another."

A LAZY fellow out west, spells Tennessee 10-a-c.

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston	N. York	Baltimore	Pittsburg	Cincinnati		S. Francis'o
	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.
FULL MOON.....	6	2 52m	2 40m	2 29m	2 16m	1 58m	5	11 26 e
LAST QUARTER.....	13	8 59 e	8 47 e	8 36 e	8 23 e	8 5 e	13	5 33 e
NEW MOON.....	21	4 40 e	4 28 e	4 17 e	4 4 e	3 46 e	21	1 14 e
FIRST QUARTER.....	28	2 20 e	2 8 e	1 57 e	1 44 e	1 26 e	28	10 54m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
		Morning.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	
1	S	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
2	M	11 49 39	5 57	5 42	morn	5 9		5 56	5 43	0 5	3 35	5 55	5 43	0 11	
3	T	11 49 20	5 58	5 40	1 15	6 43		5 57	5 41	1 20	5 15	5 56	5 42	1 25	
4	W	11 49 2	5 59	5 39	2 33	8 22		5 58	5 39	2 36	6 43	5 57	5 40	2 40	
5	T	11 48 43	6 0	5 37	3 48	9 34		5 59	5 38	3 50	7 43	5 58	5 39	3 52	
6	F	11 48 25	6 1	5 35	rises	10 24		6 0	5 36	rises	8 28	5 59	5 37	rises	
7	S	11 48 8	6 2	5 33	6 0	11 11		6 1	5 35	6 1	9 9	6 0	5 35	6 2	
8	S	11 47 51	6 3	5 32	6 23	11 50		6 2	5 33	6 26	9 47	6 1	5 34	6 28	
9	M	11 47 34	6 4	5 30	6 49	ev.25		6 3	5 31	6 53	10 24	6 2	5 32	6 57	
10	T	11 47 17	6 6	5 28	7 19	1 0		6 4	5 30	7 24	10 57	6 3	5 31	7 29	
11	W	11 47 1	6 7	5 27	7 54	1 35		6 5	5 28	7 59	11 30	6 4	5 29	8 6	
12	T	11 46 46	6 8	5 25	8 36	2 7		6 7	5 27	8 42	morn	6 5	5 28	8 49	
13	F	11 46 31	6 9	5 23	9 25	2 42		6 8	5 25	9 31	0 4	6 6	5 26	9 39	
14	S	11 46 17	6 10	5 22	10 20	3 22		6 9	5 23	10 26	0 42	6 7	5 25	10 33	
15	S	11 46 3	6 11	5 20	11 20	4 8		6 10	5 22	11 26	1 26	6 8	5 23	11 32	
16	M	11 45 50	6 13	5 19	morn	5 18		6 11	5 20	morn	2 19	6 9	5 22	morn	
17	T	11 45 37	6 14	5 17	0 24	6 48		6 12	5 19	0 28	3 43	6 10	5 21	0 33	
18	W	11 45 25	6 15	5 15	1 27	8 16		6 13	5 17	1 30	5 13	6 11	5 19	1 34	
19	T	11 45 13	6 16	5 14	2 32	9 21		6 14	5 16	2 34	6 30	6 12	5 18	2 37	
20	F	11 45 2	6 17	5 12	3 37	10 3		6 15	5 14	3 38	7 22	6 13	5 16	3 39	
21	S	11 44 52	6 18	5 11	4 43	10 38		6 16	5 13	4 42	8 2	6 14	5 15	4 42	
22	S	11 44 43	6 20	5 9	sets	11 11		6 18	5 12	sets	8 36	6 15	5 14	sets	
23	M	11 44 34	6 21	5 8	5 42	11 44		6 19	5 10	5 45	9 7	6 16	5 13	5 49	
24	T	11 44 25	6 22	5 6	6 13	morn		6 20	5 9	6 17	9 40	6 17	5 11	6 22	
25	W	11 44 18	6 23	5 5	6 51	0 18		6 21	5 7	6 57	10 17	6 19	5 10	7 3	
26	T	11 44 11	6 24	5 3	7 40	0 53		6 22	5 6	7 46	10 52	6 20	5 9	7 53	
27	F	11 44 5	6 26	5 2	8 40	1 30		6 23	5 4	8 46	11 30	6 21	5 8	8 53	
28	S	11 43 59	6 27	5 1	9 48	2 10		6 24	5 3	9 54	ev.14	6 22	5 6	10 1	
29	S	11 43 55	6 28	4 59	11 4	2 57		6 26	5 2	11 9	1 2	6 23	5 5	11 14	
30	M	11 43 51	6 29	4 58	morn	3 53		6 27	5 1	morn	2 6	6 24	5 4	morn	
31	T	11 43 47	6 31	4 57	0 19	5 7		6 28	4 59	0 23	3 34	6 25	5 2	0 27	
		11 43 45	6 32	4 55	1 34	6 42		6 29	4 58	1 36	5 7	6 26	5 1	1 39	

INVENTIONS.—The following will be found useful by way of reference:—

Glass windows were first used in.....A.D.	1180
Chimneys in houses	1236
Lead pipes for conveying water.....	1252
Tallow candles for lights	1290
Spectacles invented by an Italian	1299
Paper first made from linen.....	1302
Woollen cloth first made in England.....	1311
Art of painting in oil colors.....	1410
Printing invented.....	1440
Watches made in Germany.....	1477
Variation of compass first noticed.....	1540

Pins first used in England.....	1543
Circulation of human blood first discovered by Harvey.....	1619
First newspaper published.....	1630
First steam-engine invented.....	1649
First fire-engine invented.....	1663
First cotton planted in the United States.....	1769
Steam-engine improved by Watt.....	1767
Steam cotton-mill erected.....	1783
Stereotype printing invented in Scotland.....	1785
Animal magnetism discovered by Mesmer.....	1788
Sabbath-school estab'd in Yorkshire, Eng.....	1789
Electro-magnetic telegraph by Morse inv.....	1832
Daguerreotype process invented.....	1839

MOON'S PHASES.	D	Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburg.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
FULL MOON.....	4	4	17 e	4	5 e	3	54 e	3	41 e	3	23 e	0	51 e
LAST QUARTER.....	12	5	25 e	5	13 e	5	2 e	4	49 e	4	31 e	1	59 e
NEW MOON.....	20	5	18 m	5	6 m	4	55 m	4	42 m	4	24 m	1	52 m
FIRST QUARTER.....	26	9	56 e	9	44 e	9	33 e	9	20 e	9	2 e	6	30 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.						NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.						BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.					
			Morning.			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.				
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
1	W		11 43 43	6 33	4 54	2 46	8 9	6 30	4 57	2 47	6 27	6 27	5 0	2 48						
2	T		11 43 42	6 34	4 53	3 55	9 14	6 31	4 56	3 55	7 21	6 28	4 59	3 55						
3	F		11 43 42	6 36	4 51	5 5	10 4	6 32	4 54	5 4	8 6	6 29	4 58	5 2						
4	S		11 43 43	6 37	4 50	rises	10 46	6 34	4 53	rises	8 45	6 31	4 57	rises						
5	S		11 43 45	6 38	4 49	5 17	11 23	6 35	4 52	5 21	9 22	6 32	4 56	5 26						
6	M		11 43 47	6 39	4 48	5 50	11 59	6 36	4 51	5 55	9 56	6 33	4 55	6 1						
7	T		11 43 50	6 41	4 47	6 29	ev. 34	6 37	4 50	6 35	10 31	6 34	4 54	6 42						
8	W		11 43 54	6 42	4 45	7 15	1 7	6 38	4 49	7 22	11 5	6 35	4 53	7 29						
9	T		11 43 59	6 43	4 44	8 9	1 42	6 40	4 48	8 15	11 40	6 36	4 52	8 22						
10	F		11 44 5	6 44	4 43	9 7	2 17	6 41	4 47	9 13	morn	6 37	4 51	9 19						
11	S		11 44 11	6 46	4 42	10 9	2 57	6 42	4 46	10 14	0 15	6 38	4 50	10 19						
12	S		11 44 19	6 47	4 41	11 11	3 42	6 43	4 45	11 15	0 57	6 39	4 49	11 20						
13	M		11 44 27	6 48	4 40	morn	4 37	6 44	4 44	morn	1 48	6 40	4 48	morn						
14	T		11 44 37	6 49	4 39	0 15	5 56	6 46	4 43	0 18	2 55	6 41	4 47	0 21						
15	W		11 44 47	6 51	4 39	1 18	7 16	6 47	4 43	1 20	4 18	6 43	4 47	1 22						
16	T		11 44 58	6 52	4 38	2 23	8 23	6 48	4 42	2 24	5 30	6 44	4 46	2 25						
17	F		11 45 10	6 53	4 37	3 30	9 16	6 49	4 41	3 29	6 32	6 45	4 45	3 28						
18	S		11 45 22	6 54	4 36	4 39	9 56	6 50	4 40	4 37	7 16	6 46	4 44	4 35						
19	S		11 45 36	6 56	4 35	5 52	10 37	6 51	4 39	5 49	7 56	6 47	4 44	5 45						
20	M		11 45 50	6 57	4 34	sets	11 15	6 53	4 39	sets	8 35	6 48	4 43	sets						
21	T		11 46 5	6 58	4 34	5 31	11 53	6 54	4 38	5 37	9 14	6 49	4 43	5 44						
22	W		11 46 21	6 59	4 33	6 28	morn	6 55	4 38	6 35	9 53	6 50	4 42	6 42						
23	T		11 46 38	7 0	4 32	7 37	0 34	6 56	4 37	7 43	10 34	6 51	4 42	7 50						
24	F		11 46 55	7 2	4 32	8 52	1 17	6 57	4 36	8 57	11 19	6 52	4 41	9 3						
25	S		11 47 13	7 3	4 31	10 9	2 3	6 58	4 36	10 14	ev. 9	6 54	4 40	10 18						
26	S		11 47 32	7 4	4 31	11 25	2 56	6 59	4 35	11 27	1 5	6 55	4 40	11 30						
27	M		11 47 52	7 5	4 30	morn	3 55	7 0	4 35	morn	2 6	6 56	4 40	morn						
28	T		11 48 12	7 6	4 30	0 37	5 1	7 2	4 35	0 38	3 21	6 57	4 40	0 40						
29	W		11 48 33	7 7	4 30	1 46	6 22	7 3	4 34	1 46	4 38	6 58	4 39	1 47						
30	T		11 48 55	7 8	4 29	2 54	7 34	7 4	4 34	2 58	5 50	6 59	4 39	2 52						

YOUNG AMERICA.—“My son,” said a doating father, who was about taking his son into business, “what shall be the style of the new firm?”

“Well, governor,” said the one-and-twenty youth, looking up in the heavens to find an answer, “I don’t know; but suppose we have it ‘John H. Samplin & Father.’”

The old gentleman was struck with the originality of the idea, but could not adopt it.

AN advocate the other day said he had two withe-*ses* in court in support of the use of his client, and they would be sure to speak the truth, for he had no opportunity of communicating with them!

WHISTLING.—Speaking of bores, we can scarcely imagine one capable of inflicting more twisting misery than an intolerable whistler. A fife we can stand, when all the nation is “armed and equipped,” &c., on training day, and a drum, with its bang, flang, flang, serves to drown its screams; but to listen to a poor air, badly madered by a poorer pucker, we prefer death in some easier if not quicker way. We always think of the French stage-driver, who, being very much annoyed by such a bore, suddenly turned upon him with “My frien, vat for you all time vissel? You loss your dog, eh?”

Words hurt more than blows.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburg.		Cincinnati.		S. Francis'o	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
FULL MOON.....	4	8	50m	8	38m	8	27m	8	14m	7	56m	5	24m
LAST QUARTER.....	12	1	27 e	1	15 e	1	4 e	0	51 e	0	33 e	10	1m
NEW MOON.....	19	5	3 e	4	51 e	4	40 e	4	27 e	4	9 e	1	37 e
FIRST QUARTER.....	26	7	54m	7	42m	7	31m	7	18m	7	0m	4	28m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON. ROCHESTER. DETROIT. MILWAUKIE.				NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. PITTSBURG. INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE. CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	11 49 17	7 10	4 29	4 2	8 40	7 5	4 34	3 59	6 48	7 0	4 39	3 57		
2	S	11 49 40	7 11	4 29	5 24	9 34	7 6	4 33	5 21	7 36	7 1	4 39	5 17		
3	S	11 50 4	7 12	4 28	6 16	10 18	7 7	4 33	6 12	8 21	7 2	4 38	6 7		
4	M	11 50 28	7 13	4 28	rises	10 59	7 8	4 33	rises	9 0	7 2	4 38	rises		
5	T	11 50 51	7 14	4 28	5 9	11 39	7 9	4 32	5 15	9 39	7 3	4 38	5 22		
6	W	11 51 18	7 15	4 28	5 59	ev. 15	7 10	4 32	6 5	10 14	7 4	4 38	6 13		
7	T	11 51 44	7 16	4 28	6 56	0 52	7 11	4 32	7 2	10 50	7 5	4 38	7 8		
8	F	11 52 10	7 17	4 28	7 57	1 28	7 12	4 32	8 2	11 25	7 6	4 38	8 8		
9	S	11 52 37	7 17	4 28	8 59	2 2	7 13	4 32	9 3	morn	7 7	4 38	9 8		
10	S	11 53 4	7 18	4 28	10 1	2 40	7 14	4 32	10 5	0 1	7 8	4 38	10 8		
11	M	11 53 32	7 19	4 28	11 3	3 21	7 15	4 32	11 6	0 41	7 9	4 38	11 8		
12	T	11 54 0	7 20	4 28	morn	4 7	7 15	4 32	morn	1 23	7 9	4 39	morn		
13	W	11 54 28	7 21	4 28	0 7	4 58	7 16	4 32	0 8	2 11	7 10	4 39	0 9		
14	T	11 54 57	7 22	4 28	1 12	6 7	7 16	4 33	1 11	3 10	7 11	4 39	1 11		
15	F	11 55 26	7 22	4 29	2 16	7 13	7 17	4 33	2 15	4 20	7 12	4 39	2 14		
16	S	11 55 15	7 23	4 29	3 26	8 13	7 18	4 33	3 23	5 24	7 12	4 40	3 21		
17	S	11 56 25	7 24	4 29	4 40	9 10	7 18	4 33	4 36	6 22	7 13	4 40	4 32		
18	M	11 56 55	7 24	4 29	5 57	9 57	7 19	4 34	5 52	7 15	7 14	4 40	5 46		
19	T	11 57 25	7 25	4 30	sets	10 46	7 20	4 34	sets	8 1	7 14	4 41	sets		
20	W	11 57 55	7 26	4 30	5 16	11 34	7 20	4 35	5 22	8 49	7 15	4 41	5 29		
21	T	11 58 25	7 26	4 31	6 31	morn	7 21	4 35	6 38	9 38	7 15	4 42	6 44		
22	F	11 58 55	7 26	4 31	7 51	0 22	7 21	4 36	7 56	10 27	7 16	4 42	8 1		
23	S	11 59 25	7 27	4 32	9 10	1 12	7 22	4 36	9 14	11 18	7 16	4 43	9 17		
24	S	aftern'n.	7 27	4 32	10 26	2 2	7 22	4 37	10 28	ev. 8	7 17	4 43	10 30		
25	M	12 0 25	7 28	4 33	11 37	2 54	7 23	4 37	11 38	1 0	7 17	4 44	11 39		
26	T	12 0 55	7 28	4 34	morn	3 48	7 23	4 38	morn	1 52	7 17	4 44	morn		
27	W	12 1 24	7 28	4 34	0 47	4 41	7 23	4 39	0 46	2 52	7 18	4 45	0 46		
28	T	12 1 54	7 29	4 35	1 54	5 41	7 23	4 39	1 52	3 55	7 18	4 46	1 50		
29	F	12 2 23	7 29	4 36	3 1	6 43	7 24	4 40	2 58	5 1	7 18	4 47	2 55		
30	S	12 2 52	7 29	4 37	4 7	7 53	7 24	4 41	9 3	6 5	7 19	4 47	3 58		
31	S	12 3 21	7 30	4 37	5 13	8 59	7 24	4 42	5 8	7 8	7 19	4 48	5 2		

PRODUCTION OF MAPLE SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.—Of the twenty-seven States in which this sugar is manufactured—

Maine produced lb. 1,392,427	Virginia.....	1,223,908
Vermont 6,189,941	Ohio.....	4,528,548
New York 10,310,714	Michigan.....	2,423,907
Pennsylvania 2,218,641	Indiana.....	3,921,638

These are the largest producers. Vermont makes by far the largest quantity in proportion to its territory.

Besides the above sugar crop, there was a yield by the sugar maple in the United States, in 1850, of forty million gallons of maple molasses.

THE DOCTOR'S WELCOME.—Down east there resides a certain M. D. One very cold night he was aroused from his slumbers by a very loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation he went to the window and asked—

"Who's there?"

"A friend."

"What do you want?"

"Want to stay here all night."

"Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.

EVIDENCE OF FRIENDSHIP.—Kissing a married lady out of regard for her husband.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$25,000
DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *Vice-President pro tem*....." 5,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$6,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*....." 6,000
ROBERT M'CLELLAND, of Michigan, *Secretary of the Interior*....." 6,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*....." 6,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *Secretary of War*....." 6,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General*....." 6,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General*....." 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$5,000.
JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, *Associate Justice*. SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, *Associate Justice*.
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " " ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pa., " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " " BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass., " "
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " " JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., " "
Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500. Meets first Monday in December at Washington.

XXXIII^d CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1853.

SENATE—62 Members.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *President pro tem*.

[Whigs in *Italics*, 21; Democrats in Roman, 37; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 2; Vacancies, 2. The figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.]

ALABAMA.
1855..Benj. Fitzpatrick,
1859..*Clement C. Clay, Jr.
ARKANSAS.
1855..*Robert W. Johnson,†
1859..William K. Sebastian.
CALIFORNIA.
1855..William M. Gwin,
1857..John B. Weller
CONNECTICUT.
1855..Truman Smith,
1857..Isaac Toucey.
DELAWARE.
1857..James A. Bayard,
1859..*John M. Clayton.
FLORIDA.
1855..Jackson Morton,
1857..Stephen R. Mallory.
GEORGIA.
1855..William C. Dawson,
1859..*Robert Toombs.
INDIANA.
1855..John Pettit,
1857..Jesse D. Bright.
ILLINOIS.
1855..James Shields,
1859..Stephen A. Douglas.
IOWA.
1855..Augustus C. Dodge,
1859..George W. Jones.

KENTUCKY.
1855..Archibald Dixon,
1859..*John B. Thompson.
LOUISIANA.
1855..John Slidell,
1859..*Judah P. Benjamin.
MAINE.
1857..Hannibal Hamlin,
1859..*Wm. Pitt Fessenden.
MASSACHUSETTS.
1857..Charles Sumner,
1859..*Edward Everett.
MARYLAND.
1861..James A. Pearce,
1857..Thomas G. Pratt.
MICHIGAN.
1857..Lewis Cass,
1859..*Charles E. Stuart.
MISSISSIPPI.
1857..Stephen Adams,
1859..*Albert G. Brown.
MISSOURI.
1855..David R. Atchison,
1857..Henry S. Geyer.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1855..Moses Norris, Jr.,
1859..*Jared W. Williams.†
NEW YORK.
1855..William H. Seward,
1857..Hamilton Fish.

NEW JERSEY.
1857..John R. Thomson,
1859..*William Wright.
NORTH CAROLINA.
1855..George E. Badger,
1859..(Vacancy.)
OHIO.
1855..Salmon P. Chase,
1857..Benjamin F. Wade.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1855..James Cooper,
1857..Richard Brodhead, Jr.
RHODE ISLAND.
1857..Charles T. James,
1859..*Philip Allen.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1855..Andrew P. Butler,
1859..*Josiah J. Evans.
TENNESSEE.
1857..James C. Jones,
1859..John Bell.
TEXAS.
1857..Thomas J. Rusk,
1859..Samuel Houston.
VERMONT.
1855..(Vacancy.)
1857..Solomon Foot.
VIRGINIA.
1857..James M. Mason,
1859..Robert M. T. Hunter.
WISCONSIN.
1855..Isaac P. Walker,
1857..Henry Dodge.

* Had not seats in the XXXIII^d Congress.

† Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—224 Members.

LINN BOYD, Ky., Speaker. — JOHN W. FORNEY, Pa., Clerk.

ALABAMA.		LOUISIANA.		3 Harry Hibbard.		10 <i>Ner Middleton</i>,[†]	
1 Philip Phillips,		1 William Dunbar,		NEW YORK.		11 Christian M. Straub,	
2 <i>James Abercrombie,</i>		2 <i>Theodore G. Hunt,</i>		1 James Maurice,		12 Hendrick B. Wright,	
3 Sampson W. Harris,		3 Jno. E. Perkins, Jr.,		2 Th. W. Cummings,		13 Asa Packer,	
4 Wm. R. Smith,		4 Roland Jones.		3 Hiram Walbridge,		14 <i>Galusha A. Grow,</i>	
5 Geo. S. Houston,		MAINE.		4 Mike Walsh,		15 <i>James Gumbie,</i>	
6 W. R. W. Cobb,		1 <i>Moses McDonald,</i>		5 Wm. M. Tweed,		16 <i>William H. Kurtz,</i>	
7 James F. Dowdell,		2 Samuel Mayall,		6 John Wheeler,		17 <i>Samuel L. Russell,</i>	
ARKANSAS.		3 <i>E. Wilder Farley,</i>		7 Wm. A. Walker,		18 <i>John McCulloch,</i>	
1 A. B. Greenwood,		4 <i>Samuel P. Benson,</i>		8 Francis B. Cutting,		19 Augustus Drum,	
2 Edwin A. Warren,		5 <i>Israel Washburn, Jr.</i>		9 Jared V. Peck,		20 <i>John L. Dawson,</i>	
CALIFORNIA.		6 <i>Thos. J. D. Fuller.</i>		10 <i>William Murray,</i>		21 <i>David Ritchie.</i>	
1 Marcus C. Latham,		MARYLAND.		11 Thos. R. Westbrook,		22 <i>Thomas M. Hoice,</i>	
2 J. A. McDougall,		1 <i>John R. Franklin,</i>		12 <i>Gilbert Deau,</i>		23 <i>Michael C. Trout,</i>	
CONNECTICUT.		2 <i>Jacob Shower,</i>		13 <i>Russell Sage,</i>		24 <i>Carlton B. Curtis,</i>	
1 James T. Pratt,		3 <i>Joshua Vansant,</i>		14 Rufus W. Peckham,		25 <i>John Dick.</i>	
2 <i>Colin M. Ingersoll,</i>		4 <i>Henry May,</i>		15 Charles Hughes,		RHODE ISLAND.	
3 Nathan Belcher,		5 <i>Wm. T. Hamilton,</i>		16 <i>Geo. A. Siammons,</i>		1 Thomas Davis,	
4 <i>Origen S. Seymour.</i>		6 <i>Augustus R. Sellers.</i>		17 <i>B. shop Perkins,</i>		2 <i>Benj. B. Thurston.</i>	
DELAWARE.		MASSACHUSETTS.		18 <i>Peter Rowe,</i>		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1 <i>George Read Riddle.</i>		1 <i>Zeno Scudder,</i>		19 <i>George W. Chase,</i>		1 <i>John M. Queen,</i>	
FLORIDA.		2 <i>Samuel L. Crocker,</i>		20 <i>Ora. B. Matteson,</i>		2 <i>William Aiken,</i>	
Aug. E. Maxwell.		3 <i>J. Wiley Edmonds,</i>		21 <i>Henry Bennett,</i>		3 <i>L. M. Keitt,</i>	
GEORGIA.		4 <i>Samuel H. Walley,</i>		22 <i>GERRIT SMITH,</i>		4 <i>Preston S. Brooks,</i>	
1 James L. Seward,		5 <i>William Appleton,</i>		23 <i>Caleb Lyon,</i>		5 <i>James L. Orr,</i>	
2 Alfred H. Colquitt,		6 <i>Chas. W. Upham,</i>		24 <i>Daniel T. Jones,</i>		6 <i>Wm. W. Boyce.</i>	
3 <i>David J. Bailey,</i>		7 <i>Nath. P. Banks, Jr.,</i>		25 <i>Edwin B. Morgan,</i>		TENNESSEE.	
4 Wm. B. W. Dent,		8 <i>Tappan Wentworth,</i>		26 <i>Andrew Oliver,</i>		1 (Vacancy),	
5 <i>Elijah W. Chastain,</i>		9 <i>ALEX. DE WITT,</i>		27 <i>John J. Taylor,</i>		2 <i>W. M. Churchwell,</i>	
6 <i>Junius Hilmyer,</i>		10 <i>Edward Dickinson,</i>		28 <i>George Hastings,</i>		3 <i>Samuel A. Smith,</i>	
7 <i>David A. Reese,</i>		11 <i>John Z. Goodrich.</i>		29 <i>Davis Carpenter,</i>		4 <i>William Cullom,</i>	
8 <i>Alex. H. Stephens.</i>		MICHIGAN.		30 <i>Benjamin Pringle,</i>		5 <i>Thomas Barry,</i>	
ILLINOIS.		1 David Stuart,		31 <i>Thos. T. Flygler,</i>		6 <i>Geo. W. Jones,</i>	
1 E. B. Washburne,		2 David A. Noble,		32 <i>Samuel G. Haven,</i>		7 <i>Robert M. Bugge,</i>	
2 John Wentworth,		3 Samuel Clark,		33 <i>Reuben E. Fenton.</i>		8 <i>Felix K. Zollicoffer,</i>	
3 Jesse O. Norton,		4 <i>Hester L. Stevens.</i>		OHIO.		9 <i>Emerson Etheridge,</i>	
4 <i>James Knox,</i>		MISSOURI.		1 <i>David T. Disney,</i>		10 <i>Fred'k E. Stanton.</i>	
5 <i>W. A. Richardson,</i>		1 Thomas H. Benton,		2 <i>John S. Harrison,</i>		TEXAS.	
6 <i>Richard Yates,</i>		2 Alfred W. Lamb,		3 <i>Lewis D. Campbell,</i>		1 Geo. W. Smythe,	
7 James C. Allen,		3 <i>James J. Lindley,</i>		4 <i>M. H. Nichols,</i>		2 <i>Peter H. Bell.</i>	
8 <i>Wm. H. Bissell,</i>		4 <i>John G. Miller,</i>		5 <i>Alfred P. Edgerton,</i>		VERMONT.	
9 <i>Willis Allen.</i>		5 <i>Mordecai Oliver,</i>		6 <i>Andrew Ellison,</i>		1 <i>James Meacham,</i>	
INDIANA.		6 <i>John S. Phelps,</i>		7 <i>Aaron Hurlan,</i>		2 <i>Andrew Tracy,</i>	
1 Smith Miller,		7 <i>Samuel Caruthers.</i>		8 <i>Moses R. Corwin,</i>		3 <i>Abash Sabitt.</i>	
2 Wm. H. English,		MISSISSIPPI.		9 <i>Fred. W. Green,</i>		VIRGINIA.	
3 <i>Cyrus L. Dunham,</i>		1 Daniel B. Wright,		10 <i>John L. Taylor,</i>		1 <i>Thomas H. Bayly,</i>	
4 <i>James H. Lane,</i>		2 William S. Barry,		11 <i>Thomas Ritchey,</i>		2 <i>John S. Milson,</i>	
5 <i>Samuel W. Parker,</i>		3 O. R. Singleton,		12 <i>Edson B. Oids,</i>		3 <i>John S. Caskie,</i>	
6 <i>Thos. A. Hendricks,</i>		4 <i>Wiley P. Harris,</i>		13 <i>Wm. D. Lindsley,</i>		4 <i>William O. Goode,</i>	
7 <i>John G. Davis,</i>		5 <i>Wm. Barksdale.</i>		14 <i>H. H. Johnson,</i>		5 <i>Thomas S. Bocock,</i>	
8 Daniel Mace,		NEW JERSEY.		15 <i>William R. Sapp,</i>		6 <i>Paulus Powell,</i>	
9 Norman Eddy,		1 <i>Nathan T. Stratton.</i>		16 <i>Edward Hall,</i>		7 <i>William Smith,</i>	
10 E. M. Chamberlain,		2 <i>Charles Skelton,</i>		17 <i>Wilson Shannon,</i>		8 <i>Chas. J. Faulkner,</i>	
11 <i>Andrew J. Harlan.</i>		3 <i>Samuel Lilly,</i>		18 <i>George Bliss,</i>		9 <i>H. A. Edmundson,</i>	
IOWA.		4 <i>George Vail,</i>		19 <i>Edward Wade,</i>		10 <i>John Leitcher,</i>	
1 <i>Bernhart Henn,</i>		5 <i>A. C. M. Pennington.</i>		20 <i>J. H. Giddings,</i>		11 <i>Z. Kidwell,</i>	
2 <i>John P. Cook.</i>		NORTH CAROLINA.		21 <i>Andrew Stuart.</i>		12 <i>John F. Snodgrass,</i>	
KENTUCKY.		1 Henry M. Shaw,		PENNSYLVANIA.		13 <i>Fayette M. Mullen.</i>	
1 <i>Linn Boyd,</i>		2 Thomas Ruffin,		1 <i>Thos. B. Florence,</i>		WISCONSIN.	
2 <i>Benj. E. Grey,</i>		3 <i>William S. Ashe,</i>		2 <i>Joseph R. Chandler,</i>		1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,	
3 <i>Prestley Ewing,</i>		4 <i>Sion H. Rogers,</i>		3 <i>John Robbins, Jr.,</i>		2 <i>Ben. C. Eastman,</i>	
4 James S. Chrisman,		5 <i>John Kerr,</i>		4 <i>William H. Wipke,</i>		3 <i>John B. Macy.</i>	
5 <i>Clement S. Hill,</i>		6 <i>Richard C. Puryear,</i>		5 <i>John M. Nair,</i>		DELEGATES.	
6 John M. Elliot,		7 <i>Barton Craige,</i>		6 <i>William Everhart,</i>		1 <i>Minnesota—H. M. Rice.</i>	
7 <i>William Preston,</i>		8 <i>Thos. L. Clingman.</i>		7 <i>Samuel A. Bridges,</i>		1 <i>Nebraska—T. Johnson.</i>	
8 <i>J. C. Breckenridge,</i>		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		8 <i>H. A. Muhlenberg,</i>		1 <i>Mexico—J. M. Gallegos.</i>	
9 <i>Leander M. Cox,</i>		1 Geo. W. Kittredge,		9 <i>Isaac E. Heister,</i>		1 <i>Oregon—Joseph Lane.</i>	
10 <i>Rich. H. Stanjon.</i>		2 Geo. W. Morrison,				1 <i>Utah—J. M. Bernhisel.</i>	

[Whigs in *Italics*, 71; Democrats in Roman, 159; Free Soilers in small capitals, 4. Total, 231. There are also five Delegates from Territories, who participate in the debates, but can not vote. * Members of the XXXIId Congress † Sent contested

States. W. D.		States. W. D.		States. W. D.		States. W. D.		States. W. D.	
Alabama.....	6	Georgia.....	2	Louisiana.....	1	Mississippi.....	5	N. Carolina.....	3
Arkansas.....	2	Illinois.....	4	Maine.....	3	Missouri.....	4	Ohio.....	8
California.....	2	Indiana.....	1	Maryland.....	2	N. Hampshire.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	16
Connecticut.....	4	Iowa.....	1	Massachusetts.....	9	New Jersey.....	1	Rhode Island.....	2
Delaware.....	1	Kentucky.....	5	Michigan.....	4	New York.....	10	S. Carolina.....	6
Florida.....								Wisconsin.....	1

In the above classification, Messrs. De Witt of Massachusetts, Smith of New York, and Wade of Ohio, are placed in the Democratic column, and Giddings in the Whig.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Length—Capital Stock—Cost of Construction—Gross and Net Earnings, &c.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles open.	Capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Total cost of road and equipment.	Gross Earnings for last year.	Net Earnings for last year.	Dividend for last year.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence..... Maine.	150	1,598,100	2,973,700	5,150,278	254,743	113,520	none
Androscoggin and Kennebec.... "	55	809,878	1,016,500	2,064,458	140,561	80,653	none
Kennebec and Portland..... "	72	876,741	800,000	2,180,000	133,393	.....	none
Portland, Susco and Portsmouth. "	51	1,355,500	123,884	1,459,384	208,669	.....	6
York and Cumberland..... "	20	285,747	341,100	713,005	23,946	11,256	none
Boston, Concord and Montreal. N. H.	93	1,849,278	622,200	2,540,217	150,538	79,659	none
Concord..... "	35	1,485,000	none.	1,485,000	305,805	141,836	8
Cheshire..... "	54	2,078,625	720,900	3,042,094	287,768	55,266	5
Northern..... "	82	3,016,634	.....	.....	328,782	163,075	5
Manchester and Lawrence..... "	24	717,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Nashua and Lowell..... "	15	600,000	none.	651,214	132,545	51,513	8
Portsmouth and Concord..... "	47	.....	.....	1,400,000	.....	.....	none
Sullivan..... "	26	.....	.....	673,500	.....	.....	none
Connecticut and Passumpsic... Vt.	61	1,097,600	550,000	1,745,516	.....	.....	none
Rutland..... "	120	2,466,000	2,429,100	5,577,467	405,397	266,539	none
Vermont Central..... "	117	8,500,000	3,500,000	12,000,000	.....	.....	none
Vermont and Canada..... "	47	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	none
Western Vermont..... "	51	392,000	700,000	.....	.....	.....	none
Vermont Valley..... "	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	none
Boston and Lowell..... Mass.	28	1,830,000	.....	1,995,249	388,108	130,881	7
Boston and Maine..... "	83	4,076,974	150,000	4,092,927	659,001	338,215	7
Boston and Providence..... "	53	3,160,300	390,000	3,546,214	469,636	227,434	6
Boston and Worcester..... "	60	4,500,000	425,000	4,845,967	758,819	381,206	7
Cape Cod Branch..... "	20	421,295	171,800	683,906	60,743	50,056	2
Connecticut River..... "	75	1,591,100	193,500	1,801,946	229,004	72,022	5
Eastern..... "	52	2,830,000	500,000	3,120,391	488,793	241,017	7
Fall River..... "	42	1,050,000	none.	1,050,000	229,445	109,589	.....
Fitchburg..... "	66	3,540,000	112,995	3,623,073	574,574	292,787	.....
New Bedford and Taunton..... "	20	500,000	none.	520,425	164,230	43,950	.....
Norfolk County..... "	26	547,015	819,743	1,245,927	67,251	23,415	none
Old Colony..... "	45	1,964,070	282,300	2,293,534	322,213	101,510	.....
Taunton Branch..... "	12	250,000	none.	307,136	137,406	24,399	8
Vermont and Massachusetts..... "	77	2,140,596	1,001,500	3,203,933	218,679	18,618	.....
Worcester and Nashua..... "	45	1,134,000	171,210	1,321,945	162,109	66,900	4
Western..... "	155	5,150,000	5,319,520	9,938,750	1,399,873	668,194	6
Stonington..... R. I.	50	.....	467,700	.....	240,572	110,892	.....
Providence and Worcester..... "	40	1,457,500	300,000	1,731,498	253,690	139,514	6
Canal..... Conn.	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	none
Hartford and New Haven..... "	72	2,350,000	800,000	3,150,000	658,529	214,369	10
Housatonic..... "	110	.....	.....	2,500,000	320,041	168,902	none
Hartford, Prov. and Fiskkill..... "	50	.....	.....	In progr.	69,629	.....	none
New London, Wil. and Palmer..... "	66	558,861	800,000	1,511,111	114,410	.....	.....
New York and New Haven..... "	61	3,000,000	1,641,000	4,978,487	806,713	428,173	7
Naugatuck..... "	62	926,000	440,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London and New Haven..... "	55	750,500	65,000	1,380,610	.....	.....	.....
Norwich and Worcester..... "	54	2,121,110	701,600	2,596,488	297,561	116,965	.....
Buffalo and New York City..... N. Y.	91	900,000	1,550,000	2,550,500	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo, Corning and New York..... "	132	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo and State Line..... "	69	879,636	872,000	1,921,270	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua and Niagara F..... "	50	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua and Elmira..... "	47	425,509	582,400	987,627	78,760	39,360	.....
Cayuga and Susquehanna..... "	35	687,000	400,000	1,070,786	74,241	23,496	.....
Erie. (New York and Erie)..... "	464	9,612,995	24,063,865	31,301,816	3,537,766	1,691,623	.....
Hudson River..... "	144	3,740,515	7,046,395	10,527,654	1,063,659	338,783	.....
Harlem..... "	130	4,725,250	977,483	6,102,935	681,445	324,494	5
Long Island..... "	95	1,875,148	516,216	2,446,391	285,468	44,070	.....
New York Central..... "	504	22,858,000	2,111,824	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburgh (Northern)..... "	118	1,579,969	2,969,780	5,133,834	480,137	193,447	.....
Saratoga and Syracuse..... "	35	350,000	201,500	607,803	90,616	43,609	.....
Plattsburgh and Montreal..... "	23	174,042	131,000	349,775	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer and Saratoga..... "	25	610,000	25,000	774,495	213,078	96,737	.....
Rutland and Washington..... "	60	850,000	400,000	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga and Washington..... "	41	898,800	940,000	1,832,945	173,545	135,017	.....
Troy and Rutland..... "	32	237,600	100,000	329,577	.....	.....	.....
Troy and Boston..... "	39	430,936	700,000	1,043,357	.....	.....	.....
Watertown and Rome..... "	96	1,011,940	650,000	1,693,711	225,152	116,706	8
Camden and Amboy..... N. J.	65	1,500,000	.....	4,327,498	1,388,365	478,413	.....
Morris and Essex..... "	45	1,022,420	128,000	1,220,323	149,941	79,232	.....
New Jersey..... "	31	2,197,840	476,000	3,245,720	603,942	316,259	.....
New Jersey Central..... "	63	986,106	1,500,000	2,379,880	260,839	124,749	.....
Cumberland Valley..... Penn.	56	1,184,500	13,000	1,265,143	118,617	76,890	.....
Erie and North East..... "	20	600,000	.....	750,000	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburgh and Lancaster..... "	36	783,950	688,051	1,609,494	200,249	105,932	8

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles open.	Capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Total cost of road and equipment.	Gross Earnings for last yr.	Net Earnings for last year.	Dividend for do
Philadelphia and Reading.....	Penn. 95	6,656,332	10,427,800	17,141,987	2,480,626	1,251,987	7
Phila., Wilmington and Balt....	" 98	3,850,000	2,403,276	6,813,839	687,785	383,501	5
Pennsylvania Central.....	" 250	9,768,155	5,000,000	13,600,000	1,943,827	617,625	.....
Philadelphia and Trenton.....	" 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	" 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore and Ohio.....	Md. 381	9,188,300	9,827,123	19,542,307	1,325,563	615,384	7
Washington Branch.....	" 38	1,650,000	.....	1,650,000	348,622	216,237	8
Baltimore and Susquehanna.....	" 87	.....	.....	.....	413,673	152,536	.....
Alexandria and Orange.....	Va. 65	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Manassas Gap.....	" 27	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Petersburgh.....	" 64	769,000	173,867	1,163,928	227,563	72,370	7
Richmond and Danville.....	" 73	1,372,324	200,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Richmond and Petersburg.....	" 22	685,000	.....	1,100,000	122,861	74,113	none
Richmond, Fred. and Potomac.....	" 76	1,000,000	503,006	1,531,238	254,376	113,256	7
South Side.....	" 62	1,328,722	800,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Virginia Central.....	" 107	1,400,100	446,636	In progr.	176,485	74,902	none
Virginia and Tennessee.....	" 60	3,000,000	1,500,000	In progr.	.....	.....	none
Winchester and Potomac.....	" 32	130,000	120,000	418,532	89,776	.....	12
Wilmington and Raleigh.....	N. C. 161	1,338,878	1,134,698	2,963,574	510,038	153,898	6
Charlotte and South Carolina.....	S. C. 110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville and Columbia.....	" 140	1,004,231	300,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	" 242	3,858,840	3,000,000	7,002,396	1,000,717	609,711	7
Wilmington and Manchester.....	" .....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Georgia Central.....	Ga. 191	3,100,000	306,187	3,378,132	945,508	508,625	8
Georgia.....	" 211	4,000,000	1,214	.....	934,424	456,468	7 1/2
Macon and Western.....	" 101	1,214,283	168,000	1,566,283	296,584	153,697	9
Muscogee.....	" 71	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
South Western.....	" 50	566,887	150,000	743,825	129,395	71,535	8
Alabama and Tennessee River.....	Ala. 55	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Memphis and Charleston.....	" 93	776,259	400,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Mobile and Ohio.....	" 33	879,868	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery and West Point.....	" 88	688,611	.....	1,330,960	173,542	76,079	8
Southern.....	Miss. 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Tennessee and Georgia.....	Tenn. 80	835,000	541,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Nashville and Chattanooga.....	" 125	2,098,814	850,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Covington and Lexington.....	Ky. 38	1,430,150	1,100,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort and Lexington.....	" 29	357,218	.....	584,902	87,421	44,250	.....
Louisville and Frankfort.....	" 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayaville and Lexington.....	" .....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	Ohio. 100	1,239,450	1,371,000	2,963,756	194,429	123,306	6
Cleveland, Painesv. and Ash.....	" 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Columbus.....	" 135	3,027,000	408,200	3,635,000	777,793	483,454	12
Columbus, Piqua and Indiana.....	" 46	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Columbus and Lake Erie.....	" 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ham. and Dayton.....	" 60	1,694,000	906,000	2,600,000	321,793	200,967	.....
Cincinnati and Marietta.....	" .....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Dayton and Western.....	" 40	310,000	550,000	925,000	recently	opened.	.....
Dayton and Michigan.....	" 20	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Easton and Hamilton.....	" 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville and Miami.....	" 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsboro.....	" 37	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Little Miami.....	" 84	2,370,784	.....	2,634,157	526,746	314,670	10
Mansfield and Sandusky.....	"	900,000	1,000,000	1,855,000	.....	.....	.....
Mad River and Lake Erie.....	" 167	2,367,200	1,767,000	4,110,148	540,518	113,401	.....
Ohio Central.....	" 57	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi.....	" .....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Ohio and Pennsylvania.....	" 187	1,750,700	2,450,000	.....	recently	opened.	.....
Ohio and Indiana.....	" .....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Scioto and Hocking Valley.....	" .....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland.....	" 87	552,000	800,000	1,317,140	recently	opened.	.....
Xenia and Columbus.....	" 54	1,092,137	119,500	1,257,714	237,506	135,363	15
Evansville and Illinois.....	Ind. 31	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Central.....	" .....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Northern.....	" 131	.....	.....	In progr.	recently	opened.	.....
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine.....	" 83	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Lawrenceburg and Indiana.....	" .....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette and Indianapolis.....	" 62	.....	.....	.....	recently	opened.	.....
Madison and Indianapolis.....	" 88	1,650,000	750,000	2,400,000	516,414	268,075	10
Peru and Indianapolis.....	" 40	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute and Indianapolis.....	" 72	632,387	663,100	1,353,019	105,944	71,446	4
Rock Island and Chicago.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Mississippi.....	" 113	2,400,000	4,000,000	4,600,000	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central.....	Ill. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galena and Chicago.....	" 92	1,932,361	500,000	In progr.	473,548	286,152	.....
Michigan Southern.....	Mich. 315	2,499,410	2,629,000	6,430,246	592,187	298,046	.....
Michigan Central.....	" 282	4,000,400	4,067,396	8,614,193	.....	.....	8
Pacific.....	Mo. 38	1,000,000	none.	In progr.	recently	opened.	.....

The above statistics were prepared in October, 1885.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

THE Japanese Expedition, sent out by the U. S. Government, under the command of Commodore Perry, with a view to opening commercial relations with that hitherto sealed Empire, sailed from the harbor of Naha-Kiang, in Loochoo, on the 2d of July, 1853. The squadron consisted of the steam-frigates *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi*, and the sloops of war *Plymouth* and *Saratoga*. On the morning of the 8th they made Cape Idzu, near the southern entrance of the Bay of Jeddo, and, sailing directly up the bay, anchored in the afternoon off the town of Uraga, more than a mile beyond the former anchorage of the *Morrison* and *Columbus*. The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in Japanese waters—with the other vessels in tow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded, carefully kept out of their way.

As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, and several government boats immediately came off and endeavored to put on board the vessel the usual notification to foreigners warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and the Deputy-Governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on board, was notified that, if the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences. A few boats, nevertheless, lingered around the *Susquehanna*, but the sight of some warlike preparations satisfied them that Commodore Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron in the bay it was never afterward visited by any boats, except those containing the officials through whom the negotiations were carried on. The next morning, Yezaimon, the Governor of Uraga, and a nobleman of the third rank, came off, and, after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to dispatch an express to Jeddo, in order to obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the *Mississippi* made a trip of about ten miles further up the bay, finding everywhere deep soundings. Beyond the promontory of Uraga, a point which no foreign vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful bight, which was perfectly land-locked, and offered the most secure and commodious anchorage. The presence of the squadron appeared to cause no interruption to the inland commerce, for the bay was at all times studded with large junks and hundreds of small craft, passing up and down.

On the 12th, an answer came from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga and receive the letter of the President of the United States, and it was arranged the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th.

The Japanese selected the small town of Gori-

hama, about three miles south of Uraga, for the interview. On the morning of the 14th, the *Susquehanna* and the *Mississippi* took up anchor off the town, and lay with their broadsides to the shore. The Governor and Deputy-Governor of Uraga, with the Commandant of the Marine Forces, came off to accompany the Commodore to the landing-place. Three houses had been erected by the Japanese, one of which was prepared for the interview, while the others were apparently intended for the accommodation of the Princes who had come from Jeddo to receive the letter. The officers and men detached to accompany Commodore Perry, amounting to about 400, while the force of the Japanese was variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000, with their scarlet pennons, and banners of various devices, presented a novel and beautiful sight. The Commodore was escorted, with the colors flying, and the bands playing national "Hail Columbia" to the house of reception. Here he was received by the Prince of Iki, Councillor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwami. The letter of the President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and a receipt given in return by the two Princes. The interview then terminated, as the latter was empowered to enter into any negotiations. Commodore stated, however, that in case he gave the Japanese government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days, and return in a few months to receive a reply.

The Governor of Uraga and attendants at the interview, were treated to a trip in the *Susquehanna*, where they witnessed, for the first time, the performance of the steam-engine, leaving them at Uraga, the squadron proceeded to the point reached by the *Mississippi*, ten miles above Uraga. On the following day, Commodore Perry, in the *Mississippi*, about ten miles beyond this, making a cruise of twenty miles beyond the limit of Japanese exploration. From the deck of the ship, the crowd of shipping was seen seven or eight miles to the northward, supposed to be the entrance to the bay in front of the capital. The officers of the squadron speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation which they everywhere witnessed. The natives, with whom they came in contact, were friendly in their demeanor, and the Governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of industry and good breeding.

Presently were exchanged between the Commodore and the officers of the squadron. The Japanese appeared to be quite disappointed in the result of the expedition, and parted with the Americans with a show of regret. The squadron sailed from Uraga for Jeddo on the 17th, and, after encountering a severe gale during the 21st and 22d, reached Loo-Choo on the 25th of July, and the two frigates returned to Hong-Kong, on the morning of the 7th of August.

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

relations between Russia and Turkey began to grow threatening some time before the break of 1853. Misunderstandings arose between the two governments at the end of the Crimean war, in 1849, principally on account of the Poles, who, after having fought in the ranks of the Hungarians, sought refuge in Turkey. The question of the Holy Places in Jerusalem, where, by the influence of France, certain privileges had been granted to Roman Catholics, was also a point of contention, as the court of St. Petersburg held the view of the Eastern or the Orthodox Greek Church. Thus the northern cabinet, which for centuries had been accustomed to have its will obeyed in Constantinople, saw twice in rapid succession the influence prevail there. A conflict with the Montenegrins and the Turks in the summer of 1853 increased the difficulty, as the Montenegrins had for some time enjoyed the special protection of the Czar. Other events of inferior importance followed in the cloud, and finally it was decided that the Czar to make an imposing demonstration in Constantinople without, however,—as it was held officially to other cabinets—any ultimate aim of war or conquest.

In the first days of February, 1853, Prince Menchikoff, the Minister of the Marine—one of the ablest men at the court and in the council—was, as well as a fervent follower of the Greek Church and an enemy of the Moslems—sent to Petersburg on a mission to Stamboul.

After having reviewed the Russian fleets at Sevastopol and Odessa, the Prince reached his destination on the 28th of February, and on the 1st of March communicated to the Porte his credentials. The first act of diplomatic hostility began with the refusal by the Prince to call on Fehim Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the most decided adversary of Russia in the court of the Sultan. The Porte yielded and the Prince resigned his office.

The courts of Europe, and, above all, France, became uneasy at these Russian demonstrations, and a French fleet appeared at about the middle of the month in the waters of Greece. The French government showed herself less touchy at the start, but when she moved to move her naval forces in the Mediterranean, keeping them anchored at Malta, a point of great importance, the Porte debated between the embassy and the Porte was that of the Holy Places in Jerusalem. After some manœuvring on the part

of the Prince, who originally wished to discuss the matter exclusively with the Porte, the French minister came in and shared in the deliberations. The whole seemed to take a satisfactory turn. The Porte published a new Firman, conceding what Menchikoff desired, and putting Russia on the same footing as before the recent grant to France.

But Russia was not satisfied. After many circumlocutions, Prince Menchikoff in a note sent to the Divan, on the 5th of May, laid down his *ultimatum*. This contained sundry claims never before preferred by Russia, as that the Porte should bind itself for the future never to lessen or encroach upon any immunities enjoyed *ab antiquo* by the Greek Church in Turkey, nor ever to allow any other Christian creed to predominate over it. A convention to this effect would have been an acknowledgment by the Porte of a religious protectorate to be exercised by the Czar over its own subjects. Menchikoff demanded an answer to these propositions in the course of five days. The Porte in a friendly but firm tone refused to make such a treaty, as destroying the Sultan's rights of sovereignty. To this Menchikoff made an answer, and thus negotiations became protracted to the 14th of May. In this crisis Reshid-Pacha, one of the most enlightened statesmen of Turkey, was recalled to the Divan. But this change did not prove propitious to the interests of Russia, and on the 18th of May, the Russian Envoy broke off all further communications with the Porte, and retired to a steamer waiting for him in the harbor. From there he exchanged several notes with Reshid, but as they could not come to any understanding, Menchikoff left Constantinople on the 21st of May.

Russia, at the same time that she sent her envoy, began to gather bodies of troops about Odessa and in Bessarabia. After the departure of Menchikoff from Constantinople, Turkey also began to arm. Count Nesselrode, the Czar's Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a courier to Constantinople with a letter to the Grand Vizier, announcing that the Czar fully approved the proceedings of his envoy, and that if the Porte shall still refuse to subscribe to the treaty he had proposed, Russian troops would receive orders to enter the Turkish principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, not with the object of making war against the Sultan, but to obtain material guaran-

ties until moral ones should be conceded to Russia by the Porte. To this the Vizier answered with calmness and dignity, maintaining the grounds of the first refusal.

The cabinets of Paris and London, seeing the gravity of the case, decided to send forward their fleets as a demonstration of their friendly feelings toward Turkey, and the united naval forces anchored, in the first part of June, in Besika Bay at the entrance of the Dardanelles. On the 11th of the same month, the cabinet of St. Petersburg published a circular addressed to its diplomatic agents abroad, explanatory of the views of Russia, and of the measures already taken to carry them out. On the 25th of June the Czar issued a manifesto to his people announcing his purpose to sustain the religious rights of the Eastern Church, which he said were endangered in Turkey. The Russian troops crossed the river Pruth and entered the Danubian Principalities. France and England seemed more united, and a certain irritation prevailed in the notes now exchanged between Paris and St. Petersburg. Austria and Prussia remained neutral, and the first offered her friendly mediation. Conferences were opened at Constantinople and at Vienna between the ministers of the four courts, and on the 1st of August a note was sent from Vienna to St. Petersburg and Constantinople offering terms of pacification. The Czar accepted them, but the Sultan introduced some changes and modifications, which were disapproved at St. Petersburg, and destroyed the first conciliatory attempts at diplomacy. New drafts, notes, suggestions were exchanged, all of them without result. Russia having taken possession of Jassy and Bucharest, the capitals of the Principalities, Prince Gorchakoff, the Russian commander, suspended all legal relations between the two vassals of the Porte and their sovereign. Turkey concentrated her army along the Danube in Europe, and along the frontiers of Georgia in Asia. All efforts of diplomacy proved unsuccessful, and finally, in the beginning of October, the Sultan issued a declaration of war against the aggressor. Omer Pacha, commanding the Turkish forces in Europe, addressed a letter to Prince Gorchakoff, requiring him to evacuate the Principalities in the course of a fortnight, or otherwise he would proceed to execute the orders of his sovereign, and attack the Russian army. Omer kept his word. In the latter part of October, he crossed the Danube at several points. The Turks seized the island of Kalefat, expelling the Russians from it, as well as the strong point of Oltenitza on the left side of the river, where they repulsed with great loss several attacks of the enemy. At

Guirgievo, a point on the Danube between Kalefat and Oltenitza, the Turks were less fortunate. But not so in Asia, where they seized Nikolaev and several other fortified places, and fought battle at Batrum against Prince Baryatinsky, which both the parties claim the victory.

At the last advices, the Russian forces in Georgia were in a very critical position. The Caucasian mountaineers had risen and cut off the communications in the rear, leaving them in retreat in case of a rout, while the Turks were vigorously pressing them in front. Abdi Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, following up the advantages he had gained, had crossed the frontier of Georgia, and was marching with the main body of his army directly upon the city of Tiflis, its capital.

At sea, however, the same good fortune but not attended the Turkish arms. On Nov. 30, a squadron of three Turkish frigates and two steamers, conveying several transports, was attacked off the port of Sinope, in Asia Minor, by the Russian admiral, Nachimoff, with some twenty powerful ships. After a gallant combat of about an hour, the Turkish vessels were destroyed, with the exception of one, which, as we are told, succeeded in making her escape. One of the frigates, that of the commander, Demas Pasha, was captured by the Russians, but sank at sea as they were towing her on the way toward their harbor of Sebastopol. We must add, that though the fact of this battle and its general result are well ascertained, its details are, at the time we write, still involved in uncertainty.

The united fleets of England and France finally entered the Dardanelles, and are at present anchored opposite the Golden Horn. In Europe, the rainy season swelling the Danube, as well as a powerful concentration of Russian forces around Bucharest, obliged Omer Pacha to recede the river and retire to his former encampment opposite Oltenitza. At Kalefat, however, he still maintains his ground, and has thrown up strong fortifications. From this point he threatens Bucharest, at the same time that he cuts off the Russians from all communication with Servia. Be it at any rate the advancing winter season is likely to interrupt military operations for several months, and it is to be seen whether the diplomacy of Austria, England, France, and Prussia—all of which powers have undertaken to mediate—will succeed during this time in devising terms satisfactory to the belligerent parties, or if the spring will witness a continuation of hostilities, which will then probably be carried on upon such a scale, as to envelop in their bloody folds the whole of Europe.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE first general Exhibition of Industrial Machinery and Products, to which all Nations were invited to contribute, was given in London, in the year 1851—the idea having been suggested at an exposition of the products of French Art and Labor held in Paris two years before. The London show was patronized from its original inception to its close by the Queen, whose active personal interest doubtless contributed largely to the abundance and richness of its collections of diamonds, jewelry, and rare works of Art, the contributions of royal and noble houses, which, while they added little to the practical value, yet did much to enhance the popularity of the Exhibition. The edifice which contained it was erected for the purpose in the famous Hyde Park, at the west end of the great Metropolis, was mainly constructed of iron and glass, and was notable as the first great public building ever composed of those materials. It was over one-third of a mile in length, perhaps one-fourth as wide, with a transept or cross at the middle of the main building, under which two stately and graceful elms flourished in all their natural luxuriance and beauty. The height of the roof from the ground was one hundred and seven feet, and the entire area of the edifice about twenty-two acres. The Exhibition was opened on the first day of May, and closed late in November, having meantime been visited repeatedly by more than fifty thousand persons in a day, and in one day by more than one hundred thousand.

The success of the London Exhibition naturally incited emulation, and France resolved to hold one in Paris, for which, however, it was decided that ample time should be taken, so that it will not open till 1855. In our own country, less con-

siderate, or more adventurous, a World's Exhibition Company was formed toward the close of 1851, which obtained from the Common Council of New York city the lease, for five years, of Reservoir Square, Jan. 3d, 1852, and a charter from the Legislature on the 11th of March ensuing. On the 17th the Board of Directors met and chose THEODORE SEDGWICK, President. The original capital of the Company was fixed at \$200,000, to which sum the cost of the building was restricted, but it was soon found necessary to increase both those sums; and it is understood that the entire cost of the building alone is very nearly \$800,000, which incidental expenses of opening the Exhibition have swelled to about \$900,000. The receipts, large as they have been and will be, can hardly be expected to reach this amount, so that the stockholders can hardly expect the return of all their investment. The stock is now (Dec. 15th) selling at about fifty cents on the dollar.

The construction and fitting of the edifice were pushed forward with energy, and at no time delayed for lack of means; but some miscalculations were made, some disappointments encountered, and the magnitude and difficulties of the enterprise so far outran the expectations of the projector that the Exhibition, which was to have commenced by May 1st, 1853, did not actually open till the 14th July, and then in such a state of unreadiness that hardly half the goods were in place and visible. But the waste places were steadily and rapidly filled up and beautified; so that, by the middle of September, the New York Crystal Palace enclosed the most comprehensive and magnificent collection of the trophies of Art and Industry ever (save once) seen on the face of the globe.

And, while the London Exhibition undoubtedly embraced a far larger range and variety of products, good, bad and indifferent, and was incomparably superior in Precious Stones, Plate, Jewelry, Porcelain, Tapestries, and other ministrants to luxury and ostentation, yet it is certain that the proportion of indifferent and worthless articles was greater in that than in this, and it is not improbable that in recent inventions of decided utility and value, the World's Exhibition in New York is fully equal to that in London.

The Crystal Palace of 1853-4 is probably, at least, as rich in Statuary as its predecessor, for it has nearly all the masterpieces of Powers, with Christ and his Apostles by Thorwaldsen, the Amazon by Kiss, the Veiled Maiden, and other remarkable works of Monti, and many other admirable productions of the modern chisel. Of Paintings, there is a very large collection, mainly German; but these do not add materially to the interest of the Exhibition. The Porcelain, Cut Glass, &c., of France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, are fairly, though not profusely represented. Of Textile Fabrics there is an extensive display, much of it excellent; the most notable feature, perhaps, being the show of American Brocettes or figured silks woven by steam—the first instance of raised figures (for hangings, sofa-covers, &c.) being woven in power-looms.

But the department most deserving of study, and that wherein American genius and energy best vindicate themselves, is that of Machinery. Here are exhibited all the practicable Sewing Machines ever patented; Pumps that lift hundreds of gallons of water per minute; Stave-Cutters by the help of which four or five men can make a hundred barrels per day from the log—barrels better finished and more serviceable than if made by hand; an improved Cotton Gin at work, which the

heart of Whitney must have rejoiced to see—for the central idea is his, though very great improvements have been made upon it; a Stone-Dresser whereby mouldings, cornices, &c., are fashioned of marble or granite as easily and rapidly as they could be turned out of wood, and far more smooth and perfect than they could be made by hand; a Shoe-Pegging Machine; a pair of Flax-Dressers whereby all the line or fibre may be separated from the woody-stalk of a ton of Flax in a day—its increased value as compared with the results of hand-breaking and heckling, being sufficient to pay the expense of the process; an extension of the Typographic Art, whereby Engraving will be largely and cheaply superseded, and movable types, aided by some plastic material, made to render important service to cloth-printing, die-sinking, inscribing on metals, &c., &c. In short, the Crystal Palace is the People's University, whither the young should repair to study and plan, and the old to admire and enjoy. We trust it will continue open at least through 1854.

But this Exhibition suggests even more than it embodies. Rich and vast as it is, it is susceptible of improvement. It ought to be renovated next season and supplied with many products not now found in it—with ample and carefully-arranged specimens of the various Ores or Minerals known to Man—with specimens of the various Woods found in America, with the Shrubs and Herbs or Grasses of decided value—with working models of *all* the great inventions of the age, including those which the inventors do not choose to bear the expense of exhibiting—so as to render this the most useful and instructive display ever assembled under one roof. Thus revised and perfected, we believe the Crystal Palace might forcibly illustrate the Poet's observation that

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

THE ADMINISTRATION.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE having been elected President of the United States by an immense majority of the Electoral College, took the oath of office on the 4th of March, 1853, on which occasion he delivered the following Inaugural Address:—

MY COUNTRYMEN: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness: you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-four years ago, the Father of his Country made "the" then "recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the Revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new-born union was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the Revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion

of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the Revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of: it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressor throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this, our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement, and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials, and its triumphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number; your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans; and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and Federal Government in their respective con-

stitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guaranty of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which can not challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations through the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much, as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they can not affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under

all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand undashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he can not, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And in this connection it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this confederacy, reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the institution, which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence—a national militia—may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion of the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Officers can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for

the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor important desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions, which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation, will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the state and federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the states, and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the states, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers hardly could have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice

which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recalled to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while they possess the power to stay it? It is with me as earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of the continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of this republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. I every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe in involuntary servitude, as it exists in different states of this confederacy, is recognized by the constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the states where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decision of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hope be upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling providence.

have been carried in safety through a per-
 crisis. Wise counsels, like those which
 the constitution, prevailed to uphold it.
 e period be remembered as an admonition.
 at as an encouragement, in any section of
 tion, to make experiments where experi-
 are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let
 mpressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as
 istic is, no earthly power or wisdom could
 its broken fragments. Standing as I do
 t within view of the green slopes of Mount-
 and, as it were, within reach of the tomb-
 ington, with all the cherished memories
 e past gathering around me like so many
 ent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I
 xpress no better hope for my country, than
 e kind Providence which smiled upon our
 s may enable their children to preserve the
 ings they have inherited.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

CORDING to the Report of the Secretary of the
 nity the receipts for the fiscal year ending
 30, 1853, were

Customs.....	\$58,931,865 52
Lands.....	1,667,084 99
Miscellaneous Sources.....	738,623 89

Receipts.....	\$61,337,574 40
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1852	14,634,136 37

Sum for the Service of 1853 \$75,969,710 77

Expenditures for the year were as follow:

Civil List.....	\$4,784,396 93
Foreign Intercourse.....	599,030 14
Miscellaneous.....	11,792,369 70
Department of the Interior.....	5,529,545 59
Department of War.....	9,947,290 87
Department of the Navy.....	10,891,639 59
Public Debt.....	10,482,555 39

.....	\$54,026,818 21
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1853.	\$21,942,892 56

Estimated receipts for year ending June 30, '54:

Customs.....	\$49,000,000 00
Lands.....	2,000,000 00
Miscellaneous Sources.....	200,000 00
Estimated Balance, July 1, 1853	5,372,079 51

Estimated sum for 1854.....\$56,572,079 51

Estimated expenditures were:

Former ap.....\$6,876,883 28

Current and in-.....

finite appro's... 9,172,829 68

Balance asked for 30,151,040 64

.....	\$46,203,753 60
-------	-----------------

Estimated unexpended bal. in the
 Treasury, July 1, 1851.....\$10,368,325 91

Actual receipts for the first quarter of the
 year 1854, ending September 30, 1853, were

Customs.....	\$19,718 822 05
Lands.....	1,489,562 05
Miscellaneous Sources.....	147,994 87

Making total receipts.....\$21,356,378 92

bal. in Treasury, July 1, '53 21,942,892 56

Making the total sum of.....\$46,299,271 48

Actual expenditures for same 1st quarter were:

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous, &c.....	\$4,381,091 62
Interior Dept., Indians, and Pensions	846,213 01
War Department.....	2,935,861 40
Navy Department.....	3,140,125 35
Redemption of Public Debt.....	3,778,083 32

Total.....\$15,081,383 70

Bal. in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1853..\$28,217,887 78

Estimated receipts for 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters
 of fiscal year, ending June 30, 1854, are

From Customs.....	\$37,000,000 00
From Land.....	3,000,000 00
From Miscellaneous Sources....	300,000 00

Total.....\$40,300,000 00

Add bal. in Treasury, Sept. 30, '53 28,217,887 78

Making a total sum of.....\$68,517,387 78

The ex. estimated by the Depts for the 2d, 3d,
 & 4th quarters of fiscal yr. ending June 30, '54, are

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, &c.....	\$13,570,833 54
Deficiencies in the P. O. Dept.....	1,895,445 63
Interior Department.....	2,629,350 10
War Department.....	12,874,817 22
Navy Department.....	8,135,280 67
Public Debt (Interest).....	3,145,566 00
Public Debt (Redemption).....	15,000,000 00

Total estimated expenditures..\$57,251,283 16

Esti. bal. in Treasury July 1, 1854..\$11,266,604 62

The balance of the appropriations
 unexpended June 30, 1853, liable
 to be expended in the year
 ending June 30, 1854, is.....\$17,630,758 75

The specific appropriations for the
 year are.....34,051,269 58

The indefinite appro-
 priations for the
 year are, by actual
 payment, to Oct.
 1, 1853.....\$5,100,425 75

Esti. receipts for the
 residue of the year 6,365,526 95

11,465,952 70

Making the amount of appropria-
 tions liable to be expended in
 the year 1854.....\$63,147,981 03

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year end-
 ing June 30, 1855, are as follow:

From Customs.....	\$51,000,000 00
From Lands.....	3,500,000 00
From Miscellaneous Sources.....	500,000 00

Making the sum of.....\$55,000,000 00

Add the estimated balance in the
 Treasury on 1st July, 1854..... 11,266,604 62

Making total estimated resources
 for year ending June 30, 1854..\$66,266,604 62

The estimated expenditures for same year are:

Balance of former appropriations which will be expended this year	\$6,865,126 44
Permanent and indefinite appro- priations.....	8,285,716 14
Specific appropriations asked for.....	35,909,434 54

Total.....\$51,060,277 12

LIBERTY IN EUROPE.—BY VICTOR HUGO.

NEVER since 1788 has the prospect for Liberty and Progress in Europe been darker than during the first half of 1853. Hungary, crushed out of life beneath the desolating hoofs of the Cossack and the Croat; Italy, a state-prison, guarded and thronged by Austrian, French, and Neapolitan soldiery; Switzerland, overawed and humbled; Spain, sinking deeper and deeper through measureless corruption into limitless despotism; France, gagged, fettered, and guarded, ever while seeming to glory in her debasement and shame; Russia, swaying Austria and Prussia by a nod, and apparently on the point of advancing decisively to the realization of her long-cherished scheme of aggression on the Danube and the Bosphorus—such were the aspects presented by Europe through the former half of 1853.

It was in full view of this state of things that VICTOR HUGO spoke as follows at the funeral of a French exile in Jersey, English channel, in April last:—

CITIZENS: The man to whom we have come to say the last farewell, JEAN BOSQUET, of Tarn et Garonne, was a noble soldier of democracy. We have seen him, an inflexible exile, waste away sorrowfully among us. A yearning for home was gnawing at his heart; he felt that the recollection of all he had left behind him was slowly poisoning him; he might have seen again his absent friends, the beloved places—his native city, his house: he had but to say a word. That execrable humiliation which M. Bonaparte calls amnesty, or pardon, was offered to him; he honestly rejected it—and he is dead. He was only thirty-four years of age. And now—there he lies.

I will not add praises to this simple life, to this grand death. Let him repose in peace in this obscure grave, where the earth will soon cover him, and whence his soul has gone to seek the eternal hopes of the tomb.

Let him sleep here, this republican; and let the people know that there are still proud and pure hearts devoted to its cause. Let the republic know that men will perish rather than forsake her. Let France know that men die because they can see her no more.

Let him sleep, this patriot, in the land of the stranger! And we, his companions in conflict and in adversity, we, who closed his eyes; if his native city, his family, his friends, ask us: "Where is he?" we will answer; "Dead in exile!" as the soldiery, when the name of Latour d'Auvergne was called, answered; "Dead on the field of honour!"

Citizens! To-day in France, apostacy is joyous. The old land of the 14th of July and of the 10th of August, assists at the hideous spread of treason, and at the triumphant march of traitors. Not one unworthy action which is not immediately rewarded. A mayor breaks the law—he is made a prefect; a soldier dishonors his flag—he

is made a general; a priest sells his religion—he is made a bishop; a judge prostitutes justice—he is made a senator; a prince, an adventurer, commits every crime, from the base trick which would shame a pickpocket, to the cruelty which would make an assassin shudder—and he comes an emperor. Around and about the men are the sounds of triumphal music, of quets, and dancing, addresses, applause, and effusions. Servility comes to congratulate ignominy.

Citizens! these men have their festivals; we—ye, too, have ours. When one of the companions of our banishment, wasted by homelessness, exhausted by the slow fever of old age, broken up, and affections lacerated, gives way at last, and dies, after having drunk to the dregs the agonies of proscription, we follow his bier, covered with a black cloth; we come to the side of his grave; we, too, kneel, not to success, but to the tomb; we bend over our buried brother and we say to him: "Friend, we congratulate thee because thou hast been valiant; we congratulate thee because thou hast been generous and intrepid; we congratulate thee because thou hast been faithful; we congratulate thee because thou hast offered up to thy republican faith the last breath of thy body, the last pulsation of heart; we congratulate thee because thou hast suffered; we congratulate thee that thou art dead!" Then we raise our heads again, and move away, our hearts full of a sombre joy. Such are the festivals of exiles. This is austere and serene thought which is at the bottom of our souls; and in the presence of the sepulchre, of this grief which seems to swallow up a man, in the presence of this appearance of annihilation, we feel ourselves strengthened in our principles and in our convictions. The new whose mind is made up, never trends more faithfully than on the shifting soil of the tomb. As our eyes fixed upon this dead body, upon a being who has faded away, upon this shadow which has vanished, we, unshaken believe in glory that which is immortal, and that which is eternal; Liberty and God. Yes—God! No tomb should a tomb be closed, until this great, living word has fallen into it! The dead cloth it, and we are not the men to refuse it. Let free and religious people among whom we live understand well, that the men of progress, the men of democracy, the men of revolution, know that the destiny of the soul is two-fold; and that the abnegation they show in this life proves how profoundly they rely upon another.

Their faith in this grand and mysterious nature resists even the repulsive spectacle which the enslaved Catholic clergy has presented since the second of December. At this moment, a man Papism startles the human conscience. I say it, and my heart is full of bitterness when I think of so much abjectness and shame; the priests, who, for money, for places, for crosses and mitres, for the love of temporal goods, blaspheme and glorify perjury, murder and treason; the churches, where *Te Deums* are sung in honor of crowned crime; yes, these churches and the priests would be enough to shake the strong

convictions in the firmest souls, if beyond the church we did not see a heaven; and above the priest, a God. And here, citizens, on the threshold of this open tomb, in the midst of this thought-ful throng which surrounds this grave, the moment has come to sound a solemn word, that may take root and spring up in every conscience.

Citizens! at this present hour, this fatal hour which will be marked in times to come, the principle of absolutism, the old principle of the past, triumphs all over Europe. It triumphs as it should triumph, by the sword, the ax, and the cord; by massacres and musketry; by tortures and the scaffold. Despotism, that Moloch surrounded by human bones, celebrates her fearful mysteries in open sunlight, under the pontificate of a Haynau, a Bonaparte, and a Radetzky. In Hungary, the gallows; in Lombardy, the gallows; in Sicily, the gallows; in France, the guillotine, transportation, and exile. In the Papal States alone, I cite the Pope, who calls himself *le roi de doncour*; in the Papal states alone, in the last three years sixteen hundred and forty patriots (the figures are authentic) have perished by shooting or hanging, without counting the innumerable many who are buried alive in dungeons. At this moment, the continent, as in the worst periods of history, is encumbered with scaffolds and corpses; and if, when the day comes, Revolution should seek to make for herself a flag of the winding-sheets of the victims, the shadow of that black flag would cover all Europe. This blood, which is flowing in streams and in torrents, all this blood, democrats, is yours.

And yet, citizens, in the presence of this *satur-nalia* of murder, in the presence of these infamous tribunals, where assassins sit in the robes of the judge, in the presence of all these dear and sacred corpses, in the presence of this dismal and ferocious victory of reaction; I declare solemnly in the name of the exiles of Jersey who have given me the authority to do so; and I say it, too, in the name of all republican exiles—and not one true republican voice will contradict me—I declare before this coffin of an exile, the second one we have lowered into the grave within ten days, we the exiles, we the victims, we adjure, for the great and inevitable day of revolutionary triumph, all feeling, all desire, all idea of bloody retribution.

The guilty will be chastised; certainly—they will be; all of them, and severely! this must be; but not one head shall fall; not one drop of blood, not one splash from the scaffold, shall stain the spotless robe of the republic of February. The head even of the brigand of December shall be respected with honor by the progressive. The revolution will make a grander example of that man by changing his imperial purple for the jacket of the galley-slave. No, we will not retort on the scaffold by the scaffold. We repudiate the old, senseless law of retaliation. The law of retaliation, like the monarchy, is a part of the past; we repudiate the past.

The death penalty, gloriously abolished by the Republic of 1848, re-established odiously by Louis Bonaparte, is abolished by us, and forever. We have taken with us into exile the sacred doctrine of progress; we will faithfully bring it back to France. What we ask and wish of the future is justice, and not vengeance. And beside, the light of slaves drunk with wine sufficed to give

the Spartans a disgust for intemperance; so it is enough for us, as republicans, to see kings intoxicated with blood, to have forever a horror of scaffolds.

Yes, we declare it, and we call to witness this sea which binds Jersey to France, these fields, this quiet nature around us, this England which is listening to us. The men of the revolution—whatever the Bonapartist calumniators may say—wish to re-enter France not as exterminators, but as brothers. We call to witness our words, this holy heaven which glitters above us, shedding thoughts of peace and concord upon our hearts; we call to witness our dead brother, who lies in that grave, and who, while I speak, murmurs in his shroud. "Yes, my brothers, reject death! I have accepted it for myself; I would not have it for others."

Citizens! these thoughts are in every man's mind—I am only the interpreter of them. The day of bloody revolutions has passed; for what remains to be done, the indomitable law of progress will suffice. And moreover, let us be tranquil; everything combats for us in the great battles we have still to fight—battles, whose evident necessity does not disturb the serenity of the thinker; battles, in which the revolutionary energy will equal the desperation of monarchy; battles in which might, joined with right, will overthrow violence allied to usurpation; superb, glorious, enthusiastic, decisive battles, the event of which can not be doubtful, and which will be the Tolbiacs, the Hastingses, and the Austerlitzes of democracy. Citizens! the epoch of the dissolution of the old world has arrived. The law of Providence has condemned the old despoticisms. Time, the shadowy grave-digger, is burying them. Each declining day plunges them deeper into nothingness. God is throwing years upon thrones as we throw spades-full of earth upon a coffin.

And now, brothers, as we separate, let us shout the cry of triumph; let us shout the cry of awakening! It is near the grave that one should speak of the resurrection. Yes, indeed, the future, an impending future, I repeat it, promises to us the victory of the democratic idea in France; the future promises to us the victory of the social idea. It promises more: it promises that in every climate, under every sun, upon every continent, in America as well as in Europe, an end shall come to oppression and to slavery. After the hard trials we are experiencing, what we want is not only the emancipation of this or that class of men which has suffered long—the abolition of this or that right; all this we shall have but this is not enough. What we must have and what we shall get—never doubt it—what I, for my part, from the depths of this darkness of exile, contemplate with rapture, is the deliverance of every nation, the enfranchisement of all mankind! Friends, our sufferings give us a claim upon Providence. God owes us a reward. He is a faithful debtor; we shall receive it. Let us then cherish a manly faith, and make our sacrifice with gladness. Oppressed of all nations, offer up your wounds; Poles, offer your misery; Hungarians, offer your gibbet; Italians, offer your cross; heroic transported brothers of Cayenne, of Africa, offer your chains; exiles, offer your proscription; and thou, O martyr! offer thy death to the liberty of the human race! VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROPOSED TRIPARTITE TREATY.

THE following Diplomatic Correspondence, in which England and France propose to enter into a Treaty with the United States, stipulating that neither of the high contracting parties will steal the Island of Cuba, nor allow any other Nation to commit such robbery, was communicated to the United States Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, in January, 1853 :—

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1852.

SIR: I beg leave to inclose the copy of the dispatch and of the project for a convention which formed the subject of the conversation which Mons. de Sartiges and myself had the honor of holding with you this morning. The sentiments and opinions which you addressed to us with so much frankness and precision in regard to this matter, were so entirely in accordance with those entertained by Her Majesty's Government, and so well embody the principles which have been laid down by the President of the United States on several occasions, and more especially in his last annual Message to Congress, that it would be a great satisfaction to me to be enabled to convey them to Lord Malmsbury in your words—if, therefore, you were to think it expedient in acknowledging the receipt of my present communication, to make such a succinct statement of them as you may deem proper, it would afford me an opportunity of communicating your remarks, confidentially, to his Lordship, in a manner which would, I am convinced, be extremely gratifying to Her Majesty's Government.

[Signed] JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

The Earl of Malmsbury to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 8, 1852.

SIR: The attacks which have lately been made on the Island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, with the avowed design of taking possession of that Island, have engaged the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government, the more especially as they are most anxious that the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States should not be endangered as they might be by a repetition of such attacks. The Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it would not see with indifference the Island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European power than Spain. Her Majesty's Government shares in the most unqualified manner, in the views thus put forth by the Government of the United States, and would never see with indifference the Island of Cuba in the possession of any power whatever but Spain. The Government of France, with which Her Majesty's Government have been in communication on this important matter, cordially adopt the same view,

and concur with Her Majesty's Government in thinking that an effort ought to be made in concert with the Government of the United States to place this matter on such a footing as shall preclude all hazard of collision between either of the three powers in the event of the aggression on Cuba being repeated. The British Government can have no hesitation in explicitly declaring that they have no wish or intention to appropriate Cuba to themselves. The French Government have signified to Her Majesty's Government their entire concurrence in these sentiments, and their readiness to make a formal declaration to the same effect. The Government of the United States having also, at various times, pronounced themselves in the same sense, and having, moreover, in these later times exerted themselves so far as their legal competence permitted to arrest and defeat the attempts made by United States citizens and others against the Island of Cuba, all these parties appear to be fully agreed to repudiate, each for itself, all thoughts of appropriating Cuba, and it would, therefore, seem as if all that remained to be done now, was to give practical effect to the views entertained in common by the three other powers. It appears to Her Majesty's Government (and in this view the Government of France have expressed their concurrence) that this result would be best attained by the three parties entering into a tripartite arrangement, whether by convention or by the interchange of formal notes, by which they bind themselves, severally and collectively, to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of others. I inclose herewith a project of such a Convention as Her Majesty's Government thinks will answer the purpose intended, and I have to instruct you to submit this project to the Government of the United States for its favorable consideration, accompanying the proposal with such observations and arguments as you may consider best suited to conciliate the good will of that Government, and to induce them to view with favor the arrangement thus submitted to them. You will read this dispatch to the United States Secretary of State, and leave a copy of it with him. I am, &c.

[Signed]

MALMSBURY.

Draft of Convention.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Prince President of the French Republic, and the United States of America, having judged it expedient with a view to strengthen the friendly relations which happily subsist between them, to set forth, and fix, by a Convention, their views and intentions with regard to the Island of Cuba, have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say,—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., the Prince President of the French Re-

able, &c., and the President of the United States of America, &c., &c.,—who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I. The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim, both now and hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and they respectively bind themselves to discountenance all such attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. The high contracting parties declare, severally and collectively, that they will not obtain or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said Island, nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same.

ARTICLE II. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged —, as soon as possible, within — months from the date hereof. In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at Washington, the — day of —, the year of our Lord 1852.

Mr. Webster to the Count de Sartiges.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1852. }

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of M. de Sartiges's note of the 3d inst., together with the copy of the instructions from M. de Turgot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. de Sartiges, bearing date the 31st ult. There is no doubt that M. de Turgot has justly described the course of policy which has influenced the Government of the United States heretofore in regard to the Island of Cuba, it has been stated and often repeated to the Government of Spain by this Government, under various administrations, not only that the United States have no design upon Cuba themselves, but that if Spain should refrain from a voluntary cession of the Island to any other European power, she might rely upon the countenance and friendship of the United States to assist her in her defense and preservation of that Island. At the same time, it has always been declared to Spain that the Government of the United States could not be expected to acquiesce in the cession of Cuba to a European power. The undersigned is happy in being able to say that the recent Executive of the United States entirely approves of this past policy of the Government, and fully concurs in the general sentiments expressed by M. de Turgot, and understood to be identified with those entertained by the Government of Great Britain. The President will take M. de Sartiges's communication into consideration, and give it his best reflections. But the undersigned deems it his duty, at the same time, to remind M. de Sartiges, and through him his Government, that the policy of that of the United States has uniformly been to avoid, as far as possible, alliance or agreements with other States, and to keep itself free from national obligations, except such as affect directly the interests of the United States themselves. This sentiment has been strongly felt and uniformly entertained in the councils of this Government from its earliest history. How far, therefore, it may be necessary

to make this case of Cuba an exception, and especially how far any motive may be found for entering into any treaty stipulations or exchange of official declarations with the Governments of France and Great Britain in the existing state of things upon the subject of M. de Sartiges's communication, are questions which, as the undersigned has already intimated, will be maturely considered.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to M. de Sartiges the assurance of his high consideration.

[Signed]

DANIEL WEBSTER.

[Mr. Crampton again addresses Mr. Webster, under date of July 8th, on the subject of his note of the 23d April, 1852, but there does not appear in the documents any reply by Mr. Webster.]

Mr. Everett to Mr. Crampton (a similar despatch having been addressed to M. de Sartiges).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1852. }

SIR: You are well acquainted with the melancholy circumstances which have hitherto prevented a reply to the note which you addressed to my predecessor on the 8th of July. That note and the instruction of Lord Malmesbury of the 8th of April, accompanying it, with a similar communication from the French Minister, and the *projet* of a Convention between the three powers relative to Cuba, have been among the first subjects to which my attention has been called by the President. The substantial portion of the proposed Convention is expressed in a single article in the following terms: "The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim both now and for hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and they respectively bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. The high contracting parties declare severally and collectively that they will not obtain or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said island, nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same." The President has given the most serious attention to this proposal; to the notes of the British and French Ministers accompanying it, and to the instructions of the Earl of Malmesbury and M. de Turgot, transmitted with the project of the Convention, and he directs me to make known to you the view which he takes of this important and delicate subject. The President fully concurs with his predecessors, who have, on more than one occasion, authorized the declaration referred to by Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot, that the United States could not see with indifference the Island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European Government than Spain, not, however, because we should be dissatisfied with any natural increase of territory and power on the part of England or France. France has, within twenty years, acquired a vast domain on the Northern Coast of Africa, with a fair prospect of indefinite extension. England, within half a century, has added very extensively to her empire. These acquisitions have created no na-

ex-ness on the part of the United States. In like manner the United States have, within the same period greatly increased their territory. The largest addition was that of Louisiana, which was purchased from France. These accessions of territory have probably caused no uneasiness to the great European powers, as they have been brought about by the operation of natural causes, and without any disturbance of the international relations of the principal states. They have been followed also by a great increase of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse between the United States and Europe. But the case would be different in reference to the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other European power. That event could not take place without a serious derangement of the international system now existing, and it would indicate designs in reference to this hemisphere which could not but awaken alarm in the United States. We should view it in somewhat the same light in which France and England would view the acquisition of some important island in the Mediterranean by the United States, with this difference: It is true that the attempt of the United States to establish themselves in Europe would be a novelty, while the appearance of a European power in this part of the world is a familiar fact. But this difference in the two cases is merely historical, and would not diminish the anxiety which, on political grounds, would be caused by any great demonstration of European power in a new direction in America. Lord Malmshury states that Great Britain could never see with indifference the possession of Cuba by any power but Spain, and explicitly declares that she has no wish or intention of appropriating the Island to herself; and the French Minister makes the same avowal on behalf of his Government. Lord Malmshury and M. de Turgot do the Government of the United States no more than justice in remarking that they have often pronounced themselves substantially in the same sense. The President does not covet the acquisition of Cuba for the United States. At the same time he considers the condition of Cuba as mainly an American question, and to a limited extent only a European question. The proposed Convention, proceeds on a different principle. It assumes that the United States have no other or greater interest in the question than England or France; whereas it is necessary only to cast one's eye upon the map to see how remote are the relations of Europe and how intimate those of the United States with this Island.

The President, doing full justice to the friendly spirit in which his concurrence is invited by England and France, and not insensible to the advantages of a good understanding between the three powers in reference to Cuba, feels himself nevertheless unable to become a party to the proposed compact for the following reasons: It is in the first place in his judgment clear, as far as the respect due from the Executive to a co-ordinate branch of the Government will permit him to anticipate its decision, that no such convention would be viewed with favor by the Senate. Its certain rejection by that body would leave the question of Cuba in a more unsettled position than it is now. This objection would not require the President to withhold his concurrence from the Convention if no other objection existed, and if a strong sense of the utility of the measure ren-

dered it his duty, as far as the Executive action is concerned, to give his consent to the arrangement. Such, however, is not the case.

The Convention would be of no value unless it were lasting. Accordingly its terms express a perpetuity of purpose and obligation. Now it may well be doubted whether the constitution of the United States would allow the treaty-making power to impose a permanent disability on the American Government for all coming time, and prevent it, under any future change of circumstances, from doing what has been so often done in times past. In 1803, the United States purchased Louisiana of France, and in 1819 they purchased Florida of Spain. It is not within the competence of the treaty-making power in 1852, effectually to bind the Government in all its branches, and for all coming time, not to make a similar purchase of Cuba. A like remark, I imagine, may be made even in reference both to England and France, where the Treaty-making Power is less subject than it is with us, to the control of other branches of the Government.

There is another strong objection to the proposed agreement. Among the oldest traditions of the Federal Government, is an aversion to political alliances with European powers. In his memorable farewell address, President Washington says: "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith; here let us stop." President Jefferson, in his inaugural address in 1801, warned the country against "entangling alliances." This expression, now become proverbial, was unquestionably used by Mr. Jefferson in reference to the alliance with France in 1778, an alliance at the time of incalculable benefit to the United States, but which in less than twenty years came near involving us in the wars of the French Revolution, and laid the foundation of heavy claims upon Congress, not extinguished to the present day. It is a significant coincidence, that the particular provision of the alliance which occasioned these evils, was that under which France called upon us to aid her in defending her West Indian possessions against England. Nothing less than the unbounded influence of Washington rescued the Union from the perils of that crisis, and preserved our neutrality.

But the President has a graver objection to entering into the proposed convention. He has no wish to disguise the feeling that the compact, although equal in its terms, would be very unequal in substance. England and France by entering into it would disable themselves from obtaining possession of an island remote from their seats of Government, belonging to another European power, whose natural right to possess it must always be as good as their own—a distant island in another hemisphere, and one which by no ordinary or peaceful course of things could ever belong to either of them. If the present balance of power in Europe should be broken up—if Spain should become unable to maintain the Island in her possession, and England and France should be engaged in a death struggle with each other, Cuba might then be the prize of the victor. Till these events all take place, the President does not see how Cuba can belong to any European power.

but Spain. The United States, on the other hand, would by the proposed convention disable themselves from making an acquisition which might take place without any disturbance of existing foreign relations, and in the natural order of things.

The Island of Cuba lies at our doors; it commands the approach to the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the shores of five of our States; it bars the entrance to that great river which drains half the North American Continent, and, with its tributaries, forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world; it keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route. If an island like Cuba, belonging to the Spanish Crown, guarded the entrance to the Thames or the Seine, and the United States should propose a Convention like this to England and France, those powers would assuredly feel that the disability assumed by ourselves was far less serious than that which we asked them to assume.

The opinion of American statesmen at different times, and under varying circumstances, have differed as to the desirableness of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. Territorially and commercially, it would in our hands be an extremely valuable possession. Under certain contingencies, it might be almost essential to our safety; still, for domestic reasons on which, in a communication of this kind, it might not be proper to dwell, the President thinks that the incorporation of the Island into the Union at the present time, although effected with the consent of Spain, would be a hazardous measure, and he would consider its acquisition by force, except in a just war with Spain, should an event so greatly to be deprecated take place, as a disgrace to the civilization of the age. The President has given ample proof of the sincerity with which he holds these views. He has thrown the whole force of his constitutional power against all illegal attacks upon the Island. It would have been perfectly easy for him, without any seeming neglect of duty, to allow projects of a formidable character to gather strength by connivance. No amount of obliquy at home, no embarrassments caused by the indiscretions of the Colonial Government of Cuba, have moved him from the path of duty. In this respect the Captain-General of that Island, an officer apparently of upright and conciliatory character, but probably more used to military command than the management of civil affairs, has, on a Puncitillo, in reference to the Purser of a private steamship, who seems to have been entirely innocent of the matters laid to his charge, refused to allow passengers and the mails of the United States to be landed from a vessel having him on board. This certainly is a very extraordinary mode of animadverting upon a supposed abuse of the liberty of the press by the subject of a foreign Government in his native country. The Captain-General is not permitted by his Government, 3,000 miles off, to hold any diplomatic intercourse with the United States. He is subject in no degree to the direction of the Spanish Minister at Washington; and the President has to choose between a resort to force to compel the abandonment of this gratuitous interruption of Commercial intercourse, which would result in a war—and a delay of weeks and months, necessary for a negotiation with Madrid,

with all the chances of the most deplorable occurrences in the interval, and all for a trifle, that ought to have admitted of a settlement by an exchange of notes between Washington and the Havana. The President has, however, patiently submitted to these evils, and has continued faithfully to give to Cuba the advantage of those principles of the public law under the shadow of which she has departed in this case from the comity of nations. But the incidents to which I allude, and which are still in train, are among many others which point decisively to the expediency of some change in the relations of Cuba, and the President thinks that the influence of England and France with Spain, would be well employed in inducing her so to modify the administration of the Government of Cuba as to afford the means of some prompt remedy for evils of the kind alluded to, which have done much to increase the spirit of unlawful enterprise against the Island. That a convention, such as is proposed, would be a transitory arrangement, sure to be swept away by the irresistible tide of affairs in a new country, is to the apprehension of the President too obvious to require a labored argument. The project rests on principles, applicable, if at all, to Europe, where international relations are in their basis of great antiquity, slowly modified for the most part in the progress of time and events, and not applicable to America, which, but lately a waste, is filling up with intense rapidity and adjusting on natural principles, those territorial relations which on the first discovery of the Continent were in a good degree fortuitous. The comparative history of Europe and America, even for a single century, shows this.

In 1752, England, France, and Spain, were not materially different in their political position in Europe from what they now are. They were ancient, mature, consolidated States, established in their relations with each other and the rest of the world—the leading powers of Western and Southern Europe. Totally different was the state of things in America. The United States had no existence as a people—a line of English Colonies not numbering much over a million of inhabitants, stretched along the Coast. France extended from the Bay of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, beyond which westward the continent was a wilderness, occupied by wandering savages, and subject to a conflicting and nominal claim on the part of France and Spain. Everything in Europe was comparatively fixed—everything in America provisional, incipient, and temporary, except the law of progress, which is as organic and vital in the youth of States, as of individual men. A struggle between the provincial authorities of England and France, for the possession of a petty stockade at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Allegheny, kindled the seven years' war, at the close of which, the great European powers, not materially affected in their relations at home, had undergone astonishing changes on this Continent. France had disappeared from the map of America, whose inmost recesses had been penetrated by her zealous missionaries, and her resolute and gallant adventurers. England had added the Canadas to her transatlantic dominions. Spain had become the mistress of Louisiana, so that, in the language of the Archbishop of Mexico, in

1770, she claimed Siberia as the northern boundary of New Spain.

Twelve years only, from the treaty of Paris, elapsed, and another great change took place, fruitful of still greater changes to come. The American Revolution broke out. It involved England, France, and Spain, in a tremendous struggle, and at its close the United States of America had taken their place in the family of nations. In Europe, the ancient States were restored substantially to their former equilibrium, but a new element, of incalculable importance in reference to territorial arrangements, is henceforth to be recognized in America. Just twenty years from the close of the war of the American Revolution, France, by a treaty with Spain, of which the provisions have never been disclosed, possessed herself of Louisiana, but did so only to cede it to the United States, and in the same year Lewis and Clark started on their expedition to plant the flag of the United States on the shores of the Pacific. In 1819 Florida was sold by Spain to the United States, whose territorial possessions, in this way, had been increased threefold in half a century. This last acquisition was so much a matter of course that it had been distinctly foreseen by the Count Aranda, then Prime Minister of Spain, as long ago as 1783. But even these momentous events are but the forerunners of new territorial revolutions still more stupendous.

A dynastic struggle, between the Emperor Napoleon and Spain, commencing in 1808, convulsed the Peninsula, the vast possessions of the Spanish Crown on this continent, Viceroyalties and Captain-Generalships filling the space between California and Cape Horn. One after another asserted their independence; no friendly power in Europe, at that time, was able, or if able, was willing, to succor Spain or aid her to prop the crumbling buttresses of her colonial Empire. So far from it, when France, in 1821, threw an army of one hundred thousand men into Spain, to control her domestic politics, England thought it necessary to counteract the movement by recognizing the independence of the Spanish Provinces in America; in the remarkable language of the distinguished Minister of the day, in order to "rebalance the balance of power in Europe," he called into existence a new world in the West, somewhat overrating perhaps the extent of the derangement in the Old World, and not doing full justice to the position of the United States in America, or their influence on the fortunes of their sister Republics on this continent.

Thus, in sixty years from the close of the seven years' war, Spain, like France, had lost the last remains of her once imperial position in this hemisphere. The United States meantime were, by the arts of peace and the healthful progress of things, rapidly enlarging their dimensions and consolidating their power. The great march of events still went on. Some of the new Republics, from the effect of a mixture of races, or the want of training in liberal institutions, showed themselves incapable of self-government. The province of Texas revolted from Mexico by the same right by which Mexico revolted from Spain; at the memorable battle of San Jacinto, in 1836, she possessed the great ordeal of nascent States, and her independence was recognized by this Government, by England, by France, and other European powers.

Mainly peopled from the United States, she sought naturally to be incorporated into the Union. The offer was repeatedly rejected by Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, to avoid a collision with Mexico. At last the annexation took place. As a domestic question, it is no fit subject for comment in a communication to a foreign Minister; as a question of public law, there never was an extension of territory more naturally or justifiably made; it produced a disturbed relation with the Government of Mexico; war ensued, and in its results other extensive territories were, for a large pecuniary compensation on the part of the United States, added to the Union.

Without adverting to the divisions of opinion which arose in reference to this war—as must always happen in free countries in reference to great measures—no person surveying these events with the eye of comprehensive statesmanship, can fail to trace in the main result the undoubted operation of the law of our political existence. The consequences are before the world; vast provinces, which had languished for three centuries under the leaden sway of a stationary system, are coming under the influences of an active civilization, freedom of speech and the press—the trial by jury, religious equality, and representative government, have been carried by the Constitution of the United States into extensive regions in which they were unknown before. By the settlement of California the great circuit of intelligence round the globe is completed. The discovery of the gold of that region, leading as it did to the same discovery in Australia, has touched the nerves of industry throughout the world. Every addition to the territory of the American Union has given homes to European destitution, and gardens to European want. From every part of the United Kingdom, from France, from Switzerland, and Germany, and from the extremest north of Europe, the march of emigration has been taken up, such as the world has never seen before. Into the United States, grown to their present extent in the manner described, but little less than half a million of the population of the Old World is annually pouring, to be immediately incorporated into an industrious and prosperous community, in the bosom of which they find political and religious liberty, social position, employment, and bread. It is a fact which would defy belief, were it not the result of official inquiry, that the emigrants to the United States, from Ireland alone, besides having subsisted themselves, have sent back to their kindred, for the last three years, nearly five millions of dollars annually, thus doubling, in three years, the purchase money of Louisiana.

Such is the territorial development of the United States in the past century. Is it possible that Europe can contemplate it with an unfriendly or jealous eye? What would have been her condition in these trying years, but for the outlet we have furnished to her starving millions?

Spain, meantime, has retained, of her extensive dominions in this hemisphere, but the two Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; a respectful sympathy with the fortunes of an ancient ally and a gallant people, with whom the United States have ever maintained the most friendly relations, would, if no other reason existed, make it our duty to leave

her in the undisturbed possession of this little remnant of her mighty trans-atlantic Empire. The President desires to do so. No word or deed of his will ever question her title or shake her possession. But can it be expected to last very long? Can it resist this mighty current in the fortunes of the world? Is it desirable that it should do so? Can it be for the interest of Spain to cling to a possession that can only be maintained by a garrison of 25,000 or 30,000 troops, a powerful naval force, and an annual expenditure for both arms of the service, of at least \$12,000,000? Cuba, at this moment, costs more to Spain than the entire naval and military establishments of the United States cost the Federal Government. So far from being really injured by the loss of this island, there is no doubt that were it peacefully transferred to the United States, a prosperous commerce between Cuba and Spain, resulting from ancient associations and common language and tastes, would be far more productive than the best-contrived system of colonial taxation. Such notoriously has been the result to Great Britain of the establishment of the independence of the United States. The decline of Spain from the position which she held in the time of Charles V., is coeval with the foundation of her colonial system, while within twenty-five years, and since the loss of most of her colonies, she has entered upon a course of rapid improvement unknown since the abdication of that Emperor.

I will but allude to an evil of the first magnitude. I mean the African Slave Trade, in the suppression of which England and France take a lively interest; an evil which still forms a great reproach upon the civilization of Christendom, and perpetuates the barbarism of Africa, but for which it is to be feared there is no hope of a complete remedy while Cuba remains a Spanish Colony. But whatever may be thought of these last suggestions, it would seem impossible for any one who reflects upon the events glanced at in this note, to mistake the law of American growth and progress, or think it can be ultimately arrested by a Convention like that proposed. In the judgment of the President, it would be as easy to throw a dam from Cape Florida to Cuba, in the hope of stopping the flow of the Gulf stream, as to attempt by a compact like this to fix the fortunes of Cuba "now and for hereafter"—or as expressed in the French text of the Convention "for the present as for the future" (*pour le présent comme pour l'avenir*); that is, for all coming time.

The history of the past—the of the recent past—affords no assurance that twenty years hence France or England will even wish that Spain should retain Cuba; and a century hence—judging of what will be from what has been—the pages which record this proposition will, like the record of the family compact between France and Spain, have no interest but for the antiquary. Even now the President can not doubt that both France and England would prefer any change in the condition of Cuba, to that which is most to be apprehended, viz.: an internal convulsion which should renew the horrors and the fate of San Domingo. I will intimate a final objection to the proposed Convention.

Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot put forward as the reason for entering into such a compact, "the attacks which have lately been made on the

Island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, with the avowed design of taking possession of that Island." The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them. It would strike a death blow to the conservative policy hitherto pursued in this country toward Cuba.

No administration of this Government, however strong in the public confidence in other respects, could stand a day under the odium of having stipulated with the great powers of Europe that in no future time, under no change of circumstances, by no amicable arrangement with Spain, by no act of lawful war, should that calamity unfortunately occur, by no consent of the inhabitants of the Island, should they, like the possessions of Spain on the American continent, succeed in rendering themselves independent; in fine, by no overruling necessity of self-preservation, should the United States ever make the acquisition of Cuba.

For these reasons, which the President has thought it advisable, considering the importance of the subject, to direct me to unfold at some length, he feels constrained to decline respectfully the invitation of England and France to become parties to the proposed Convention. He is persuaded that these friendly powers will not attribute this refusal to any insensibility on his part to the advantages of the utmost harmony between the great maritime States on a subject of such importance. As little will Spain draw any unfavorable inference from this refusal—the rather as the emphatic disclaimer of any designs against Cuba on the part of this Government contained in the present note, affords all the assurance which the President can constitutionally or to any useful purpose, give of a practical concurrence with England and France in the wish not to disturb the possession of that Island by Spain.

I avail myself, Sir, of this opportunity to assure you of my distinguished consideration.

{Signed}

EDWARD EVERETT.

The following reply to Mr. Everett, was published in the English journals in July last:—

Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 16, 1853.

SIR: Lord Malmesbury received, just before leaving office, the note addressed to you by Mr. Everett, and left it for the consideration of his successor.

The absence from London of the ambassador of France, has hitherto prevented that communication between the two governments which the circumstances of the proposal made jointly required.

I have now to inform you of the view which her Majesty's government take of Mr. Everett's reply to our overture.

It is doubtless perfectly within the competence of the American government to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malmesbury and M. Turgot in reference to Cuba. Each government will then remain as free as it was before to take that course which its sense of duty and a

regard for the interests of its people may prescribe.

I should have satisfied my obligations as Secretary of State by this obvious remark, had not Mr. Everett entered at large into arguments which the simple nature of the question before him had hardly seemed to require.

The governments of Great Britain and France, when they made this proposal to that of the United States, were fully aware of the growth of power and extension of territory which have marked the progress of the United States since the period of their independence. The absorption or annexation of Louisiana in 1803, of Florida in 1819, of Texas in 1845, and of California in 1848, had not escaped them; still less did they require to be reminded of the events of the seven years' war, or of the American war.

It occurs to her Majesty's Government, therefore, to ask for what purpose are these arguments introduced with so much preparation, and urged with so much ability?

It would appear that the purpose, not fully avowed, but hardly concealed, is to procure the admission of a doctrine that the United States have an interest in Cuba, to which Great Britain and France can not pretend. In order to meet this pretension, it is necessary to set forth the character of the two powers who made the offer in question, and the nature of that offer. Mr. Everett declares, in the outset of his despatch, that "the United States would not see with indifference the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European Government than Spain," &c.

The two powers most likely to possess themselves of Cuba, and most formidable to the United States, are Great Britain and France.

Great Britain is in possession, by treaty, of the island of Trinidad, which, in the last century, was a colony of Spain. France was in possession, at the commencement of this century, of Louisiana, by voluntary cession from Spain. These two powers, by their naval resources, are in fact the only powers who could be rivals with the United States for the possession of Cuba. Will these two powers are ready voluntarily to "declare, severally and collectively, that they will not obtain, or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said Island (of Cuba), nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same."

Thus, if the object of the United States were to bar the acquisition of Cuba by any European State, this Convention would secure that object.

But if it is intended on the part of the United States to maintain that Great Britain and France have no interest in the maintenance of the present *status quo* in Cuba, and that the United States have alone a right to a voice in that matter, her Majesty's Government at once refuses to admit such a claim. Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies alone, without insisting on the importance to Mexico and other friendly States, of the present distribution of power, give her Majesty an interest in this question which she can not forego.

The possessions of France in the American sea, give a similar interest to France, which, no doubt, will be put forward by her Government. Nor is this right at all invalidated by the argument of Mr. Everett that Cuba is to the United States

as an island at the mouth of the Thames or the Seine would be to England or France.

The distance of Cuba from the nearest part of the United States, viz., from the southernmost part of Florida, is 110 miles.

An island at an equal distance from the mouth of the Thames, would be placed about ten miles north of Antwerp, in Belgium; while an island at the same distance from Jamaica, would be placed at Manzanilla, a town in Cuba.

Thus there are no grounds for saying that the possession of Cuba by Great Britain or France, would be menacing to the United States, but that its possession by the United States would not be so to Great Britain.

There is one argument of the United States Secretary of State, which appears to her Majesty's Government not only unavailing but disquieting.

Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot put forward, as a reason for entering into the proposed compact, "the attacks which have lately been made on the Island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, and with the avowed design of taking possession of the island." To this reason Mr. Everett replies in the same terms: "The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to the lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them."

The government of Great Britain acknowledges with respect the conduct of the President in disavowing and discouraging the lawless attempts here referred to. The character of those attempts, indeed, was such as to excite the reprobation of every civilized State. The spectacle of bands of men collected together, in reckless disregard of treaties, for the purpose of making from the ports of the United States a piratical attack on the territory of a power in amity with their own State; and when there, endeavoring by armed invasion to excite the obedient to revolt and the tranquil to disturbance, was a sight shocking, no doubt, to the just and honest principles of the President. But the statement made by the President, that a convention, duly signed and legally ratified, engaging to respect the present state of possession in all future time, would but excite these bands of pirates to more violent breaches of the laws of honesty and good neighborhood, is a melancholy avowal for the chief of a great State. Without disputing its truth, her Majesty's Government may express a hope that this state of things will not endure, and that the citizens of the United States, while they justly boast of their institutions, will not be insensible to the value of those eternal laws of right and wrong, of peace and friendship, and of duty to our neighbors, which ought to guide every Christian nation.

Nor can a people so enlightened fail to perceive the utility of those rules for the observance of international relations which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the law of nations. Among the commentators on this law, some of the most distinguished American citizens have earned an enviable reputation; and it is difficult to suppose that the United States would set the example of abrogating its most sacred provisions.

Nor let it be said that such a Convention would have prevented the inhabitants of Cuba from asserting their independence. With regard to internal troubles, the proposed Convention was

altogether silent. But a pretended declaration of independence, with a view of immediately seeking refuge from revolts on the part of the blacks under the shelter of the United States, would be justly looked upon as the same in effect as a formal annexation.

Finally, while fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act, either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit.

I am, &c.,

J. RUSSELL.

Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.

[Extract.]

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1853.

In obedience to the instruction contained in Lord John Russell's despatch of the 21st February, I have read to the Secretary of State of the United States, and placed in his hands, a copy of his lordship's despatch of the 16th of that month upon the subject of Cuba.

My French colleague having also received instructions from his Government to communicate to the Government of the United States a despatch upon the same subject, and very much to the same effect, it was agreed between us that we should, as upon former occasions in regard to this matter, make our communications simultaneously; and we accordingly waited upon Mr. Marcy together for that purpose, on the 16th inst.

Mr. Marcy, after having listened attentively to what M. de Sartiges and myself read to him, said that he would submit the observations of the two Governments to the President; and remarked that several weeks might probably elapse before any reply would be addressed to us, even should the President be of opinion, which Mr. Marcy seemed to think doubtful, that any further discussion of the matter between the two governments was desirable.

It would, he added, of course be necessary for him again to read over the despatches, in order to comprehend their full import; but, as far as he could now judge, the opinion of the two governments seemed to coincide in reference to two points, viz.: the one that the right of the United States to decline the proposals made to them by the English and French Governments was admitted; the other, that some of the general positions taken by Mr. Everett in his note of the 1st of December, 1852, appeared to those Governments to render a protest against them on their part necessary, lest it might hereafter be inferred that those positions had been acquiesced in by them.

We replied that, without pretending to point out to Mr. Marcy what further step he was or was not to take in this matter, the object which our respective Governments had in view seemed to us to be, generally, such as he had stated it; and that we, for our part, considered the discussion of the subject closed by the communication which we had just made.

Mr. Marcy appeared to receive our observations in a conciliatory manner, and concluded by expressing his hope and belief that no misunderstanding would arise between the great maritime powers in regard to this matter.

On the 17th of September, 1853, Mr. Everett published in the newspapers a long letter addressed to Lord John Russell, in which he regrets that Lord John's despatch of the 16th of February was not sent before his retirement from the State Department, and regarding that despatch in reality, if not in form, as a reply to his letter of the 1st of December, 1852, he feels called upon, though a private citizen, to re-join. He defends first the great length of his letter and the general practice of long-winded documents on the part of our Government functionaries. He then remarks that the sketch of territorial changes which had taken place on this continent, during the last century, was not introduced as matter of history, but to illustrate the point that it is chimerical to attempt, by specific measures, to bind up for all time, the discretion of a Government established in a part of the world of which so much is still lying in a state of nature. He also desired to show that we are not a nation of land-pirates; but that our growth has been natural and legitimate, and in strict conformity to the Law of Nations. Mr. Everett pleads guilty to the charge that he did and does very distinctly maintain that the United States have an interest in Cuba to which France and Great Britain can not pretend, and that the condition of Cuba is mainly an American question, in which the United States have a very deep interest, and England and France a very limited one. The chief grounds on which the United States rest this claim is geographical proximity—and Lord John's remark that Cuba is nearer to Jamaica than to the United States, would be in point, says Mr. Everett, if Jamaica bore the same relation to Great Britain which our States on and near the Mexican Gulf bear to the rest of the Union. To Mr. Russell's suggestion that it would be well enough for the United States to consider the value of the eternal laws of right and wrong, and our duty to our neighbors, also the utility of observing the laws of nations, Mr. Everett replies with spirit, contending that the United States Government have done their whole duty in regard to the suppression of unlawful expeditions organized on our territory against friendly powers, and instances the expedition of Gen. Terrioris, fitted out in the Thames, in 1831, as a parallel to that of Lopez, as far as illegality is concerned. Mr. Everett intimates that the invitation to bind ourselves never to acquire Cuba under any circumstances, comes with a bad grace from France, which, during the present century, has appropriated such large portions of Europe, Africa, and the Pacific Islands; and England, which has, even since the writing of the despatch under consideration, annexed half the Burman Empire to her overgrown India possessions, on grounds compared with which, Russia's pretence for war on Turkey is respectable. In regard to the law of nations, Mr. Everett claims that we have as a nation strictly complied with that law, while during the infancy of the Republic, we were the victims of its systematic violation on the part of England and France—outrages which those nations subsequently acknowledged, and for which they made tardy and partial reparation.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE KOSZTA AFFAIR AT SMYRNA.

IMMEDIATELY after the kidnapping of Martin Koszta by the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna, and his rescue by Captain Ingraham of the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, the Austrian Government addressed to the principal European Cabinets, in advance of any communication to the Government of the United States, a Circular Letter of Complaint and Protest against the course adopted by Captain Ingraham. This *exparte* statement of the affair having been extensively published in both Europe and America, the Government of the United States, in order that the World might judge intelligently of the merits of the question, concluded to publish the following Diplomatic Correspondence. The Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin instructed their representatives at Washington to intimate their general concurrence in the view taken by Austria.

Mr. Hulsemann to Mr. Marcy.

[Translation.]

AUSTRIAN LEGATION, }
WASHINGTON, August 29, 1853. }

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to address this official note to the honorable Secretary of State, in relation to the difficulties which have occurred between the agents of the two Governments at the port of Smyrna.

The facts which came to pass on that occasion, are of public notoriety, and the undersigned thinks he may confine himself in his comments thereon to the most prominent points. Our Consul-General, Mr. de Weckbecker, exercising the right of jurisdiction which has been guaranteed by treaties to the consular agents of Austria in the East relative to their countrymen, had caused to be arrested, and conveyed on board the Austrian brig-of-war "Huszar," the Hungarian refugee, Martin Koszta; who, residing at one time in the interior at Kutahia, had left Turkey in company with Kossuth, and who, after having pledged himself in writing not to set foot again on Ottoman territory, broke that pledge by returning, some months since, to Smyrna. This arrest gave cause to some reclamations which Mr. Olney, United States Consul, conjointly with the commander of the American sloop-of-war "St. Louis," anchored in the roads before Smyrna, deemed it incumbent upon themselves to address to Mr. de Weckbecker, basing their demands upon the fact that the aforesaid Koszta,

having, according to them, caused himself to be naturalized in the United States, was entitled to the protection of the American authorities. Upon this, the Consul-General of the Emperor, accompanied by the American Consul and the American Commander, repaired on board the "Huszar," and these two functionaries had it in their power to convince themselves, from the declarations of the prisoner himself, that the latter had not acquired the quality of citizen of the United States, and that he was not even provided with an American passport.

On his own part, the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, addressed a communication, on the 27th of June, to the Imperial Internuncio (Minister) the object of which was to ask for the release of Koszta, upon the plea that he had taken some steps to be admitted as an American citizen. Baron de Bruck replied to this request on the same day, refusing to comply with it. Two days after, Mr. Brown returned again to the charge, by forwarding to Mr. de Bruck a copy of a declaration purporting to have been signed by Koszta, in New York, on the 31st of July last, and which the Chargé d'Affaires of the Union seems to regard sufficient to imply the naturalization of that refugee in America. The Internuncio replied that it was impossible for him to alter his determination, as he could not consider the individual in question as belonging to a foreign jurisdiction so long as the ties which bound him to his country were not legally dissolved.

The undersigned thinks it proper to embody, with the very text of this note, a copy of the document above mentioned, which has served as the basis to all the extraordinary proceedings both on the part of Mr. Brown and that of the Commander of the St. Louis. Here it is:—

Declaration made by Martin Koszta of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

I, Martin Koszta, do declare, on oath, that it is *bona fide* my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to all and every foreign prince, potentate, State, and sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Emperor of Austria.

Sworn in open court this 31st day of July, 1852, before me, clerk of the court, &c.

[Signed]

MARTIN KOSZTA.

I, —, clerk of the court of —, being a court of record, having common law jurisdiction, and a clerk and seal, do certify that the above is a true copy of the original declaration of Mr. Koszta to become a citizen of the United States, remaining open in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said court the 31st day of July, 1852.
—, Clerk.

It is difficult to conceive how the representative of the United States could have sought to found a proof of the pretended naturalization of Koszta upon a document destitute of all authentic

character, seeing that the form of legalization which is affixed to it, and which alone could have invested it with that character, leaves in blank* both the name of the tribunal before which the declaration of Koszta must have been made, and the name of the clerk who is supposed to be the depository of the original document, and that, moreover, this pretended legalization has neither signature nor official seal attached to it. But even admitting the authenticity of this declaration; and supposing that Koszta could, without violating the laws of his country of his own accord, and without any other formalities, have broken asunder the ties which bind him to his native soil, the text of the document shows that the author of it has done nothing more than to declare his *intention* of becoming a citizen of the United States, and, with that object in view, of renouncing his rights of nationality in the States of the Emperor.

A few days later a new and lamentable episode occurred to aggravate the question. On the morning of the 2d of July, the commander of the American sloop-of-war "St. Louis," Mr. Ingraham, sent a message to the commanding officer of the "Huszar," to the effect that, in pursuance of instructions received from the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Constantinople, he had to call upon him to deliver the aforesaid Koszta into his hands; adding that if he did not receive a satisfactory answer by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he should cause the prisoner to be taken away by main force. As it was reasonable to expect, our commander, instead of complying with this request, prepared himself to repulse force by force; and when, at the hour designated, the American commander, getting ready to carry out his threat, ranged himself alongside our vessel, and brought his guns to bear upon the imperial brig, and was about to carry matters to the last extremity, our brave sailors, although much inferior in numbers, were determined to oppose a vigorous resistance to the act of aggression which was on the point of being consummated in the neutral port of Smyrna, and on the part of a vessel-of-war belonging to a power with which Austria was at peace. Our Consul-General only succeeded in preventing this bloody catastrophe, which would probably have ended in the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Smyrna, and of vessels of all nations in the harbor, by consenting that Koszta should temporarily, and until the settlement of the difficulties of which he was the subject, be confided to the custody of the Consul-General of France at Smyrna.

The return of Mr. Marsh to Constantinople, a few days after these events, brought on a discussion, between himself and our Internuncio, of the question whether Martin Koszta was to be considered as an Austrian subject or as a citizen of the United States. Although still ignorant of this discussion, the Imperial Government has come to the determination not to delay any longer addressing it self to the Government of the United States through my instrumentality. There are two distinct questions involved in this discussion. One is the main question relating to the dispute about the rights of jurisdiction which has risen between the legations of Austria and of the United States at Constantinople, concerning

Koszta; the other question, at least fully as important, is that which has reference to those formalities in virtue of which the agents of the United States have deemed themselves authorized in urging their pretensions.

With regard to the first of these two questions, treated in the correspondence which has taken place on the subject between the Internuncio and the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States in Turkey, the Imperial Government adopts entirely the views of Baron de Bruck. In our opinion, Koszta has never ceased to be an Austrian subject. Everything combines to make the Imperial Government persist in this estimate of the matter. The laws of his country are opposed to Koszta's breaking asunder, of his own accord, and without having obtained permission to expatriate himself from the authorities of that country, the ties of nationality which bind him to it. The very declaration of that refugee on board the "Huszar," in the presence of the American Consul and of the commander of the "St. Louis," shows that he still considers himself as a subject of the Emperor. In short, even according to terms of the law of the Union, such a declaration, supposed to have been signed by Koszta, and from which Mr. Brown has pretended to infer his naturalization in the United States, is not sufficient to produce that effect. The undersigned thinks he may dispense entering into any further details in regard to this question, seeing that the Department of State of the United States constantly refuses to grant passports to individuals who find themselves in this category, and that official publications have been made from time to time to that effect.

As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the Consul-General of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified, when, in virtue of those treaties, which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction.

Such being the case, the Imperial Government trusts that the Government of the United States will hasten to instruct its Consul at Smyrna not to interpose any obstacle to the extradition of the aforesaid Koszta by the Consul-General of France to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna.

But, apart from this question of jurisdiction, it is especially the mode adopted by the functionaries of the United States, in order to settle the matter, which has given the Imperial Government the most legitimate grounds of complaint.

The act of violence which the commander of the sloop-of-war "St. Louis" committed against the Austrian brig "Huszar"—that real act of war, committed in full peace, in a neutral port, the fatal effects of which were only averted by the prudence and moderation of our Consul-General at Smyrna—constitutes an outrage upon the principles of the law of nations; and the Imperial Government has no doubt but that this act, viewed in such light, will have been condemned by the Government of the United States, said Government being itself interested in preventing the repetition of similar occurrences.

The events of the 2d of July at Smyrna, present, in a two-fold point of view, a serious deviation from the rules of international law.

1st. The commander of the United States sloop-

* Literal—makes no mention of either.—Translator.

of-war "St. Louis" threatened that the brig of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the "Hu-zar," with a hostile attack, by bringing his guns to bear upon the latter, and by announcing, in writing, that if a certain individual detained on board, whose nationality had been discussed between the agents of the two Governments, was not delivered over to him at a stated hour, he would go and take him by main force.

There can be no doubt but that the threat of attacking, by main force, a vessel-of-war belonging to the military marine of a sovereign State, whose flag she carries, is nothing else than a threat of an act of war. Now, the right of making war is necessarily, and from the very nature of that right, inherent in the sovereign power. "A right of so momentous a nature," says Vattel (Law of Nations, vol. 2, book 3, chap. 1, § 4), "the right of judging whether the nation has real grounds of complaint; whether she is authorized to employ force, and justifiable in taking up arms; whether prudence will admit of such a step, and whether the welfare of the State requires it—that right, I say, can belong only to the body of the nation or to the sovereign, her representative. It is doubtless one of those rights without which there can be no salutary government, and which are therefore called *rights of majesty*."

The founders of the republic of the United States fully recognised, from the beginning of the Union, the rights reserved to the sovereign power. The articles of perpetual confederacy and union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., of 1778, contain already the following stipulation (IX., § 1):

"The right of declaring war and to make peace shall belong solely and exclusively to the Congress of the United States."

This basis of the public law of the United States was preserved and sanctioned by the constitution of the United States of 1787, which reserves the power of declaring war explicitly to Congress, (section VIII.)

Upon this point, the constitution of the United States harmonizes perfectly with the public law of Europe.

But this right, reserved to the supreme power of each country, would become illusory and null, if commanders of naval forces or others were to be explicitly or tacitly authorized to undertake, either of their own accord, or upon the order or with the consent of a diplomatic or consular agent, to commit acts of aggression and of war against the vessels or the troops of another nation, without special instructions from the supreme authority of their own country, notified in the forms prescribed by the law of nations.

It is impossible that the regular government of the civilized world can wish to expose their authority, as well as general peace, to the hazards of hostilities commenced without their knowledge and without special authority from the sovereign power, by such or such functionary, in a foreign land.

2dly. This act of hostility has been committed in a neutral port of a power friendly to both nations.

Certainly, if there be one point of maritime and international law which is clearly and positively defined, and which has been adopted by all the powers of the world, it is the inviolability of

neutral ports, the absolute prohibition from committing, in such port, acts of war and of violence even against the enemy with whom we are at open war. Modern history furnishes but few examples of cases of this kind. One of these rare instances is the attack upon the Dutch East India fleet, which had taken shelter in the port of Bergen, in Norway, by the admiral commanding the forces of the enemy; and although that attack was repulsed by the guns of the fort of that neutral port, *Vattel*—an authority universally recognised in matters relating to the law of nations—does nevertheless accuse the neutral power (Denmark) of having complained in too faint a voice of an undertaking so injurious to her dignity and to her rights.

In order the better to establish the concurrence of all nations, and the unanimity of all expounders of civil law on this question, we can quote the authority of an American statesman. The following is the opinion of Mr. Henry Wheaton: "The rights of war," says he (Elements of International Law part IV., chap. III., § 7), "can be exercised only within the territory of the belligerent powers, upon the high seas, or in a territory belonging to no one. Hence it follows that hostilities can not lawfully be exercised within the territorial jurisdiction of the neutral state, which is the common friend of both parties." Then, § 9: "Not only are all captures made by the belligerent cruisers within the limits of this jurisdiction absolutely illegal and void, but captures made by armed vessels stationed in a bay or river, or in the mouth of a river, or in the harbor of a neutral state, for the purpose of exercising the rights of war from this station, are also invalid. Thus, where a British privateer stationed itself within the river Mississippi, in the neutral territory of the United States, for the purpose of exercising the right of war from the river, by standing off and on, obtaining information at the Balize, and overhauling vessels in their course down the river, and made the capture in question within three English miles of the alluvial islands formed at its mouth, restitution of the captured vessel was decreed by Sir W. Scott. So, also, where a belligerent ship, lying within neutral territory, made a capture with her boats out of the neutral territory, the capture was held to be invalid; for though the hostile force employed was applied to the captured vessel lying out of the territory, yet no such use of a neutral territory for the purpose of war is to be permitted."

If all hostility against an enemy declared to be within the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral state, which has friendly relations with both parties, is severely condemned by all writers on international law; if captures made by belligerent cruisers in the bays of a neutral state, or even by the boats of the vessels stationed there out of that territory, are null and illegal, according to the laws of the United States and the decrees of the maritime courts of Great Britain, an attack upon a vessel belonging to a friendly power in a neutral port would deserve to be censured in still more severe terms.

The history of maritime wars at the period of the French revolution furnishes abundant proofs of the very particular jealousy with which the government of the United States maintained the rights of neutrals; and the undersigned would

cite some celebrated cases, in which the first statesmen of the Union, the most distinguished predecessors of Mr. Marcy in the high position which he fills, have defended the absolute inviolability of neutral ports, by means of most elaborate arguments. But as the undersigned is fully persuaded that the same doctrines will serve as guides to the government of the United States on the present occasion, he confines himself to this slight allusion to those principles, which were formerly maintained, and very recently supported by the government of the United States in relation to the rights of neutrals, and more especially in regard to the inviolability of neutral ports.

The imperial government entertains too high an opinion of the sense of justice and of integrity of the government of the United States to doubt for a single instant its anxiety to disavow the conduct of its agents, under the circumstances above mentioned, and that it will hasten to call them to a severe account, and tender to Austria a satisfaction proportionate to the magnitude of the outrage.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance of his high consideration,

HULSEMANN.

The Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, September 26, 1853.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulsemann, *Chargé d'Affaires* of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, of the 29th ultimo, addressed to this department, and the other documents relative to the much-regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last, with a view to ascertain the nature of the complaints therein preferred against the American officers engaged in that affair, and for the purpose of giving such satisfaction as Austria might be entitled to receive in case he should find that these officers had not duly respected her rights.

Though differing very much from the views presented by Mr. Hulsemann on behalf of his government, the President still indulges the hope that the exposition of the principal reasons on which his own conclusions are founded will induce his Majesty's government to look at the transaction in a different light from that in which it is presented by that government.

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to Mr. Hulsemann, and he will fail in his intention if, in performing this duty, he does not evince a friendly spirit, and avoid, as far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulsemann or his government can take exception.

To bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon, it seems to the undersigned that the facts should be more fully and clearly stated than they are in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

Martin Koszta, by birth a Hungarian, and of course an Austrian subject at that time, took an open and active part in the political movement of 1848-49, designed to detach Hungary from the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. At the close of that disastrous revolutionary movement,

Koszta, with many others engaged in the same cause, fled from the Austrian dominions, and took refuge in Turkey. The extradition of these fugitives, Koszta among them, was demanded and pressed with great vigor by Austria, but firmly resisted by the Turkish government. They were, however, confined at Kutahia, but at length released, with the understanding, or by express agreement of Austria that they should leave Turkey and go into foreign parts. Most of them, it is believed, before they obtained their release, indicated the United States as the country of their exile. It is alleged that Koszta left Turkey in company with Koseuth—this is believed to be a mistake; and that he engaged never to return—this is regarded as doubtful. To this sentence of banishment—for such is the true character of their expulsion from Turkey—Austria gave her consent: in truth, it was the result of her efforts to procure their extradition, and was accepted by her as a substitute for it. She had agents of commissioners at Kutahia to attend to their embarkation, and to her the legal consequences of this act are the same as if it had been done directly by herself, and not by the agency of the Ottoman Porte. Koszta came to the United States and selected this country for his future home.

On the 31st of July, 1852, he made a declaration under oath, before a proper tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounce all allegiance to any other state or sovereign.

After remaining here one year and eleven months, he returned, on account, as is alleged, of private business, of a temporary character, to Turkey in an American vessel, claimed the rights of a naturalized American citizen, and offered to place himself under the protection of the United States Consul at Smyrna. The Consul at first hesitated to recognize and receive him as such; but afterwards, and some time before his seizure, he and the American *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* at Constantinople, did extend protection to him, and furnished him with a *Tekkerah*—a kind of passport or letter of safe conduct, usually given by foreign consuls in Turkey to persons to whom they extend protection, as by Turkish laws they have a right to do. It is important to observe that there is no exception taken to his conduct after his return to Turkey, and that Austria has not alleged that he was there for any political object, or for any other purpose than the transaction of private business. While waiting, as is alleged, for an opportunity to return to the United States, he was seized by a band of lawless men—freely, perhaps harshly, characterized in the despatches as "ruffians," "Greek hirelings," "robbers"—who had not, nor did they pretend to have, any color of authority emanating from Turkey or Austria, treated with violence and cruelty, and thrown into the sea. Immediately thereafter he was taken up by a boat's crew, lying in wait for him, belonging to the Austrian brig-of-war, the *Hu-zar*, forced on board of that vessel, and there confined in irons. It is now avowed, as it was then suspected, that these desperadoes were instigated to this outrage by the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna; but it is not pretended that he acted under the civil authority of Turkey, but, on the contrary, it is admitted that, on application to the Turkish governor at

Smyrna, that magistrate refused to grant the Austrian consul any authority to arrest Koszta.

The consul of the United States at Smyrna, as soon as he heard of the seizure of Koszta, and the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States *ad interim* at Constantinople, afterward interceded with the Turkish authorities, with the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna, and the commander of the Austrian brig-of-war, for his release, on the ground of his American nationality. To support this claim, Koszta's original certificate of having made, under oath, in a court in New York, a declaration of intention to become an American citizen, was produced at Smyrna, and an imperfect copy of it placed in the hands of the imperial Austrian Intermuncio at Constantinople. The application to these officers at Smyrna for his liberation, as well as that of Mr. Brown, our *Chargé d'Affaires*, to Baron de Bruck, the Austrian minister at Constantinople, was fruitless, and it became notorious at Smyrna that there was a settled design on the part of the Austrian officials to convey him clandestinely to Trieste—a city within the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. Opportunely, the United States sloop-of-war, the *St. Louis*, under the command of Captain Ingraham, arrived in the harbor of Smyrna before this design was executed. The commander of the *St. Louis*, from the representation of the case made to him, felt it to be his duty, as it unquestionably was, to inquire into the validity of Koszta's claim to American protection. He proceeded with deliberation and prudence; and discovered what he considered just grounds for inquiring into Koszta's claim to be discharged on account of his American nationality. During the pendency of this inquiry, he received notice of the design to take Koszta clandestinely, before the question at issue was settled, into the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. As there was other evidence of bad faith besides the discovered design of evading the inquiry, Captain Ingraham demanded his release, and intimated that he should re-ort to force if the demand was not complied with by a certain hour. Fortunately, however, no force was used. An arrangement was made by which the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the French Consul-General, to be kept by him until the United States and Austria should agree as to the manner of disposing of him.

This full statement of the facts is deemed important, as it will correct some errors and aid in presenting with more distinctness the questions to be discussed.

The undersigned will now proceed to present the views of the President upon this transaction, and his reply to these several demands.

His imperial majesty demands that the government of the United States shall direct Koszta to be delivered to him; that he shall disavow the conduct of the American agents in this affair, call them to a severe account, and tender satisfaction proportionate to the outrage.

In order to arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to ascertain and clearly define Koszta's political relation with Austria and with the United States when he was first seized at Smyrna. This is the first point which naturally presents itself for consideration, and perhaps the most important one in its bearings upon the merits of the case.

There is great diversity and much confusion

of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. By some it is held to be an indestructible political tie, and though resulting from the mere accident of birth, yet forever binding the subject to the sovereign; by others it is considered a political connection in the nature of a civil contract, dissoluble by mutual consent, but not so at the option of either party. The sounder and more prevalent doctrine, however, is, that the citizen or subject, having faithfully performed the past and present duties resulting from his relation to the sovereign power, may at any time release himself from the obligation of allegiance, freely quit the land of his birth or adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that which offers him the fairest prospect of happiness for himself and his posterity. When the sovereign power, where-ever it may be placed, does not answer the ends for which it is bestowed, when it is not exerted for the general welfare of the people, or has become oppressive to individuals, this right to withdraw rests on as firm a basis, and is similar in principle to the right which legitimates resistance to tyranny.

The conflicting laws on the subject of allegiance are of a municipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the countries enacting them. All uncertainty as well as confusion on this subject is avoided by giving due consideration to the fact that the parties to the question now under consideration are two independent nations, and that neither has the right to appeal to its own municipal laws for the rules to settle the matter in dispute, which occurred within the jurisdiction of a third independent power.

Neither Austrian decrees nor American laws can be properly invoked for aid or direction in this case, but international law furnishes the rules for a correct decision, and by the light from this source shed upon the transaction at Smyrna are its true features to be discerned.

Koszta being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely inoperative in his case, unless the Sultan of Turkey has consented to give them vigor within his dominions by treaty stipulations. The law of nations has rules of its own on the subject of allegiance, and disregards generally all restrictions imposed upon it by municipal codes.

This is rendered most evident by the proceedings of independent states in relation to extradition. No state can demand from any other, as a matter of right, the surrender of a native-born or naturalized citizen or subject, an emigrant, or even a fugitive from justice, unless the demand is authorized by express treaty stipulation. International law allows no such claim, though comity may sometimes yield what right withholds. To surrender political offenders (and in this class Austria places Koszta) is not a duty; but, on the contrary, compliance with such a demand would be considered a dishonorable subserviency to a foreign power, and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind. As rendering needless all further argument on this point, the undersigned will recall to Mr. Hulsemann's recollection what took place in 1849 and 1850 in relation to the reclamation of Polish refugees in Turkey by Russia, and Hungarian refugees (of whom Koszta was one) by Austria. This de-

mand was made in concert, as it were, by two powerful sovereigns while their triumphant armies, which had just put an end to the revolutionary movement of Hungary, stood upon the borders of Turkey, with power to erase her name from the list of nations. She might well apprehend for herself, as the nations of Western Europe apprehended for her, that a refusal in her critical condition would put in jeopardy her existence as an independent power; but she did refuse, and the civilized world justified and commended the act. Both Austria and Russia placed their respective demands on higher grounds than a right of extradition under the law of nations; they attempted to strengthen their claim by founding it upon the obligations of existing treaties—the same, undoubtedly, that are now urged upon the consideration of the United States. Russia and Austria, however, both submitted to the refusal, and never presumed to impute to Turkey the act of refusal as a breach of her duty or a violation of their rights.

To show that the very same claims to rights now set up in this case were overruled and repudiated in 1849 and 1850, the undersigned will refer to the contemporaneous views of eminent statesmen in regard to the conduct of the Sultan in refusing to surrender, on the demand of Austria and Russia, the Hungarian and Polish refugees, who were claimed by these powers as rebels and traitors.

Sir Stratford Canning, the British ambassador at Constantinople, entirely approved of the Sultan's course on that occasion—indeed, he advised it. In a letter to his Government, dated the 3d of September, 1849, he says: "On grounds of humanity, not ununited with considerations as affecting the Porte's character and future policy, I have not hesitated to advise a decided resistance to the demand of extradition." From another letter of this ambassador, dated the 17th of December, commenting on and commending the courageous firmness of the Sultan in refusing the demand of these powerful Emperors for the surrender of these fugitives, on the same pretence as now set up by one of them to justify the seizure of Koszta, this extract is taken:—

"Allow me to add, my lord, that in proportion as I admire the courageous firmness with which the Sultan and his Government have determined to make this stand in the cause of humanity and of the rights of honor and dignity, against a demand alike objectionable in substance and in form, I feel a deepening anxiety for the result of their resistance, and for the degree of support which her Majesty's Government and that of France, may find themselves at liberty to afford, not only in the first instance, but in still graver circumstances, should the present partial rupture unfortunately assume a more serious and menacing character."

In these views, the French Minister resident at Constantinople fully concurred; and so did the British and French Governments; and both were prepared to espouse the cause of Turkey, if her humane and honorable course in refusing these unwarrantable demands, had provoked the resentment and brought down upon her the hostilities of these mighty potentates. The opinions of other distinguished men, approving of the decision of the Emperor of Turkey in refusing to surrender the Polish and Hungarian refugees, both on the ground of humanity and right, have fallen under

the notice of the undersigned, but he has forborne to quote them on account of the unworthy motive ascribed therein to the powers making the demand, and the harsh epithets by which their conduct is characterized.

It is an incident of great significance, and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Koszta (for he was one of the Hungarian refugees then demanded) was fully discussed in 1849, not only by the parties, but throughout Europe, and decided against the right of Austria to require his extradition, either under the law of nations or by existing treaty stipulations. This decision deeply interested not only rulers and statesmen, but the great body of the people of every country. They investigated its merits, admitted its justice, and commended the firmness and humanity of the Sultan for his course.

It is to be regretted that this claim for the surrender of Koszta and his companions, so fully considered then and so signally overruled, should be again revived by Austria under circumstances which make the United States a reluctant party in the controversy. The claim has been repudiated by the general judgment of Europe, and this Government is unable to discover any sufficient reason for dissenting from that decision.

Austria appears to have been aware that her right to seize Koszta could not be sustained by international law, and she has attempted to derive it from certain treaties, or "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." The very slight and inexplicit manner in which this authority is adverted to in Mr. Hulsemann's note, apparently indicates, if not a want of confidence in it, at least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If there really was such an authority, and it was of such an extraordinary character as it is assumed to be, it would have constituted, as Austria must have clearly seen, the main strength of her case, and she would not have referred to it in such a manner as to leave the very existence of it open to doubt or question. The paragraph referring to it is the following:—

"As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the Consul-General of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified when, in virtue of those treaties which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction."

If there be such treaties conferring such a power, with such extraordinary means of enforcing it, strange indeed it is that more prominence is not given to the fact in Mr. Hulsemann's communication. Why are the dates of these treaties withheld? What is still more important, why is not the language conveying this authority quoted? The undersigned is constrained, for reasons he will briefly assign, to question the accuracy of the interpretation which derives the right claimed in the above paragraph from any existing treaty between Austria and the Ottoman Porte.

The Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, in a conference with Mr. Marsh, the American Minister Resident, spoke of such a right as derived from "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." It is not shown or alleged that new treaty stipulations since 1849 have been entered into by Turkey and Austria. The "ancient ca-

pulations" were relied on to support the demand in that year for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees; they were scrutinized, and no such authority as is now claimed was found in them. The French and English Ministers at Constantinople, who advised and sustained the Sultan in resisting the demand of Austria for their extradition, would not have given such advice if they could have found in existing treaties any authority for that demand, or any obligation on the part of the Sultan to yield to it. Lord Palmerston, then her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, carefully examined these treaties, and expressed his conclusions thereon in a letter to Sir Stratford Canning, dated 24th September, 1849. In this letter, which contained an extract from one of these treaties—that of Belgrade—and referred to the claims of Austria founded on them, for the surrender of these refugees, he says: "The utmost that could be demanded would be that they [the refugees] should not be allowed to reside permanently in the Turkish empire."

Coming down to a later period—to the very transaction at Smyrna—abundant reasons are found for denying that Turkey was then under any treaty obligation to deliver Koszta to Austria, or that her Consul-General had authority to seize him. On this subject it is allowable to resort to the declarations of the public men of the Porte, as evidence in regard to an issue of this kind. Their explicit denial may be fairly considered as equivalent to Austria's affirmation without proof, where proof, if it existed, could be so easily adduced.

In a despatch to this Government of the 4th of August, 1853, Mr. Marsh, the American Minister Resident at Constantinople, says:—

"I have had several conversations on this subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and with Aali Pacha, Governor of Smyrna at the time the affair took place. These distinguished persons are very far from expressing any dissatisfaction with the course pursued by us. They sustain the view the Legation has taken of the legal character of the question, and Aali Pacha informs me that a few years since the Austrian Government refused to surrender to the Porte Turkish rebels who had fled into Austria, on the very ground now taken by the Porte—namely, that the treaties did not provide for the extradition of political offenders."

Mr. Brown, the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, writes that in an interview with Chehil Effendi, also a Turkish officer of high rank and great experience, in which the affair at Smyrna was discussed, he observed that "the Austrian Government does not possess the power by treaty to arrest any one on Ottoman soil for political offences." There is now, however, something more decisive from Turkey than the opinion of her public men in opposition to this treaty-claim of Austria. The Government of the Porte has pronounced a judgment in relation to the seizure of Koszta, which Austria herself is bound to respect. It has protested against the conduct of the Austrian agents in that affair as unlawful and a violation of its sovereignty; but not one word of complaint, not a murmur of dissatisfaction, from Turkey against the conduct of the functionaries of the United States at Smyrna, has yet reached this Government. This is certainly an anomalous

case: Austria arraigns the United States for violating the rights of Turkey in the Koszta affair; Turkey, the offended party, exonerates the United States, and protests against Austria, our accuser, for the very same offence.

These considerations have led the undersigned, as he believes they will lead all others who duly reflect on them, to the confident conclusion that there exist no treaties between Austria and Turkey which could justify, or in any way countenance, the seizure or imprisonment of Koszta by the Austrian functionaries.

But if Austria really has such authority by treaties as she now claims, it confessedly extends only to "Austrian subjects." It could not, therefore, be applied to Koszta unless he was such a subject at the time he was seized. If the question of his nationality is to be settled by international law, the only code which furnishes the rules by which this question is to be determined, there is no good reason for adjudging him to have been, when seized at Smyrna, an Austrian subject. But settle this question, as Austria would have it settled, by an appeal to her own civil code, the result will be the same.

By the consent and procurement of the Emperor of Austria, Koszta had been sent into perpetual banishment. The Emperor was a party to the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey. The sovereign by such an act deprives his subjects to whom it is applied of all their rights under his Government. He places them where he can not, if he would, afford them protection. By such an act he releases the subjects thus banished from the bond of allegiance. Any other result would make the political connection between the subject and the sovereign a state of unmitigated vassalage, in which all the duties and no rights would be on one side, and all the rights and no duties would be on the other. Koszta must be regarded as having been banished by Austria; for he was one of the Hungarian refugees whom she procured to be expelled from Turkey in 1851. They were released from confinement at Kutaisa, on condition of submitting to perpetual banishment, and she had two persons present at their departure "who claimed and obtained there an active share in the arrangements." Koszta could never thereafter be rightfully demanded as an Austrian subject.

The proposition that Koszta at Smyrna was not an "Austrian subject" can be sustained on another ground. By a decree of the Emperor of Austria of the 21st of March, 1852, Austrian subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor without permission of the magistrate and a release of Austrian citizenship, and with an intention never to return, become "*unlawful emigrants*," and lose all their civil and political rights at home.—(Ency. Amer. Tit. Emigration, 2 Kent's Com., 50, 51.)

Koszta had left Austria without permission, and with the obvious and avowed intention never to return: he was, therefore, within the strict meaning of the imperial decree, "an unlawful emigrant." He had incurred and paid the penalty of that offence by the loss of all his civil and political rights. If he had property, it had escheated, and he was reduced to a state worse than absolute alienage; for aliens have, by right, the benefit of the civil laws for protection, in whatever country they may be. Stripped by this

imperial decree of civil and political rights, Kosztka had, in Austria, no redress for personal wrongs, and abroad he had no claim to protection from the government that would still hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to Austria, an outlaw. What right can a sovereign have to the allegiance of a person reduced by him to such a miserable condition? It seems to have been the very object of the Austrian decree to dissolve the previous political connection between the "unlawful migrant" and the Emperor. In Kosztka's case it was dissolved.

Some importance seems to be attached to Kosztka's own opinion of his citizenship. The note of Mr. Hulsemann conveys the impression, though it does not contain the express avowal, that he acknowledged himself to be a subject of the Emperor of Austria. The passage, when closely examined, shows that the alleged acknowledgment is only an inference from undisclosed premises. The language of the note on this subject is the following: "The very declaration of that refugee on board of the *Huszar*, in the presence of the American Consul and the commander of the *St. Louis*, shows that he still considered himself as a subject of the Emperor." The declaration referred to in support of this inference is not given, but it is undoubtedly the response Kosztka is reported to have made when interrogated as to his being an American citizen: "I am a Hungarian, and will live and die a Hungarian." Mr. Brown, the *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, who was not at Smyrna at any time during the transaction in relation to Kosztka, stated in a letter to Baron de Bruck something like the foregoing declaration; but Captain Ingraham, who was present, as Mr. Hulsemann states, when Kosztka was examined, and made the declaration imputed to him, says, in writing to the Minister Resident of the United States: "I am astonished to see by Mr. Brown's letter that Kosztka declared himself on our first interview a Hungarian, I did not hear him say so." It may well be doubted whether Kosztka ever used any such language. Should it, however, be admitted that he did make that or a similar declaration, it can not be fairly understood to imply an acknowledgment that he was then a subject of the Emperor of Austria. To apprehend rightly what he meant by such a declaration, it is proper to consider his situation, his known sentiments, and his antecedents. In his mind no two things could probably be more distinct from each other than Austria and Hungary. One was an object of his aversion—the other an object of his love. His affections clustered around the land of his birth, and were the more intense because he thought that country had been cruelly wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungary. He saw her standing proudly among the independent nations of the earth, under a clement government emanating from the will of the people, and dedicating its constitutional authority to their general welfare. In the fallen condition of Hungary he thought it base to disown her, and glorious to claim her for the land of his birth. His situation, when this declaration is supposed to have been made, is also to be regarded in interpreting his words. He was in the hands of Austrian agents, loaded with fetters, and warned

of his own doom by the knowledge of the sad fate of so many of his unfortunate companions. In this forlorn condition he could not have intended, by the language ascribed to him, to acknowledge any unbroken tie which then bound him to the Emperor of Austria.

The undersigned is brought, by a fair application of sound principles of law, and by a careful consideration of the facts, to this important conclusion—that those who acted in behalf of Austria had no right whatever to seize and imprison Martin Kosztka.

It will be conceded that the civil authority of Turkey during the whole period of the occurrences at Smyrna was dormant, and in no way called into action. Under these circumstances—Austria without any authority—Turkey exercising none—and the American functionaries, as Austria asserts, having no right in behalf of their government to interfere in the affair—(a proposition which will be hereafter contested)—what, then, was the condition of the parties at the commencement of the outrage, and through its whole progress? They were all, in this view of the case, without the immediate presence and controlling direction of civil or international law in regard to the treatment of Kosztka. The Greek hirelings, Kosztka their victim, and the Austrian and American agents, were, upon this supposition, all in the same condition at Smyrna in respect to rights and duties, so far as regards that transaction, as they would have been in if it had occurred in their presence in some unappropriated regions lying far beyond the confines of any sovereign state whatever; they were the liege subjects of the law of nature, moral agents, bound each and all alike to observe the precepts of that law; and especially that which is confirmed by Divine sanction, and enjoins upon all men everywhere, when not acting under legal restraints, to do unto others whatsoever they would that others should do unto them; they were bound to do no wrong, and to the extent of their means to prevent wrong from being done; to protect the weak from being oppressed by the strong, and to relieve the distressed. In the case supposed, Kosztka was seized without any rightful authority. He was suffering grievous wrong—any one that could might relieve him. To do so was a duty imposed under the peculiar circumstances of the case by the laws of humanity. Captain Ingraham, in doing what he did for the release of Kosztka, would, in this view of the case, be fully justified upon this principle. Who, in such a case, can fairly take offence? Who have a right to complain? Not the wrongdoers surely, for they can appeal to no law to justify their conduct. They can derive no support from civil authority, for there was none called into action; nor from the law of nature, for that they have violated.

To place the justification of the American agents still further beyond controversy, the undersigned will now proceed to show that Kosztka, when he was seized and imprisoned at Smyrna, had the national character of an American, and the government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him.

The genuineness of the certificate which he produced when he claimed protection as an American citizen has been questioned, in consequence of the imperfect copy given by Mr. Brown

to the Austrian internuncio; but that which he produced to the American consul at Smyrna, and to Captain Ingham, to the commander of the Austrian brig Huszar, and to the Austrian Consul-General, was genuine. A correct copy of it has been sent to this department, and verified by a comparison with the record of the court in New York in which Koszta made his declaration in due form of law. To remove all doubt on this subject, a certified copy of that record is annexed to this communication.

It is not contended that this initiatory step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizen; but it is sufficient for all the purposes of this case to show that he was clothed with an American nationality; and in virtue thereof, the government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection, at home and abroad. Mr. Hulsemann, as the undersigned believes, falls into a great error—an error fatal to some of the most important conclusions—by assuming that a nation can properly extend its protection only to native-born or naturalized citizens. This is not the doctrine of international law, nor is the practice of nations circumscribed within such narrow limits. This law does not, as has been before remarked, complicate questions of this nature by respect for municipal codes. In relation to this subject, it has clear and distinct rules of its own. It gives the national character of the country not only to native-born and naturalized citizens, but to all residents in it who are there with, or even without an intention to become citizens, provided they have a domicile therein. Foreigners may, and often do, acquire a domicile in a country, even though they have entered it with the avowed intention not to become naturalized citizens, but to return to their native land at some remote and uncertain period; and whenever they acquire a domicile, international law at once impresses upon them the national character of the country of that domicile. It is a maxim of international law that domicile confers a national character; it does not allow any one who has a domicile to decline the national character thus conferred; it forces it upon him often very much against his will, and to his great detriment. International law looks only to the national character in determining what country has the right to protect. If a person goes from this country abroad, with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him, in regard to protection as an American citizen. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its nationality. These are important principles in their bearings upon the questions presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, and are too obvious to be contested; but as they are opposed to some of the positions taken by Austria, the undersigned deems it respectful in such a case to sustain them by reference to authorities.

"The position is a clear one, that if a person goes into a foreign country and engages in trade there, he is, by the law of nations, to be considered a merchant of that country, and a subject for all civil purposes, whether that country be hostile or neutral." (1 Kent Com. 75.)

Again: the same authority says, that "in the law of nations, as to Europe, the rule is, that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside." (Ibid, 78.)

If Koszta ever had a domicile in the United States, he was in virtue thereof invested with the nationality of this country, and in this character continued as long as that domicile was retained. There are cases in which it is difficult to settle the question of domicile; but that of Koszta is not one of them. The most approved definitions of a domicile are the following:

"A residence at a particular place, accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of continuing there for an unlimited time." (1 Binney's Reports, 349.) "If it sufficiently appear that the intention of removing was to make a permanent settlement, or for an indefinite time, the right of domicile is acquired by a residence of a few days." (The Venus, 8 Cranch, 279.) "Vattel has defined domicile to be a fixed residence in any place, with an intention of always staying there. But this is not an accurate statement. It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the domicile of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom." (Story's Con. of Laws, § 43.) "A person who removes to a foreign country, settles himself there, and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes by these acts such evidence of an intention permanently to reside there as to stamp him with the national character of the state where he resides." (The Venus, 8 Cranch, 279.)

Apply these principles to the case under consideration, and the inevitable result is that Koszta had a domicile in the United States. He came to and resided in this country one year and eleven months. He came here with the intention of making it his future abode. This intention was manifested in several ways, but most significantly by his solemn declaration upon oath. There can be no better evidence of his design of making the United States his future home than such a declaration; and to this kind of evidence of the intention, the indispensable element of the domicile, civilians have always attached importance. (Phillimore, § 188.) In the case of Koszta we have all that is required to prove he had a domicile in the United States—the concurrence of an actual residence with the intention to make this country his future home. The establishment of his domicile here invested him with the national character of this country, and with that character he acquired the right to claim protection from the United States, and they had the right to extend it to him as long as that character continued.

The next question is, was Koszta clothed with that character when he was kidnapped in the streets of Smyrna, and imprisoned on board of the Austrian brig-of-war Huszar? The national character acquired by residence remains as long as the domicile continues, and that continues no only as long as the domiciled person continues in the country of his residence, but until he acquires a new domicile. The law as to the continuance and change of a domicile is clearly stated in the following quotation from an eminent jurist:

"However, in many cases actual residence is not indispensable to retain a domicile after it is once acquired; but it is retained, *animo solo*, by the mere intention not to change it, or to adopt another. If, therefore, a person leaves his home for temporary purposes, but with an intention to return to it, this change of place is not in law a change of domicile. Thus, if a person should go on

a voyage to sea, or to a foreign country, for health or for pleasure, or for business of a temporary nature, with an intention to return, such a transitory residence would not constitute a new domicile, or amount to an abandonment of the old one; for it is not the mere act of inhabitation in a place which makes it the domicile, but it is the fact, coupled with the intention of remaining there, *animo mandandi*." (Story's Con. of Laws, § 44.)

At the very last session of the Supreme Court of the United States, a case came up for adjudication, presenting a question as to the domicile of General Kosciuszko at the time of his death. The decision, which was concurred in by all the judges on the bench, fully sustains the correctness of the foregoing propositions in regard to domicile, particularly the two most important in Kosciuszko's case: first, that he acquired a domicile in the United States; and, second, that he did not lose it by his absence in Turkey. (14 Howard's Reports S. C. U. S., 400.)

As the national character, according to the law of nations, depends upon the domicile, it remains as long as the domicile is retained, and is changed with it. Kosciuszko was, therefore, vested with the nationality of an American citizen at Smyrna, if he, in contemplation of law, had a domicile in the United States. The authorities already referred to show that, to lose a domicile when once obtained, the domiciled person must leave the country of his residence with the intention to abandon that residence, and must acquire a domicile in another. Both of these facts are necessary to effect a change of domicile, but neither of them exists in Kosciuszko's case. The facts show that he was only temporarily absent from this country on private business, with no intention of remaining permanently in Turkey, but, on the contrary, was at the time of his seizure awaiting an opportunity to return to the United States.

Whenever, by the operation of the law of nations, an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native-born or naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations, and respectable in every quarter of the globe.

This right to protect persons having a domicile, though not native-born or naturalized citizens, rests on the firm foundation of justice, and the claim to be protected is earned by considerations which the protecting power is not at liberty to disregard. Such domiciled citizen pays the same price for his protection as native-born or naturalized citizens pay for theirs. He is under the bonds of allegiance to the country of his residence, and if he breaks them incurs the same penalties; he owes the same obedience to the civil laws, and must discharge the duties they impose on him; his property is in the same way, and to the same extent as theirs, liable to contribute to the support of the government. In war he shares equally with them in the calamities which may befall the country; his services may be required for its defence; his life may be perilled and sacrificed in maintaining its rights and vindicating its hon-

or. In nearly all respects his and their condition as to the duties and burdens of government are undistinguishable; and what reasons can be given why, so far at least as regards protection to person and property abroad as well as at home, his rights should not be co-extensive with the rights of native-born or naturalized citizens? By the law of nations they have the same nationality; and what right has any foreign power, for the purpose of making distinction between them, to look behind the character given them by that code which regulates national intercourse? When the law of nations determines the nationality of any man, foreign governments are bound to respect its decision.

They would have no cause to complain if the protecting power should stand upon its extreme rights in all cases; but that power, in discharging its duties of protecting, may, for sufficient reasons, have some regard for the civil distinctions which its own laws make between the different classes of persons to whom it has the right, under international law, to extend its protection. It will naturally watch with more care, and may act with more vigor, in behalf of native-born and naturalized citizens, than in behalf of those who, though clothed with its nationality, have not been so permanently incorporated into its political community.

Giving effect to these well-established principles, and applying them to the facts in the case, the result is, that Kosciuszko acquired while in the United States their national character; that he retained that character when he was seized at Smyrna, and that he had a right to be respected as such while there by Austria and every other foreign power. The right of a nation to protect, and require others to respect, at home and abroad, all who are clothed with its nationality, is no new doctrine now for the first time brought into operation by the United States. It is common to all nations, and has had the sanction of their practice for ages; but it is new that at this late period, when the United States assert a claim to it as a common inheritance, it should at once be discovered that it is a doctrine fraught with danger, and likely to compromise the peace of the world. The United States see no cause for alarm; no reason for renouncing for themselves what others have so long and so harmlessly enjoyed.

There may be a reluctance in some quarters to adopt the views herein presented relative to the doctrine of domicile and consequent nationality, lest the practical assertion of it might in some instances give a right of protection to those who do not deserve it. Fears are entertained that this doctrine offers a facility for acquiring a national character which will lead to alarming abuses; that under the shadow of it political agitators, intent upon disturbing the repose of their own or other countries, might come to the United States with a view to acquire a claim to their protection, and then to return to their former scenes of action to carry on, under a changed national character, their ulterior designs with greater security and better success. This apprehension is relieved to be wholly unfounded. The first distinct act done by them toward the accomplishment of these designs would disclose their fraudulent purpose in coming to and seeking a domicile in this country. Such a development would effectually disprove the fact that they acquired a domicile here,

and with it our nationality. Without that nationality they could not be considered as standing under the protecting arm of the United States, and consequently could have no right to claim, and no reason to expect, it would be exerted in their defence. Their fraudulent intent would defeat all they could hope to gain by a residence in this country, and by insincerely professing to make it their home. The intention entertained in good faith to make it such a home would be wanting, and without such an intention neither domicile nor nationality can be acquired. This consideration should dispel all suspicions that this doctrine as to nationality and protection will not be as safely used and as well guarded from abuse by the United States as it has been in times past, or may be in the future, by any other sovereign power. There is nothing in the doctrine herein maintained, or in the history of this government, to awaken the slightest apprehension that it is in any way inclined to extend the shield of its protection over adventurers or seditious propagandists, who may go from this to other countries to engage in enterprises designed to interfere with their political institutions, or disturb their internal quiet. The liberal policy of the United States in regard to receiving immigrants from all nations, and extending to them the advantages of their free institutions, makes it an act of justice on their part to maintain the right of national protection to the full extent authorized by the law of nations, and to resist with firmness any attempt to impose new restrictions upon it.

There is another view of this case which places the conduct of the agents of this government at Smyrna upon equally defensible grounds. The American consul there, and the American legation at Constantinople, acted with great caution in relation to Koszta's claim to be regarded as entitled to the protection of this government. As his naturalization had not been perfected, they hesitated at first to receive him under their protection; but the facts show that they ultimately yielded to his application. He received from each a *Tezkerah*—in effect a certificate—that the person to whom it is given is cared for, and received under the protection of the government whose agent has granted it.

By the laws of Turkey and other eastern nations, the consulates therein may receive under their protection strangers and sojourners whose religion and social manners do not assimilate with the religion and manners of those countries. The persons thus received become thereby invested with the nationality of the protecting consulate. These consulates, and other European establishments in the East, are in the constant habit of opening their doors for the reception of such inmates, who are received irrespective of the country of their birth or allegiance. It is not uncommon for them to have a large number of such *protégés*. International law recognizes and sanctions the rights acquiesced by this connection.

"In the law of nations as to Europe, the rule is, that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside; and this rule applies equally to America. But in Asia and Africa an immiscible character is kept up, and Europeans trading under the protection of a factory take their national character from the establishment under which they live and trade.

This rule applies to those parts of the world from obvious reasons of policy, because foreigners are not admitted there, as in Europe, and the western part of the world, into the general body and mass of the society of the nation, but they continue strangers and sojourners, not acquiring any national character under the general sovereignty of the country." (1 Kent's Com., 78-79.)

The Lords of Appeals in the High Court of Admiralty in England decided in 1784, that a merchant carrying on trade at Smyrna, under the protection of a Dutch consul, was to be considered a Dutchman as to his national character. (Wheaton's Inter. Law, 384, 3 Rob. Adm. Reports, 12.)

This decision has been examined and approved by the eminent jurists who have since written treatises on international law.

According to the principle established in this case, Koszta was invested with the nationality of the United States, if he had it not before, the moment he was under the protection of the American consul at Smyrna and the American legation at Constantinople. That he was so received is established by the *Tezkerah* they gave him, and the efforts they made for his release. The *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, in a letter of the 29th of June, addressed to the imperial Internuncio, states:

"It was on presenting this declaration of allegiance to the consulate of the United States of America at Smyrna, and to this legation, that the said Koszta was furnished with a *Tezkerah* to come to Constantinople and to return to Smyrna, whence he was to start for New York. Since his arrival in Turkey he has resided under the protection of my government, and it is a pleasure to me to be able to state that his conduct has always been irreplicable."

Having been received under the protection of these American establishments, he had thereby acquired, according to the law of nations, their nationality, and when wronged and outraged as he was, they might interpose for his liberation, and Captain Ingraham had a right to co-operate with them for the accomplishment of that object. The exceptions taken to the manner of that co-operation remain to be considered.

In relation to the deportment of the American agents toward Mr. Weckbecker, the Austrian Consul-General, the undersigned can not conceive that there can be any ground of complaint. Nothing done to or with him by Mr. Offey, our Consul at Smyrna, can possibly imply disrespect to the Emperor of Austria. Neither in his private character, nor as a functionary of the Austrian government, did Mr. Weckbecker take an open or an avowed part in the opening scene of the outrage. His agency in that affair at its commencement was clandestine. This course implied a consciousness on his part that the act was indefensible. The fact that he sought the aid of the civil authority of Turkey to get Koszta into his possession proves that he knew the mode he resorted to for the purpose was illegal. The application of Mr. Offey to him to assist in, and consent to, Koszta's release was certainly no offence, and implied no disrespect either to him or his government.

The appeal of Mr. Brown to Captain Ingraham to interpose for the liberation of Koszta, and his advice to effect it in the way it was done, must

is regarded not only as proper, but praiseworthy as, provid d Captain Ingraham's conduct can be vindicated. The justification of Captain Ingraham will consequently exonerate Mr. Brown on all censure. If Captain Ingraham's course is right, Mr. Brown's can not be wrong. The commander of the St. Louis was placed in a truly embarrassing position. Charged with the protection of the persons and property of those who had a right to the protection of his government, it was at the same time no less his imperative duty to respect the authorities of all countries in friendly relations with his own. After anxiously considering the case presented to him at Smyrna, he determined that he ought to effect the release of Koszta, and if unavoidable, resort to force to accomplish it.

It has excited some surprise here that after a consideration of the circumstances, an impression should be entertained in any quarter that Captain Ingraham either committed or meditated hostility toward Austria on that occasion. In assessing upon his conduct, it is necessary to keep in view the conclusions established, as the undersigned believes, in the preceding remarks; for he, without doubt, acted upon precisely the same conclusions. He believed that Koszta had been seized without authority, that he was illegally imprisoned, and that he ought at once to be set at liberty.

The first aggressive act in this case was the seizure of Koszta at Smyrna, committed by the procurement of the Austrian functionaries—the first improper use of a national ship, the imprisonment of Koszta therein, was made by the commander of the Austrian brig Huszar. That ship was converted into a prison for the illegal detention of a person clothed with the nationality of the United States, and consequently entitled to their protection. If Austria upholds, as it appears she does, the conduct of the commander of the Huszar, she is in fact the first aggressor. This act of the commander of the Huszar led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States. The alleged authority of Austria under treaties being set aside, no one would have questioned Captain Ingraham's right, had he been present, to arrest the proceedings of the kidnappers in the streets of Smyrna, and rescue Koszta from their hands. They were acting without, and against, the civil authority of the place; they were committing an atrocious outrage upon a person invested with the nationality of the United States. If he could have properly interfered in the first stage of this lawless transaction, he might do so in the last. The act was, in all its stages, a continuous wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same; they were all wrongdoers; and if they chanced to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison for the purpose of consummating this wrong, that ship, thus desecrated, was not entitled to the privileges of a sanctuary. Those who had the right to claim, and the power to release, the prisoner illegally confined therein, might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignominious purpose might forget, and be excused for forgetting, that it was a national ship.

There is a consideration probably not brought to the notice of Austria, and not sufficiently re-

garded by others, which places the acts of Captain Ingraham in a true light, and repels the inference of intended hostile demonstrations toward Austria. It was the understanding of the parties that Koszta should be retained at Smyrna while the question of his nationality was pending. Captain Ingraham received satisfactory evidence of a design, on the part of the Austrian functionaries at Smyrna and Constantinople, to disregard this arrangement, and remove him clandestinely from the Huszar on board of a steamer, for the purpose of taking him to Trieste. The information was such as did not permit Captain Ingraham to doubt that the commander of the Huszar concurred in this design, and intended to aid in carrying it into effect. By this evidence of the want of good faith on the part of the Austrian functionaries, in which the captain of the Huszar was implicated, the captain of the St. Louis was placed in the perplexing alternative of surrendering the captive, without further efforts, to the sad fate which awaited him, or to demand his immediate release, and in case of refusal, to enforce it. The government of the United States exceedingly regrets that he was reduced to this painful alternative; but it can not find, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, any good reasons for disapproving the course he pursued. It is not just to Captain Ingraham to look at the affair as it was at the precise point of time when the demand for the release of Koszta was made. The antecedent events qualify and legalize that act. The Austrian functionaries had obtained the possession of the person of Koszta, not in a fair or allowable way, but by violating the civil laws of Turkey and the rights of humanity. Under these circumstances, their custody of him was entitled to no respect from the agent of the government which, by virtue of his nationality, had a right to protect him. Had all the circumstances been as they were, except a change of place—instead of being taken from the territory of the Ottoman Porte, had he been taken from that of the United States—could a question have been raised as to the propriety of Captain Ingraham's conduct? If the conclusions heretofore arrived at are correct, the Austrian agents had no more right to take Koszta from the soil of the Turkish dominions than from the territory of the United States, and Captain Ingraham had the same right to demand and enforce his release as he would have had if Koszta had been taken from American soil, and incarcerated in a national vessel of the Austrian Emperor. In this question, confined as it is to the United States and Austria, the place of the transaction is immaterial, unless the Austrian municipal laws extended over it.

The undersigned yield a ready assent to that part of Mr. Hulsemann's note relative to the war-making power. The doctrine contained in it is sound and well sustained by most approved authorities; but the undersigned has not been able to discover its applicability to the case under consideration. The people of the United States, in organizing their government, have been careful to impose more restrictions upon that power than any of the nations of Europe, and it can not be admitted that these nations have had any occasion to reprove this government for its abuse. It has as deep an interest and as anxious a desire to maintain international relations of friendship

and peace as any of the European powers, and will do as much as any of them for public tranquillity. The rules for its own guidance, and for the conduct of its agents abroad, have that end specially in view.

On entering upon the duties of his office, the President announced the policy which would be observed by this government in its foreign intercourse:

"We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs."

There need be no apprehensions of a departure from this course.

In pursuance of this policy, the public agents of this government abroad are under instructions to respect the rights of all nations; and any deviation from that course would be promptly disavowed, and proper reparation made for any injury or insult which they might offer to a friendly power.

The application made by Austria to the principal powers of Europe to warn and admonish the United States in regard to the conduct of their agents on the occasion before-mentioned, implies that this government has adopted and is acting upon some principle hitherto unknown to the law of nations, and dangerous to public tranquillity. The communications to the government in compliance with this appeal, though respectfully made and doubtless well intended, imply a distrust of its good faith and fair intentions.

The undersigned is confident that, after due consideration of the views here taken of the affair at Smyrna, those powers which have been so prompt to censure will be equally prompt to correct any precipitate judgment they may have formed in regard to it. He indulges the belief that after a full and fair examination—not merely of a detached fact, but of a whole series of facts—they will be abundantly satisfied that the agents of this government in that transaction have respected international law, and in no particular transgressed the restrictions it imposes.

The vindication of these agents is not placed upon any principle new to the international code, or unknown in the practice of enlightened nations. These nations do not hesitate, in the exercise of the right of protection, to extend it to persons (not always subjects according to their municipal laws) who are clothed with their nationality; and in some instances they have carried this right of protection to limits which this government would not venture, because it would not feel justified, to approach; nor have any of these nations been disposed to abandon the exercise of this right from a timid apprehension that it might possibly bring them into an occasional collision with other powers.

Is there anything in the character or condition of this government which restricts it in the use of this right—a common inheritance to all—with narrower limits than are allowed to others? In relation to international rights, the United States ask no more than has been conceded to others, and will not be content with less. They put forth no new principles, but claim the full benefit of those which are established.

Before closing this communication, the under-

signed will briefly notice the complaint of Austria against Captain Ingraham for violating the neutral soil of the Ottoman empire. The right of Austria to call the United States to an account for the acts of their agents affecting the sovereign territorial rights of Turkey is not perceived, and they do not acknowledge her right to require any explanation.

If anything was done at Smyrna in derogation of the sovereignty of Turkey, this government will give satisfactory explanation to the Sultan when he shall demand it, and it has instructed its Minister Resident to make this known to him. He is the judge, and the only rightful judge, in this affair, and the injured party, too. He has investigated its merits, pronounced judgment against Austria, and acquitted the United States; yet, strange as it is, Austria has called the United States to an account for violating the sovereign territorial rights of the Emperor of Turkey.

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they chose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Captain Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna on the 21st of June last.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

By general consent of all the parties concerned, Koszta was released, and sailed from Smyrna for the United States on board the American barque *Mimosa*, on the 21st of Sept. 1853, and thus the matter, so far as Koszta's personal liberty is involved, has been settled.

FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.

1. All lands on which the clover, or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them naturally, or the mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime, or marl.

2. All permanent improvement in land must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in cultivation will be benefited by the application of the phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency is supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composed of fish, ashes, or that of oyster-shell lime, or marl, if the land need liming also.

4. No land can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mold is indispensable to every soil; and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of compost rich in the elements of mold.

6. All the highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged by their admixture with salt, or plaster, or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every kind of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, eminently conduces to increase production.

9. All wet land should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom, or before fully ripe.

12. Sandy lands can be effectually improved by clay. When such land requires liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain, or steaming of roots to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. To manure or lime lands which need draining, is to throw manure, lime, and labor, away.

15. Shallow plowing will impoverish the soil while it decreases production, and eventually become quite exhausted. One inch deeper plowing will increase the product one per cent. Think what a sum that would be on corn alone.

16. By stabling or sheltering stock through the winter, a saving of one fourth the food may be effected—that is, one fourth less food will answer than when such stock is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

The importance of fairs is misunderstood. They teach others what improvements are taking place in the world. High farming is not ornamental farming—it is deep plowing and increased manuring. This is what pays the greatest profit. The analysis of soils and crops teaches us what the land needs. Who ever heard of a crop suffering from drouth in a field well-drained and sub-soiled, say two feet deep? The atmosphere gives

out its moisture in sub-soiled land, and keeps the crops growing. Look at such land and see the results, compared with shallow plowing. Many men have a better farm under the one they plough than that on the surface. Oats never lodge on land where they can get soluble silica to make strong straw. They can not get it in shallow-ploughed land that has been long in use. Two dollars an acre will give him plenty of soluble silica. No matter what the sub-soil is, it will be benefited if it is dry by sub-soiling. Hill-tops are benefited by sub-soiling and draining, for it lets in the air. It makes crops earlier, and thus they escape the frost. Sandy soil, though not benefited as much as hard-pan land, is still susceptible of great improvement.

PRUNING.—An error is often committed by those who have the care of fruit-trees, in lopping off large limbs which appear unsightly, or unfruitful. It is supposed that the sap which now flows into these limbs, after they have been removed, will nourish others. Such, however is not the fact. Sap does not more readily turn out of its accustomed channel than the blood in the veins. Cutting off one leg does not increase the size of the other.

MOSS ON TREES.—Every species of parasitic plant should be plucked from a tree, at whatever period of its growth. These plants bear the same relation to vegetables that beasts of prey do to other animals.

ONIONS are good for fowls; they are a preventive of gapes—inflammation. Chop them fine and mix with meal and water.

SWEET APPLES are excellent food for milch-cows. They increase the suction and add to the richness of milk.

THE JERSEY BREED OF COWS is one of the best we have in this country for milk. The cost of importing one, for freight and expenses, is about \$150.

MORGAN HORSES.—This is the name of a valuable breed of work horses, originating in Vermont. The Black-Hawk Morgans are of a branch of the old Morgan stock.

TO CLEANSE FINE WOOL.—For 100 pounds of wool, take four gallons of urine and eight gallons of rain-water; mix and heat a little above blood-heat, until the scum rises, which skim off. Keep it at the same heat in a kettle on coals or a little fire out of doors. Put in what wool the kettle will conveniently hold, and let it remain about five minutes—take it out on a board that will drain the liquid back into the kettle, or else put it in a basket over a tub, so as not to waste the liquid, for it will be equally good for the last batch as the first. When it is drained, put the basket under a stream of water running on it if convenient, or in a running stream if you can, or else wash with plenty of clear water in a large tub. It will wash very easy, and be as "white as wool."

Don't forget to sprinkle the dirty liquid upon the poorest spot in the garden, for it is a powerful manure. The same kind of liquid is the best thing known to take the dirt and grease out of any kind of foul woollen cloths or yarn.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, '52.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Whig. Dem. F.S.

Courties.	Crosby.	Pile's.	Mor'l.	Hol's.	Sc't.	P'ce.	Hale
Aroostook...	653	765	158	115..	724	787	80
Cumberland...	3552	4832	2166	1327..	4471	6504	1379
Franklin...	813	1563	449	662..	997	1310	596
Hancock...	1562	1519	598	236..	1809	2619	214
Kennebec...	3759	2706	763	1019..	4489	2703	954
Lincoln...	4515	4010	774	676..	5224	5163	563
Oxford...	1161	3845	1811	871..	1580	4049	697
Penobscot...	2630	4117	1878	992..	3132	4513	1015
Piscataquis...	569	1150	143	464..	638	851	381
Somerset...	2220	2237	470	551..	2394	2019	457
Waldo...	1459	2663	1028	1045..	1379	3126	757
Washington	1850	2467	205	250..	2278	2690	211
York.....	2531	4228	629	828..	3393	5270	726

Total...27259 36127 11012 9039 32543 41609 8090
 Pillsbury over Crosby, 8,868; Pierce over Scott, 9,066.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, and Coalitionists, 7; Democrats, 7. House—Whigs, 65; Democrats, 58; W. Idcats, 18; Free Soilers, 9.

There being no election of Governor by the people, the choice will devolve on the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, '52.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Hun'r. Whig. Dem. F.S.

Co's.	Washington.	Biall.	Wip'n.	Wales.	Sc't.	P'ce.	Hale
Barnstable	1550	928	397	1..	1379	892	473
Berkshire...	3162	2846	734	15..	3579	2973	631
Bristol...	4600	2462	2217	776..	3827	3267	2091
Dukes.....	222	131	23	0..	250	225	48
Essex.....	7869	4499	4014	826..	6539	4576	3185
Franklin...	2565	1880	1226	12..	2552	1726	1218
Hampden...	2937	3127	595	144..	3445	3458	757
Hampshire	8033	1409	1209	9..	3300	1425	1243
Middle's x.	10113	6116	4610	1297..	8750	8925	4281
Nantucket...	349	169	129	39..	329	189	189
Norfolk...	4814	1432	2709	1417..	3589	3454	2479
Plymouth...	3681	1610	2640	435..	2903	2080	2440
Suffolk...	8219	2746	1598	858..	468	5113	1600
Worcester...	7301	5539	7444	366..	7283	5966	7138

Total...60472 32524 29545 6195 5.683 44569 28023
 For the amended Constitution, 62,183; against do. 67,165.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 11; Democrats, &c.... 10

HOUSE—Whigs.....193; All others.....108

Vacancies..... 125.

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, '52.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Hoppin. Allen. Yes. No. Scott. P'ce.

Districts.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.	Hoppin.	Allen.	Yes.	No.	Scott.	P'ce.
I.	Hoppin.	Allen.	Yes.	No.	Scott.	P'ce.			
Bristol.....	617	439..	342	566..	628	367			
N'port (part)...	1185	949..	1145	874..	1132	856			
Prov. (part)...	3165	4519..	3520	3869..	3055	3759			
Total.....	4967	5907..	5007	5309..	4815	4982			
CONGRESS.—King, W., 4942; Davis, D., 5523.									
II.	Hoppin.	Allen.	Yes.	No.	Scott.	P'ce.			
Kent.....	998	925..	824	1021..	839	748			
N'port (part)...	57	220..	19	108..	117	149			
Prov. (part)...	907	1911..	1506	1269..	853	1770			
Washington	1250	1408..	932	1573..	1022	1086			

Total.....3261 4464.. 3281 3971.. 2811 3753
 CONGRESS.—Aldrich, W., 452; Thurston, D., 4438.

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Whig. Dem. F.S.

Co's.	Fairbanks.	Rob'n.	Brain'd.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale
Addison....	1895	460	800..	2041	378	642
Bennington...	1856	1616	101..	1388	1150	181
Caledonia....	1691	1676	568..	1673	1480	487
Chittenden...	1611	1040	989..	1672	803	906
Essex.....	417	417	11..	467	382	16
Franklin....	1544	1402	609..	1675	1211	526
Grand Isle...	284	233	17..	295	186	81
Lamoille....	399	780	799..	393	462	689
Orange.....	1897	2335	818..	1799	1555	752
Orleans.....	1284	1219	327..	1199	859	308
Rutland....	2523	1327	709..	2758	938	773
Washing'tn.	1372	1977	1030..	1402	1231	1217
Windham...	2065	1373	775..	2053	681	986
Windsor....	2780	2434	902..	3358	1528	1105

Total...21118 18289 8370 22173 13044 8621
 There being no election of Governor by the people, Robinson was chosen by the Legislature.

MAINE LAW.—Yes, 22,315; No, 21,194.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, 15; Democrats, 12; Free Soil, 1
 HOUSE —Whigs, 95; Democrats, 82; Free Soil, 37

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONGRESS, 1853. Gov. 1853. PRES. 1852.

Districts. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. F.S.

I.	Tuck.	Kitt'r.	Bell.	Martin.	Sc't.	P'ce.	Hale
Belknap....	1034	1561..	1118	2037..	737	1837	262
Carroll....	1026	1724..	691	2205..	491	1825	350
Rocking'm.	4370	4828..	3300	4821..	2506	4502	1071
Strafford...	2532	2555..	2220	2563..	2003	2250	498

Total...3862 10168.. 7329 11426.. 5737 10414 2181

II. Hughes. Mor'n. Bell. Martin. Sc't. P'ce. Hale.

Hillsboro' 2819 4725.. 3009 4798.. 2985 4855 1447

Merrimac...1544 4325.. 1644 4625.. 1627 4628 1001

Total...4353 9050.. 4653 9418 4612 9483 2448

Preston, F. S., received 2822 votes for Congress.

III. Perkins. Hib'd. Bell. Martin. Sc't. P'ce. Hale.

Cheshire...2627 2144.. 2072 2296.. 2063 2264 698

Coos..... 439 1320.. 355 1383.. 376 1491 167

Grafton...2873 4248.. 2019 4489.. 2043 4286 771

Sullivan...1617 1923.. 1163 2012.. 1316 2059 430

Total...7756 9635.. 5609 10090.. 5798 10100 2066

GRAND TOTALS.—Bell, 17,591; Martin, 30,934;

Scott, 16,147; Pierce, 29,997; Hale, 6,695. White,

F. S., received 7,797 votes for Governor.

LEGISLATURE.—Largely Democratic.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Whig. Dem. F.S.

Co's.	Dutton.	Seymour.	Gill'te.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale
Fairfield...	3095	4375	986..	4814	6155	167
Hartford...	4456	6197	1204..	6529	6639	461
Litchfield...	3266	3469	633..	3946	4082	413
Middle's x.	1348	2474	937..	2065	2734	238
N. Haven...	4425	5678	1913..	6046	6097	424
N. London...	1847	3555	2049..	3561	4079	637
Tolland...	982	1939	768..	1703	2015	202
Windham...	1250	2327	1016..	2095	2448	618

Total...20671 30814 8926.. 30359 33249 3160

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs... 5; Demo's... 15; F.S.... 1

HOUSE—Whigs... 68; Demo's... 145; Ind. & F.S. 11

Congressional Delegation entirely Democratic.

NEW YORK.

SECRETARY OF STATE.				CANAL COMMISSIONER.				ATTORNEY-GENERAL.				PRESIDENT, 1852.			
Co's.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
Albany.....	6358	3482	2965	6210	3603	2968	6130	3379	2957	7246	8363	1383			
Allegany.....	2549	811	2150	2511	852	2147	2519	794	2170	5670	4069	678			
Broome.....	2051	2229	109	1844	2407	108	2060	2214	109	2674	3064	347			
Cattaraugus..	2589	1945	577	2524	1939	580	2537	1929	587	3587	3493	561			
Cayuga.....	3354	789	2496	3329	808	2498	3356	778	2523	4838	4550	916			
Chautauque..	3008	997	1152	3008	987	1153	3018	984	1153	5612	3703	1146			
Chemung.....	1611	538	2038	1586	365	2035	1648	298	2033	2326	3189	339			
Chenango.....	2707	2063	1202	2560	2186	1202	2714	2056	1198	3880	4481	303			
Columbia.....	2756	1829	1411	2709	1878	1415	2774	1814	1415	4142	4455	7			
Cortland.....	1631	848	665	1633	871	662	1668	836	664	2328	2064	655			
Clinton.....	1530	837	1212	1478	843	1219	1501	832	1204	2286	2812	245			
Delaware.....	1967	525	2053	1298	978	2235	1401	522	2649	3289	4052	339			
Dutchess.....	3220	1900	1931	3215	1913	1924	3248	1867	1928	5495	5690	53			
Erie.....	5651	2585	3409	6036	2122	3446	6071	2131	3471	8023	7033	514			
Essex.....	1597	829	512	1565	869	511	1593	828	512	2756	1973	174			
Franklin.....	1227	375	1428	1231	377	1427	1233	372	1428	1747	2074	130			
Fulton & Ham.	2139	546	1504	2160	534	1488	2152	537	1504	2297	2412	115			
Genesee.....	2037	1029	437	2073	1012	414	2080	1009	414	3358	2166	313			
Greene.....	2186	743	1848	2175	754	1842	2197	732	1845	2803	3242	16			
Herkimer.....	1701	482	2571	1621	628	2473	1711	475	2575	2679	4220	555			
Jefferson.....	3842	1940	2666	3671	2171	2589	3859	1919	2652	5656	6279	757			
Kings.....	8929	7604	1291	7021	7662	1303	7313	7248	1270	8487	10621	66			
Lewis.....	1096	416	1443	1043	495	1396	1098	414	1443	1727	2535	303			
Livingston....	2750	1220	1059	2759	1210	1053	2755	1193	1058	4096	3055	308			
Montgomery..	2491	1150	1154	2520	1196	1124	2498	1135	1155	2905	3373	40			
Madison.....	1928	1424	1005	1885	1482	1009	1938	1414	1006	3379	3435	1504			
Monroe.....	4510	2775	1912	4561	2782	1914	4573	2696	1990	7467	6314	775			
N.York City..	16,233	18,148	11,065	20,650	13,856	11,067	21,235	13,431	10,726	23,115	34,226	206			
Niagara.....	1934	1457	611	1969	1391	625	1985	1381	631	3413	2862	1056			
Onondaga.....	4643	1424	3122	4099	1425	3131	4130	1403	3164	6097	6415	1701			
Ontario.....	2938	1306	906	2939	1280	918	3042	1187	918	4402	3347	547			
Orange.....	2958	2262	1584	2948	2238	1584	2998	2230	1576	4221	5171	16			
Oneida.....	5720	1895	4579	5580	2159	4416	5756	1856	4563	7831	8636	1033			
Oswego.....	2652	859	2632	2625	909	2665	2673	824	2684	4375	4973	248			
Orleans.....	1762	942	723	1800	892	727	1798	892	733	2586	2267	605			
Otego.....	2795	1035	3029	2721	1130	3005	2796	1034	3023	4454	5486	649			
Putnam.....	461	679	237	464	671	239	469	675	237	826	1521	12			
Queens.....	1409	1607	591	1580	1432	596	1736	1266	584	2208	2899	12			
Rensselaer....	4105	2627	2079	3791	2914	2085	4156	2564	2083	6185	6563	218			
Richmond....	684	571	249	681	551	250	683	552	250	1147	1324	30			
Rockland.....	510	1030	524	510	1019	524	520	1004	525	733	1785	—			
St. Lawrence.	2567	641	3004	2588	635	2995	2599	615	3000	4570	5583	4366			
Saratoga.....	3595	2265	1114	3536	2290	1108	3531	2242	1015	4498	4291	71			
Schenectady..	1208	1024	300	1189	1029	338	1206	1052	301	1654	1900	—			
Suffolk.....	1313	838	1554	1343	813	1559	1349	807	1555	1917	3306	—			
Seneca.....	1444	516	1009	1179	537	998	1199	500	1271	2213	2511	200			
Schoharie....	1918	2738	851	1832	2917	848	1922	2734	850	2958	3846	18			
Sullivan.....	1278	928	836	1436	917	1016	1134	918	1130	2054	2681	44			
Steuben.....	4011	1662	3582	3935	1736	3590	3991	1641	3607	5236	6886	345			
Tioga.....	1385	714	1306	847	1235	1317	1384	708	1311	2234	2818	44			
Tompkins.....	2372	1300	1487	2092	1554	1519	2391	1278	1489	3410	3472	862			
Ulster.....	3099	1585	2054	3106	1600	2038	3126	1575	2031	5153	5016	26			
Washington..	2991	1229	1084	2910	1327	1073	2998	1220	1082	4230	3174	451			
Warren.....	976	1139	440	942	1175	438	978	1139	440	1174	1713	119			
Wayne.....	2677	1274	1350	2631	1266	1352	2656	1262	1355	4033	4050	941			
Wyoming.....	1711	1058	400	1098	1029	400	1707	1013	414	3005	2471	727			
Westchester..	2556	2641	1427	2786	2623	1433	2609	2567	1420	4093	5279	55			
Yates.....	1363	550	956	1341	583	980	1373	536	961	1974	2153	324			

Total.....160,533 99,835 96,137... 162,030 97,997 96,273... 166,165 92,512 97,156... 234,882 262,083 25,329

FREE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.—Secretary of State—Sedgwick, 14,985. Canal Commissioner—Case, 12,928.

Attorney-General—Jay, 16,221.

Average Whig vote, 161,933; average Hard vote, 95,529; average Soft vote, 96,898. Vote for Appeal Judges not included in calculating Hard or Soft average.

Whigs.			Hards.			Softs.			Free Dem.		
Controller.—Cook.....	164,828.	Cooley.....	92,888.	Kelley.....	97,130.	Gates.....	16,493				
Treasurer.—Spaulding..	180,301.	Watson.....	96,931.	Seger.....	97,454.	Soule.....	14,337				
Prison Inspector.—Kirkpatrick.	159,667.	Bennett.....	98,489.	Dryer.....	96,434.	Boardman.....	16,339				
State Engineer.—Clark.....	164,949.	Fay.....	93,172.	Bristol.....	97,101.	Cornell.....	14,214				
Judge of Appeals.—Wood.....	163,920.	Ruggles.....	182,615.	Ruggles.....	—	Gibbs.....	12,968				
—Mullin.....	158,964.	Denio.....	187,187.	Denio.....	—	Chase.....	12,366				
Clerk of Appeals.—Harwood.....	156,156.	Bowne.....	92,412.	Edgerton.....	96,297.	Frost.....	14,206				

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs.....	23.	Hard Shells.....	7.	Soft Shells.....	2
ASSEMBLY.—Whigs.....	78.	Hard Shells.....	24.	Soft Shells.....	24
Free Democrats.....	2.				

PENNSYLVANIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Counties.	Pownall.	Forsyth.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adams.....	1727	1436..	2725	2018	31
Allegheny.....	5768	4649..	9615	7226	965
Armstrong.....	1367	2067..	2093	2430	142
Beaver.....	1363	1443..	1805	1943	361
Bedford.....	1722	1810..	2273	2519	0
Berks.....	3244	7345..	4913	9543	5
Blair.....	1885	1514..	2500	1931	5
Bradford.....	2203	2634..	3526	3930	281
Bucks.....	3883	5064..	4928	6766	58
Butler.....	1962	1811..	2833	2533	166
Cambria.....	1092	1632..	1461	2035	15
Carbon.....	370	1023..	749	1311	0
Centre.....	1213	2449..	1916	2093	0
Chester.....	4821	4738..	5700	5520	338
Clarion.....	621	1860..	1218	2612	28
Clearfield.....	203	1029..	997	1733	24
Clinton.....	735	1111..	996	1318	2
Columbia.....	712	2068..	1165	2102	0
Crawford.....	1490	2230..	2775	3427	996
Cumberland.....	2168	3001..	2775	3188	0
Dauphin.....	2749	2437..	3673	2675	29
Delaware.....	1705	1464..	2083	1737	107
Erie.....	94	354..	163	423	14
Fayette.....	2028	1345..	4015	2738	611
Fores.....	1618	2746..	3630	3867	0
Franklin.....	2849	2736..	3904	3958	3
Fulton.....	575	725..	729	831	1
Greene.....	708	1910..	1559	2602	30
Huntingdon.....	1817	1569..	2511	2041	2
Indiana.....	1599	1020..	2387	1827	279
Jeffe sou.....	485	748..	1115	1484	22
Junata.....	856	870..	559	823	0
Lancaster.....	8528	5968..	11,636	6578	53
Lawrence.....	1431	726..	1194	1064	514
Lebanon.....	1962	1243..	3105	2118	1
Lehigh.....	996	1925..	2993	3193	2
Luzerne.....	1773	4146..	3339	5340	79
Lycoming.....	1611	2437..	2065	2790	5
M'Kean.....	179	329..	405	587	78
Mercer.....	1470	2210..	2211	2693	769
Midlin.....	1022	1332..	1592	1620	0
Monroe.....	181	1851..	418	2098	0
Montgomery.....	3221	4478..	4791	5767	160
Montour.....	434	1004..	866	1455	0
Northampton.....	1385	2961..	2978	4403	16
Northumberland.....	894	1881..	1619	2451	4
Perry.....	868	1622..	1413	2159	0
Phil. city & Co. 19, 145	22,264..	24,566	26,022	626	
Pike.....	83	566..	202	834	0
Potter.....	80	593..	263	661	325
Schuylkill.....	1995	4028..	4128	4758	10
Somerset.....	1834	715..	2966	1203	28
Susquehanna.....	764	2007..	2035	3046	215
Sullivan.....	120	314..	177	428	59
Tioga.....	697	1925..	1564	2614	79
Union.....	2257	1537..	3081	1994	0
Venango.....	469	1184..	1184	1890	204
Warren.....	398	908..	1138	1433	243
Washington.....	2759	3454..	3810	4064	370
Wayne.....	442	1627..	1232	2362	21
Westmoreland.....	1939	3230..	3203	5509	119
Wyoming.....	362	876..	807	1258	19
York.....	3029	4279..	4700	5585	11

Total.....118,112 153,003 179,174 199,568 8524
Maj. for Forsyth, 34,891; do. for Pierce, 19,394.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Whigs.	Democrats.	Natives.
Budd...116,117	Knox...153,849	Broom...7,851
CANAL COMMISSIONER.		
Pownall 118,112	Forsyth 153,003	Morgan...7,761
AUDITOR GENERAL.		
M'Clure 117,044	Banka...152,459	Reigle...7,596

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Myers...110,581 | Brawley 145,905 | Cleaver...8,159
Average Free Dem. vote for State officers, 3,575.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Democrats, 13; Whigs, 14; Native...1
House.—Democrats...70; Whigs, 26; Natives...4

NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, '52. Gov. 51.

Co's.	Haywood.	Price.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale.	Runk.	Fort.
Atlantic.....	464	575..	349	751	0..	339	655
Bergen.....	649	1090..	926	1414	0..	746	1262
Burlington.....	3611	3345..	3820	3796	114..	3237	3114
Camden.....	2075	1521..	1568	1696	27..	1450	1533
Cape May.....	451	438..	604	352	0..	566	341
Cumberland.....	1453	1423..	1371	1612	2..	1412	1339
Essex.....	5537	5063..	6242	5631	35..	4806	4285
Gloucester.....	1570	884..	1221	1083	55..	1219	1057
Hudson.....	1453	1548..	1506	1645	29..	1244	1174
Hunterdon.....	1796	3054..	2290	3578	0..	2690	3277
Mercer.....	2171	2355..	2658	2569	13..	2237	2279
Middlesex.....	1825	1884..	2495	2401	0..	2194	1971
Monmouth.....	2630	2841..	1806	3179	5..	1893	3163
Morris.....	1949	2688..	2519	2800	25..	2616	2700
Ocean.....	1020	404..	1102	567	0..	969	740
Passaic.....	1844	1478..	1670	1825	0..	1389	1630
Salem.....	1718	1608..	1724	1783	31..	1489	1808
Somerset.....	1324	1387..	1814	1680	1..	1690	1598
Sussex.....	966	2550..	1177	3184	3..	1057	3335
Warren.....	1124	2236..	1574	2759	10..	1411	2503

Total...34530 38312 38556 44305 350 34054 39723
Maj. Price, 3,7+2; Pierce, 5,749; Fort, 5,669.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs.....6; Democrats.....14
House.—Whigs.....20; Democrats.....40

MARYLAND.

CONGRESS, 1853. Gov. 1853. Pres. 1852.

Districts.	Whig.	Ind.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I. Franklin, Stev'n, Bowie, Ligon, Sc't, P'ce						
Caroline.....	647	622..	641	641..	555	500
Dorchester.....	972	858..	1082	875..	1239	833
Queen Anne.....	770	717..	773	747..	723	735
Somerset.....	1407	961..	1410	1093..	1443	1115
Talbot.....	750	748..	751	768..	740	796
Worcester.....	1269	1191..	1246	1251..	1253	1182

Total.....5815 5127.. 5093 5373.. 5963 5261
Majorities—Franklin, 688; Bowie, 350; Seat, 692.

II. Wethered, Sho'r, Bowie, Ligon, Sc't, P'ce	Whig.	Ind.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Carroll.....	1654	2053..	1702	2046..	1702	1920
Cecil.....	1534	1668..	1528	1683..	1494	1550
Harford.....	1489	1419..	1400	1431..	1353	1378
Kent.....	681	538..	677	544..	662	551
Balt. Co. in part.	972	1568..	934	1609..	923	1614

Total.....6390 7246 6241 7313.. 6134 7013
Maj.—Shower, 915; Ligon, 1072; Pierce, 879.

III. Preston, Van's't, Bowie, Ligon, Sc't, P'ce	Whig.	Ind.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Balt. Co. in part.	940	1696..	820	1256..	1023	1387
Part Balt. city.	4121	4840..	3739	5522..	3679	5330

Total.....5061 5876 4559 6758.. 4702 7337
Maj.—Vansant, 815; Ligon, 2199; Pierce, 2635.

IV. Walsh, Ham'n, Bowie, Ligon, Sc't, P'ce	Whig.	Ind.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Part Balt. city.	6440	6792..	6107	7364..	5879	8065

Maj.—May, 352; Ligon, 1257; Pierce, 2206.

V. Thomas, Ham'n, B'wie, Ligon, Sc't, P'ce	Whig.	Ind.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Allegany.....	1507	1859..	1291	2208..	1454	1976
Frederick.....	2971	2772..	3114	3124..	3204	3342
Washington.....	1951	2914..	2514	2508..	2669	2723

Total.....6429 7545 6919 7948.. 7327 8041
Maj.—Hamilton, 1116; Ligon, 1029; Pierce, 714.

MARYLAND—Continued.

CONGRESS, 1853. Gov. 1853. PRES. 1852.

Whig. Ind. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.

VI. Sollers, Jen'r. Bowie. Ligon. Sc't. P'nce					
Anne Arundel...	918	437..	877	916..	834
Calvert.....	no returns..	—	ma]. 2..	353	352
Charles.....	553	277..	719	448..	657
Howard.....	596	202..	584	672..	570
Montgomery.....	1018	665..	1099	725..	1061
Prince George's.	730	857..	867	753..	915
St. Mary's.....	no returns..	673	495..	681	440

Total.....3815 2438..4726 4011..5071 4283

Majority for Sollers, 1377; do. for Bowie, 715; Scott, 788.

Grand Total of the State—Bowie, 34,465; Ligon, 38,767; Scott, 35,077; Pierce, 40,020.

Majority for Ligon, 4302; do. for Pierce, 4,943.

W. Pinckney Whyte was chosen Controller, Lemuel Roberts, Lottery Commissioner, and Joshua R. Nelson, Commissioner of Public Works—all Democrats.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 14; Democrats..... 8

HOUSE—Whigs..... 41; Democrats..... 33

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS, 1852. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Districts.		Whig. Dem.	
I.		Scott. Pierce.	
Accomac.....	No opposition of any account to Thomas H. Bayly, Democrat, in this District.	576	564
Elizabeth City.....		156	211
Essex.....		273	233
Gloucester.....		267	372
James City.....		97	45
King & Queen.....		169	349
Lancaster.....		136	122
Mathews.....		177	235
Middlesex.....		95	157
New Kent.....		174	148
Northampton.....		288	144
Northumberland.....		208	279
Richmond Co.....		234	181
Warwick.....		66	14
Westmoreland.....		280	83
Williamsburg.....		37	68
York.....		129	90
Total.....		3372	3815

Whig. Dem. Ind.

Chambliss. Millson. Roberts.

II. Chambliss. Millson. Roberts.				
Charles City.....	6	72	0...	176
Greensville.....	64	104	0...	67
Iale of Wight.....	128	468	0...	171
Nansemond.....	487	408	0...	500
Norfolk City.....	239	311	340...	767
Do. County.....	448	646	18...	921
Prince George.....	89	346	0...	91
Princess Anne.....	145	319	13...	469
Southampton.....	361	192	8...	498
Surry.....	46	88	0...	147
Sussex.....	58	252	0...	107
Total.....	2071	3206	379...	3854

Majority for Millson, 1185; do. for Pierce, 1129.

III. Coleman. W. Caskie, D.

Caroline.....	316	485	...	443
Chesterfield.....	261	704	...	109
Goochland.....	109	320	...	195
Hanover.....	396	625	...	450
Henrico.....	530	588	...	646
King William.....	92	222	...	99
Louisa.....	427	461	...	356
Richmond City.....	1430	928	...	1854
Total.....	3561	4333	...	4152

Majority for Caskie, 772; do. for Pierce, 582.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

IV.		SCOTT. PIERCE.	
Amelia.....	145	237	
Brunswick.....	187	462	
Charlotte.....	337	369	
Cumberland.....	256	252	
Dinwiddie.....	319	304	
Lunenburg.....	159	374	
Mecklenburg.....	304	680	
Nottoway.....	122	185	
Petersburg.....	515	759	
Powhatan.....	122	245	
Prince Edward.....	227	302	

Total.....2693 4167

Whig. Dem. Ind.

Wootton. Bocock. Arnett.

Appomattox.....	146	444	0...	192
Campbell.....	923	806	2...	1101
Franklin.....	463	778	24...	620
Halifax.....	378	633	172...	405
Henry.....	294	369	126...	330
Patrick.....	456	523	60...	60
Pittsylvania.....	926	751	44...	864

Total.....3586 4304 428...3512 4338

Majority for Bocock, 718; do. for Pierce, 626.

VI. Mosely, W. Powell, D.

Albemarle.....	1132	1094	...	1163
Amherst.....	0	250	...	450
Bedford.....	1173	982	...	1189
Buckingham.....	521	559	...	438
Fluvanna.....	398	371	...	440
Greene.....	0	383	...	87
Madison.....	95	694	...	107
Nelson.....	593	428	...	591

Total.....3912 4751 4465 5044

Majority for Powell, 839; do. for Pierce, 579.

VII. Snowden, W. Smith, D.

Alexandria.....	645	341	...	784
Culpeper.....	505	476	...	477
Fairfax.....	494	481	...	608
Fauquier.....	509	862	...	928
King George.....	126	136	...	132
Orange.....	256	350	...	290
Prince William.....	171	425	...	190
Rappahannock.....	358	474	...	351
Spottsylvania.....	313	385	...	440
Stafford.....	154	343	...	260

Total.....3631 4223 4419 5180

Majority for Smith, 292; do. for Pierce, 761.

VIII. Boteler, W. Faulkner, D.

Berkeley.....	682	865	...	751
Clarke.....	301	332	...	363
Frederick.....	974	999	...	1024
Hampshire.....	693	889	...	649
Jefferson.....	818	822	...	958
Loudoun.....	1538	523	...	1313
Morgan.....	219	394	...	270
Page.....	124	871	...	110
Warren.....	191	411	...	169

Total.....5560 6106 6107 7182

Majority for Faulkner, 546; do. for Pierce, 1075.

IX.

Augusta.....	1674	1388	
Bath.....	157	179	
Hardy.....	858	532	
Highland.....	170	431	
Pendleton.....	375	381	
Rockbridge.....	1031	1064	
Rockingham.....	575	2473	
Shenandoah.....	291	2094	

Total.....5131 8562

No opposition to John Leicher, Democrat, in this District.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.		Scott, Pierce.	
X.			
Brooke.....	No opposition to Z. Kidwell, Democrat, in this District.	281	460
Hancock.....		241	349
Marion.....		560	1197
Marshall.....		743	721
Monongalia.....		688	1302
Ohio.....		1452	1186
Pleasants.....		152	237
Preston.....		647	923
Taylor.....		351	393
Tyler.....		310	333
Weizel.....		102	488
Total.....		5557	7635

Whig. Dem. Dem.		Sterrett, Snodgrass, Lewis, Scott, Pierce.	
XI.			
Barbour.....	42	378	499
Braxton.....	87	423	62
Cabell.....	329	241	157
Doddridge.....	29	64	268
Gilmer.....	19	189	315
Harrison.....	62	310	861
Jackson.....	150	735	124
Kanawha.....	576	179	713
Lewis.....	13	307	320
Mason.....	324	216	236
Putnam.....	133	348	94
Randolph.....	108	220	197
Ritchie.....	76	289	85
Upshur.....	22	215	438
Wirt.....	87	184	30
Wood.....	449	434	91
Total.....	2506	4712	4488

Snodgrass over Lewis, 224; Pierce over Scott, 1190.

Scott, Pierce.		Scott, Pierce.	
XII.			
Alleghany.....	No opposition to Henry A. Edmouson, Democrat, in this District.	83	206
Boone.....		117	212
Botetourt.....		421	738
Craig.....		92	238
Fayette.....		265	243
Floyd.....		384	301
Giles.....		257	350
Greenbrier.....		644	498
Logan.....		173	308
Mercer.....		268	279
Monroe.....		497	499
Montgomery.....		501	490
Nicholas.....		252	167
Pocahontas.....		116	240
Raleigh.....		128	68
Roanoke.....		203	384
Wayne.....		225	206
Wyoming.....		42	29
Total.....		4713	5456

Scott, Pierce.		Scott, Pierce.	
XIII.			
Carroll.....	Fayette M. Mullen, Democrat, was elected in this District without opposition.	213	488
Grayson.....		222	267
Lee.....		473	743
Pulaski.....		174	223
Russell.....		301	275
Scott.....		354	577
Smyth.....		434	479
Tazewell.....		243	612
Washington.....		715	924
Wythe.....		333	615
Total.....		3462	5203

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

1st District—Thos. H. Daniel, Democrat, 14,726;
Thos. J. Boyd, Independent, 14,942.
2d District—Archibald Graham, Democrat, 19,008;
Samuel Price, Whig, 17,281.
3d District—No opposition to Edward J. Armstrong, Democrat.
The LEGISLATURE is Democratic in both branches by a reduced majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.		Outlaw, W. Shaw, D. Scott, Pierce.	
Districts.			
I.			
Bertie.....	471	404	498
Camden.....	500	116	503
Chowan.....	217	215	225
Currituck.....	200	619	134
Gates.....	553	443	368
Halifax.....	490	550	497
Hertford.....	238	195	290
Martin.....	315	707	289
Northampton.....	385	541	455
Pasquotank.....	499	308	539
Perquimans.....	370	349	334
Tyrrell.....	337	137	286
Washington.....	337	249	302
Total.....	4746	4833	4710

Majority for Shaw, 87; do. for Scott, 442.

Loftin, Ind. D. Ruffin, D. Scott, Pierce.		Loftin, Ind. D. Ruffin, D. Scott, Pierce.	
II.			
Beaufort.....	540	402	910
Carteret.....	67	303	414
Craven.....	237	431	583
Edgecomb.....	80	1323	89
Greene.....	83	343	325
Hyde.....	373	263	335
Jones.....	163	163	191
Lenior.....	291	333	282
Onslow.....	159	555	175
Pitt.....	506	661	679
Wayne.....	154	1035	286
Total.....	2653	5812	4269

Majority for Ruffin, 3159; do. for Pierce, 2258.

Leake, Ind D. Ashe, D. Scott, Pierce.		Leake, Ind D. Ashe, D. Scott, Pierce.	
III.			
Bladen.....	228	454	371
Brunswick.....	142	222	352
Columbus.....	104	491	178
Cumberland.....	697	919	811
Duplin.....	185	993	186
New Hanover.....	243	1247	383
Richmond.....	626	46	678
Robeson.....	493	596	680
Sampson.....	628	552	604
Total.....	3351	5520	4223

Majority for Ashe, 2163; do. for Pierce, 2580.

Rogers, W. Ven's, D. Lewis, D. Scott, Pierce.		Rogers, W. Ven's, D. Lewis, D. Scott, Pierce.	
IV.			
Franklin.....	283	275	496
Granville.....	835	1017	31
Johnston.....	660	258	594
Nash.....	83	572	433
Orange.....	962	767	126
Wake.....	1349	612	643
Warren.....	129	573	131
Total.....	4201	4134	2454

Majority for Venable, 67; Pierce over Scott, 2114.

Kerr, W. Rancher, D. Scott, Pierce.		Kerr, W. Rancher, D. Scott, Pierce.	
V.			
Alamance.....	453	246	with Orange.
Caswell.....	343	55	226
Chatham.....	1005	266	1008
Guilford.....	1470	93	1552
Montgomery.....	627	36	620
Moore.....	707	148	546
Person.....	192	61	263
Randolph.....	1240	58	1036
Total.....	6037	963	5251

Majority for Kerr, 5,074; do. for Scott, 1886.

Puryear W. Boyd, D. Scott, Pierce.		Puryear W. Boyd, D. Scott, Pierce.	
VI.			
Alexander.....	428	256	219
Ashe.....	581	670	558
Davidson.....	891	567	1019
Davis.....	551	300	414
Foraytle.....	667	727	with Stokes.
Iredell.....	1014	330	909
Rockingham.....	361	1026	342
Total.....	4281	256	219

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Purveyar, W. Boyd, D. Scott, Pierce.			
Stokes.....	430	613....	1081 1237
Surry.....	495	731....	1046 937
Yadkin.....	752	568....	with Surry.

Total.....	6173	5788....	5588 4527
Majority for Puryear, 385; do. for Scott, 1061.			
VII. Osborne, W. Craig, D. Scott, Pierce.			
Anson.....	937	218....	992 369
Babarrus.....	776	449....	642 371
Catawba.....	274	776....	with Lincoln
Cleveland.....	410	826....	211 494
Gaston.....	150	730....	with Lincoln
Lincoln.....	297	481....	621 1418
Mecklenburg.....	636	873....	680 1115
Rowan.....	825	879....	836 672
Stanly.....	870	62....	714 58
Union.....	474	705....	with Meck'g

Total.....	5649	5999....	4696 4497
Majority for Craige, 350; do. for Scott, 199.			

VIII. Gaither, W. Cling'n, Ind. Scott, Pierce.			
Burke.....	346	415....	761 389
Buncombe.....	358	907....	557 376
Caldwell.....	385	475....	493 146
Cherokee.....	441	579....	534 290
Haywood.....	263	378....	314 302
Henderson.....	404	722....	493 210
Jackson.....	102	466....	with Hayw'd
Macon.....	304	325....	309 240
Madison.....	252	648....	with Bun'g Y'y
M'Dowell.....	273	409....	with Burke.
Rutherford.....	482	796....	761 301
Watauga.....	235	318....	with Ashe.
Wilkes.....	1087	436....	1073 242
Yancey.....	332	672....	236 357

Total.....	5214	7546....	5531 2853
Majority for Clingman, 2332; do. for Scott, 2678.			

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	22;	Democrats.....	28
House—Whigs.....	62;	Democrats.....	58

ALABAMA.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

I. Lockwood, W. Phillips, D. Scott, Pierce.			
Baldwin.....	178	143....	62 72
Butler.....	823	314....	345 251
Clarke.....	240	615....	98 479
Conecuh.....	465	588....	216 287
Marengo.....	538	684....	450 526
Mobile.....	1407	1614....	1123 1580
Monroe.....	603	408....	264 260
Washington.....	85	154....	52 65
Wilcox.....	448	650....	286 398

Total.....	4777	4880....	2896 3718
Majority for Phillips, 103; do. for Pierce, 822.			

II. Abercrombie, W. Clopton, D. Scott, Pierce.			
Barbour.....	1128	1023....	297 309
Coffee.....	532	442....	113 239
Covington.....	407	102....	52 117
Dale.....	775	404....	162 406
Henry.....	862	401....	94 184
Macon.....	850	1075....	772 658
Montgomery.....	787	782....	717 557
Pike.....	1195	989....	379 703
Russell.....	938	620....	434 522

Total.....	7474	5838....	3020 3695
Maj. for Abercrombie, 1636; do. for Pierce, 675.			

III. Moore, D. Harris, D. Scott, Pierce.			
Autauga.....	532	646....	196 322
Bibb.....	195	665....	238 346
Coosa.....	168	1346....	294 709
Dallas.....	132	624....	386 440
Jefferson.....	198	715....	114 339
Lowndes.....	224	588....	126 186

Perry.....	195	842....	261 512
Shelby.....	118	859....	317 315

Total.....	1560	6285....	1932 3169
------------	------	----------	-----------

Majority for Harris, 4725; do. for Pierce, 1237.

IV. Hale, W. Moore, D. Smith, D. Scott, Pierce.

Choctaw.....	317	462	193.... 227 334
Fayette.....	82	260	960.... 81 516
Greene.....	705	680	221.... 694 555
Pickens.....	612	675	490.... 568 752
Sumter.....	469	604	267.... 482 497
Tuscaloosa.....	559	283	950.... 427 475

Total.....	2744	2864	3021.... 2579 3129
Smith over Moore, 57; Pierce over Scott, 550.			

V. Scott, Pierce.			
Franklin.....	No opposition to Geo. S. Houston, Democrat.	....	462 993
Hancewick.....		....	9 65
Lauderdale.....		....	441 803
Lawrence.....		....	512 588
Limestone.....		....	227 662
Marion.....		....	118 467
Morgan.....		....	208 482
Walker.....		....	54 217

Total.....	2031	4277	
------------	------	------	--

VI. Clay, D. Cobb, D. Scott, Pierce.

Blount.....	0	80....	55 422
DeKalb.....	462	915....	136 501
Jackson.....	814	1296....	83 1154
Madison.....	897	1125....	354 1300
Marshall.....	564	755....	111 568
St. Clair.....	504	502....	44 455

Total.....	3241	4673....	783 4400
Majority for Cobb, 1432; do. for Pierce, 3617.			

VII. Garrett, D. Dowdell, D. Scott, Pierce.

Benton.....	405	1749....	74 918
Chambers.....	819	1152....	668 616
Cherokee.....	580	1220....	242 735
Randolph.....	579	1035....	90 707
Talladega.....	817	942....	372 672
Tallapoosa.....	1023	1240....	351 845

Total.....	4223	7338....	1797 4483
------------	------	----------	-----------

Majority for Dowdell, 3115; do. for Pierce, 2696.

Our returns for Governor in this State are incomplete, but John A. Winston, Democrat, has been elected by a very large majority.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	14;	Democrats.....	19
House—Whigs.....	40;	Democrats.....	60

SOUTH CAROLINA.

General party politics do not enter much into the elections in this State. The election for members of Congress resulted as usual, and without serious opposition, in the choice of Southern Rights Democrats in each district, as follows:—

1st District, composed of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Marion, Williamsburg, Horry, and Georgetown, JOHN McQUEEN.

2d District, composed of Charleston, exclusive of St. John's Colleton, WILLIAM AIKEN.

3d District, composed of Beaufort, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Colleton, and the Parish of St. John's Colleton, WILLIAM F. COLCOCK.

4th District, composed of Abbeville, Edgefield, Lexington, Newbury, and Laurens, PRESTON S. BROOKS.

5th District, composed of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Union, JAMES L. ORR.

6th District, composed of York, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Kershaw, and Sumter, WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

Mr. Colcock having resigned his seat as a member from the 3d District, Col. LAWRENCE M. KEITT was chosen at a Special Election, in May last, to fill the vacancy, beating Col. A. W. OWENS.

GEORGIA.

Districts.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
	Barton.	Seward.	Jenk's.	John's.	Scott.	P'rice
Appling.....	111	189.	114	180.	13	77
Bryan.....	122	80.	120	84.	60	66
Bullock.....	36	336.	23	360.	0	287
Camden.....	61	244.	63	242.	31	211
Chatham.....	792	548.	614	761.	305	1175
Clinch.....	252	104.	276	75.	4	48
Effingham.....	222	117.	207	136.	18	64
Emanuel.....	201	284.	218	332.	5	174
Glynn.....	37	107.	97	58.	29	40
Irwin.....	64	384.	97	340.	12	192
Laurens.....	460	94.	518	51.	67	63
Liberty.....	143	190.	120	205.	58	133
Lowndes.....	427	465.	461	439.	22	290
M'Intosh.....	56	126.	55	127.	16	90
Montgomery.....	255	46.	276	37.	14	35
Tattnall.....	324	57.	340	49.	121	55
Telfair.....	180	178.	199	163.	47	88
Thomas.....	307	524.	303	535.	89	259
Ware.....	140	213.	145	191.	1	36
Wayne.....	45	143.	45	142.	10	65

Total.....4238 4129. 4321 4510. 922 3448
 Maj.—Seward, 191; Johnson, 189; Pierce, 2526.

II. Johnson, Colquitt, Jenk's, John's, Scott, P'rice.

Baker.....	220	820.	279	788.	101	630
Decatur.....	519	351.	507	368.	220	295
Dooly.....	329	526.	354	551.	175	474
Early.....	276	518.	253	531.	129	374
Lee.....	255	275.	366	285.	189	223
Macon.....	472	379.	506	401.	296	386
Marion.....	508	512.	604	524.	351	425
Muscogee.....	932	912.	975	907.	651	875
Pulaski.....	400	294.	394	308.	33	231
Randolph.....	766	818.	773	817.	362	677
Stewart.....	861	821.	875	829.	326	491
Sumter.....	621	569.	647	596.	325	452

Total.....6249 6795. 6533 6905. 3158 5533
 Maj.—Colquitt, 546; Johnson, 372; Pierce, 2375.

III. Tripple, Bailey, Jenk's, John's, Scott, P'rice.

Bibb.....	637	710.	660	754.	318	780
Butts.....	222	472.	251	463.	11	434
Crawford.....	312	407.	344	389.	161	367
Harris.....	620	595.	612	402.	463	393
Houston.....	496	541.	509	558.	273	503
Monroe.....	671	631.	687	651.	379	631
Pike.....	471	618.	479	628.	184	509
Spaulding.....	438	396.	474	428.	356	377
Talbot.....	617	509.	616	529.	430	441
Taylor.....	182	275.	140	280.	105	261
Upson.....	581	283.	599	293.	355	333

Total.....5227 5232. 5401 5375. 3035 5037
 Majority for Bailey, 5; do. for Jenkins, 26; do. for Pierce, 2002.

IV. Callioan, Dent, Jenk's, John's, Scott, P'rice.

Campbell.....	381	617.	337	676.	158	538
Colb.....	334	1148.	885	1200.	307	975
Coweta.....	708	758.	680	829.	215	650
DeKalb.....	1042	1180.	1025	1329.	565	1016
Fayette.....	526	619.	518	660.	267	582
Heard.....	423	483.	410	510.	258	410
Henry.....	811	694.	819	711.	428	526
Meriwether.....	642	743.	655	756.	323	634
Troup.....	1018	399.	1041	415.	596	422

Total.....6368 6706. 6390 7116. 3117 5753
 Majority for Dent, 358; do. for Johnson, 726; do. for Pierce, 2636.

Dem. Dem.

V. Tumlin, Chaat'n, Jenk's, John's, Scott, P'rice						
Carroll.....	823	825.	520	985.	185	850
Cass.....	1125	635.	883	949.	263	654
Chattooga.....	471	443.	480	469.	114	316
Cherokee.....	1001	939.	1024	975.	81	660
Dade.....	173	210.	169	221.	65	125

	Dem.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
	Tumlin.	Chaat'n.	Jenk's.	John's.	Scott.	P'rice
Floyd.....	738	718.	817	754.	367	49
Gilmer.....	494	983.	525	838.	116	30
Gordon.....	520	740.	658	747.	264	58
Murray.....	255	560.	301	552.	237	32
Paulding.....	540	290.	328	504.	44	32
Polk.....	440	249.	450	314.	119	14
Walker.....	963	878.	897	945.	572	78
Whitfield.....	588	648.	575	717.	293	64

Total.....7671 8118. 7627 9017. 2520 622
 Majority for Chaatain, 247; do. for Johnson, 1390
 do. for Pierce, 3760.

Dem. Dem.

VI. Hillyer, Wolff'd, Jenk's, John's, Scott, P'rice						
Clarke.....	176	110.	551	404.	139	22
Forsyth.....	674	46.	489	717.	116	59
Franklin.....	1101	277.	328	1233.	66	41
Gwinnett.....	637	81.	797	772.	61	42
Jackson.....	619	28.	570	537.	45	10
Habersham.....	147	749.	441	751.	98	5
Hall.....	569	127.	466	615.	61	19
Lumpkin.....	334	502.	393	779.	178	23
Madison.....	261	31.	375	276.	23	61
Rabun.....	124	266.	20	289.	4	14
Union.....	165	607.	578	595.	97	22
Walton.....	672	37.	538	737.	111	39

Total.....5439 2954. 5544 7735. 902 309
 Majority for Hillyer, 2485; do. for Johnson, 2191
 do. for Pierce, 2193.

Halsey received 2338, and Morton 2229 votes
 in this District for Congress.

Whig. Dem.

VII. Reese, Saffold, Jenk's, John's, Scott, P'rice						
Baldwin.....	345	321.	375	336.	177	27
Greene.....	754	123.	780	141.	311	17
Hancock.....	419	221.	446	226.	no return.	
Jasper.....	362	387.	378	453.	132	37
Jones.....	335	383.	339	388.	166	31
Morgan.....	559	286.	443	227.	189	29
Newton.....	933	416.	962	516.	336	38
Putnam.....	322	287.	337	307.	229	28
Twiggs.....	228	366.	235	382.	113	26
Washington.....	573	527.	665	532.	236	45
Wilkeson.....	372	536.	409	531.	94	50

Total.....5062 3883. 5395 4019. 1983 339
 Majority for Reese, 1119; do. for Jenkins, 1576
 do. for Pierce, 1349.

VIII. Stephens, Jones, Jenk's, John's, Scott, P'rice.

Burke.....	518	330.	546	332.	15	17
Columbia.....	395	268.	404	281.	110	29
Elbert.....	1073	111.	1053	182.	159	10
Jefferson.....	549	88.	569	115.	91	9
Lincoln.....	no return		233	155.	18	15
Ozlethorpe.....	605	181.	602	216.	60	17
Richmond.....	881	712.	938	723.	411	62
Scriven.....	147	191.	179	263.	8	17
Taliaferro.....	359	44.	315	69.	19	7
Warren.....	605	326.	574	413.	25	30
Wilkes.....	502	193.	504	212.	12	19

Total.....5634 2441. 5917 2961. 928 234
 Majority for Stephens, 3190; do. for Jenkins
 2956; do. for Pierce, 1413.

Total Vote of the State.—Jenkins, 47,128; John-
 son, 47,634; Scott, 16,600; Pierce, 34,705.

Majority for Johnson, 510; do. for Pierce, 18,045
 The Democrats have a majority in both branches
 of the Legislature.

DELAWARE.

There was no general Election in this State last
 year. A Convention of Delegates assembled at
 Dover, on the 10th of March, 1853, to amend the
 State Constitution, but on submitting their work to
 a vote of the people, it was rejected by over 200
 majority, being 2716 votes for, and 4777 against it.

KENTUCKY.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

District.	Ind. Dem.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem. F.S.
I.	Brown.	Boyd.	Scott.	Pierce.
Ballard.....	381	457	260	328
Caldwell.....	723	864	731	874
Calloway.....	421	753	189	815
Crittenden.....	451	437	396	486
Fulton.....	153	341	152	233
Graves.....	541	966	446	971
Hickman.....	193	464	155	379
Hopkins.....	427	887	737	809
Livingston.....	342	310	312	267
Marshall.....	293	598	91	425
McCracken.....	406	484	385	416
Twigg.....	704	462	560	629
Union.....	555	562	499	612

Total.....5590 7585...4913 7244 1

Majority for Boyd, 1995; do. for Pierce, 2331

II.	Whig.	Dem.	Gray.	Davie.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Breckenridge.....	866	543	842	440	0	0	0
Eutler.....	374	445	312	269	0	0	0
Christian.....	960	992	973	806	0	0	0
Davies.....	1084	829	1027	711	0	0	0
Edmonson.....	187	342	208	218	0	0	0
Grayson.....	374	617	433	394	0	0	0
Hancock.....	283	282	249	205	0	0	0
Henderson.....	694	614	619	635	0	0	0
Meade.....	651	320	647	230	0	0	0
Muhlenburg.....	806	643	814	533	0	0	0
Ohio.....	797	781	701	624	0	0	0

Total.....7076 6408...6822 5085 0

Majority for Gray, 668; do. for Scott, 1737.

III.	Ewing.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Allen.....	296	280	454	0
Barren.....	905	1119	967	13
Hart.....	434	455	578	0
Logan.....	1184	1294	384	3
Monroe.....	642	377	350	5
Simpson.....	431	389	380	0
Todd.....	642	652	422	1
Warren.....	884	982	600	0

Total.....6318 5548 4135 22

Majority for Scott, 1413.

IV.	Bramlette.	Chrisman.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adair.....	490	655	457	597	0
Boyle.....	527	269	603	323	0
Casey.....	469	406	474	230	0
Clinton.....	278	462	276	318	0
Cumberland.....	561	252	501	157	0
Greene.....	322	605	422	487	0
Lincolin.....	752	435	674	336	0
Pulaski.....	851	1024	707	622	0
Russell.....	505	281	437	195	0
Taylor.....	287	612	264	527	0
Wayne.....	580	656	463	342	0

Total.....5622 5637...5278 4136 0

Majority for Chrisman, 35; do. for Scott, 1142.

V.	Hill.	Stone.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Anderson.....	339	727	292	606	1
Bullitt.....	439	458	403	446	0
Hardin.....	1082	930	1007	619	0
Larue.....	520	377	417	348	0
Marion.....	903	731	782	763	0
Mercer.....	644	1029	594	914	1
Nelson.....	1070	441	958	487	0
Spencer.....	374	414	331	340	0
Washington.....	775	889	637	680	0

Total.....6126 5996...5421 5203 2

Majority for Hill, 130; do. for Scott, 218.

VI.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
	Pierce.	Elliott.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Clay.....	271	398	278	185	0
Estill.....	410	505	358	322	8
Floyd.....	96	677	165	222	0
Garrard.....	768	478	863	236	2
Harlan.....	363	214	327	45	0
Johnson.....	37	524	64	299	0
Knox.....	543	383	487	164	0
Laurel.....	335	357	372	187	0
Letcher.....	178	151	63	78	0
Madison.....	801	1040	976	541	155
Owsley.....	178	476	294	326	0
Perry.....	121	257	130	77	0
Pike.....	319	325	221	194	0
Rockcastle.....	357	195	326	97	35
Whitley.....	601	277	358	143	0

Total.....5376 6257 5282 3136 200

Majority for Elliott, 881; do. for Scott, 2146.

VII.	Preston.	English.	Scott.	Pierc.	Hale.
Carroll.....	453	393	446	473	0
Henry.....	793	874	744	983	0
Jefferson.....	3503	2105	3665	3791	1
Oldham.....	382	428	388	486	0
Shelby.....	1173	654	1184	753	0
Trimble.....	325	398	300	491	0

Total.....6609 4847...6727 6977 1

Majority for Preston, 1762; do. for Pierce, 250.

VIII.	Letcher.	Brecken's.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale.
Bourbon.....	1071	666	978	528	0
Fayette.....	1391	1180	1376	809	3
Franklin.....	872	842	833	759	0
Jessamine.....	612	668	556	476	0
Owen.....	598	1473	505	1186	0
Scott.....	699	1224	729	888	0
Woodford.....	763	479	708	410	3

Total.....6006 6532...5683 5036 3

Majority for Breckenridge, 526; do. for Scott, 627.

IX.	Cox.	Rice.	Scott.	Pierc.	Hale.
Bath.....	774	860	587	785	0
Breathitt.....	223	373	96	234	0
Carter.....	343	671	180	497	0
Clarke.....	987	393	842	522	0
Fleming.....	1095	771	888	608	1
Greenup.....	779	561	637	660	0
Lawrence.....	554	476	385	362	0
Lewis.....	520	470	400	503	5
Montgomery.....	598	441	518	389	0
Morgan.....	556	798	316	508	0
Powell.....	172	160	111	133	0

Total.....6806 5874...4960 5092 16

Majority for Cox, 632; do. for Pierce, 132.

X.	Hodge.	Stanton.	Scott.	Pierc.	Hale.
Bracken.....	665	651	638	517	11
Boone.....	852	796	800	769	0
Campbell.....	777	735	577	1098	4
Gallatin.....	356	417	372	411	0
Grant.....	444	608	437	572	0
Harrison.....	750	954	802	947	1
Kenton.....	979	1005	975	1384	1
Mason.....	1226	806	1357	896	3
Nicholas.....	709	754	592	721	1
Pendleton.....	312	735	262	570	0

Total.....7070 7563...6792 7883 21

Stanton's majority 513; do. for Pierce, 1093.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	23	Democrats.....	15
HOUSE—Whigs.....	53	Democrats.....	45
Richard C. Wintersmith, Whig, was elected State-Treasurer without opposition.			

MISSISSIPPI.

CONGRESS, 1853. Gov. 1853. PRES. 1852.

Districts.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I. Nabers, Wright, Rog's, M'Rea, Scott, P'rice						
De Soto.....	864	992.	875	988.	781	888
Itawamba.....	1082	1184.	1048	1204.	402	1014
Lafayette.....	706	807.	688	809.	401	689
Marshall.....	1167	1369.	1168	1302.	1078	1304
Panola.....	591	531.	580	559.	427	383
Pontotoc.....	1176	1339.	1149	1316.	475	1030
Tippah.....	1327	1478.	1309	1477.	569	1232
Tishomingo.....	1469	1235.	1427	1355.	760	1312
Tunica.....	32	49.	40	50.	20	34

Total.....8414 8984. 8224 9100. 4913 7886

Maj.—Wright, 570; M'Rea, 876; Pierce, 2973.

II. Wilcox, Barry, Rog's, M'Rea, Scott, P'rice.						
Bolivar.....	69	41.	78	63.	67	38
Carroll.....	877	764.	915	719.	528	783
Calhoun.....	455	869.	470	802.	216	467
Chickasaw.....	758	819.	809	773.	478	718
Choctaw.....	825	894.	—	—	332	606
Cochama.....	193	119.	206	134.	159	115
Lowndes.....	643	714.	750	576.	499	745
Monroe.....	1053	855.	1057	825.	467	971
Noxubee.....	605	446.	637	388.	577	413
Oktibbeha.....	336	519.	413	430.	211	344
Sunflower.....	58	68.	72	44.	35	43
Tallahatchie.....	271	254.	292	231.	143	186
Yalobusha.....	694	737.	788	699.	549	633

Total.....6837 7039. 6487 5684. 4061 6062

Maj.—Barry, 202; Rogers, 903; Pierce, 2001.

III. M'Clung, Sing'n, Rog's, M'Rea, Scott, P'rice						
Attala.....	487	915.	474	913.	318	673
Hinds.....	1001	812.	1029	810.	975	839
Holmes.....	655	585.	663	574.	419	484
Issaquena.....	78	43.	97	79.	48	54
Kemper.....	508	634.	514	631.	317	511
Lauderdale.....	556	725.	567	716.	310	688
Leake.....	346	537.	391	500.	198	335
Madison.....	541	557.	597	518.	440	497
Newhoba.....	111	517.	152	473.	51	248
Newton.....	229	364.	226	353.	107	217
Rankin.....	352	533.	380	516.	274	351
Scott.....	175	367.	192	347.	98	247
Warren.....	647	453.	707	449.	723	494
Washington.....	96	98.	118	101.	129	90
Winston.....	359	623.	448	553.	218	448
Yazoo.....	528	607.	559	595.	453	559

Total.....6669 6567. 7114 8128. 5078 6735

Maj.—Singleton, 1698; M'Rea, 1014; Pierce, 1637.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—No opposition to Wiley P. Harris, Democrat, for Congress. The vote of the District for Rogers, was 4142; M'Rea, 7548; Scott, 3496; Pierce, 6193.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Whig.	Dem.	Maj.
Governor—Rogers.....	25,967.	M'Rea.....	30,460—4493
Congress*—Bradford, 25,183.	Barksd'le	29,702—4519	
President—Scott.....	17,548.	Pierce.....	26,876—9328

A. H. Handy, Democrat, has been elected Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, receiving 7956 votes to 5929 for William Yerger, Whig, who recently gave a decision in favor of the payment of the Repudiated Mississippi Bonds.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs & Union. 11; Democrats.... 20
House—Whigs & Union. 40; Democrats.... 57

* Elected by general ticket.

ARKANSAS.

The only election in this State was for Members of Congress, and in the 1st District, there was no opposition to ALFRED B. GREENWOOD, Dem., who received 7,939 votes. The vote of the 2d District was: For Curran, W., 3,301; Warren, D., 3,748.

LOUISIANA.

CONGRESS, 1853. TREASURER. PRES. '52.

Districts.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I. *Gayarre, Dun'r, Haw'e, Gre'x, Sc't, P'rice						
Orleans, 2d Dist. 1348	2242.	1366	2382	4663	4682	
Do. 3d do. 734	1634.	1338	2792			
Do. Right bank	32	138.	—	—	67	161
Plaquemines.....	376	382.	88	616.	151	372
St. Bernard.....	201	159.	no return.	130	120	

Total.....2691 4555. 2792 5790. 5011 5335

Majority for Dunbar, 1864; do. for Greneaux, 2996; do. for Pierce, 324.

* Independent Democrat, supported by the Whigs.

II. Hunt, Davis, Haw'e, Gre'x, Sc't, P'rice						
Ascension.....	240	331.	299	323.	296	360
Assumption.....	424	376.	430	483.	511	553
Jefferson.....	464	514.	466	522.	928	943
Lafourche.....	664	50.	672	51.	676	135
Orleans, 1st Dist. 2368	2555.	2360	2657.	In the		
Do 4th do. 519	873.	with 3d D.	1st Dist.			
St. Charles.....	109	27.	111	36.	101	39
St. James.....	318	116.	320	121.	321	158
St. John Bap.....	157	6.	150	144.	202	160
St. Martin.....	503	225.	516	361.	479	298
St. Mary.....	447	172.	440	175.	390	243
Terrebonne.....	345	200.	341	271.	197	97

Total.....6555 5445. 6125 5144. 4101 2986

Majority for Hunt, 1110; do. for Hawthorne, 981; do. for Scott, 1115.

III. Pond, Perk's, Haw'e, Gre'x, Sc't, P'rice						
Avoyelles.....	338	439.	337	429.	300	397
Catahoula.....	296	407.	299	406.	280	310
Carroll.....	241	349.	294	294.	219	261
Concordia.....	104	123.	115	90.	121	86
East Feliciana.....	370	381.	328	421.	342	443
E. Baton Rouge.....	478	458.	465	404.	484	485
Iberville.....	278	426.	278	428.	318	426
Livingston.....	168	379.	159	263.	159	337
Madison.....	147	231.	179	211.	171	147
Point Coupee.....	226	381.	212	386.	242	384
St. Helena.....	215	284.	210	291.	209	246
St. Tammany.....	307	197.	296	203.	254	208
Tensas.....	104	200.	134	164.	120	107
Washington.....	174	310.	127	343.	125	258
W. Baton Rouge.....	201	143.	203	138.	220	118
West Feliciana.....	140	257.	141	251.	190	302

Total.....3787 4965. 3897 4798. 3754 4485

Majority for Perkins, 1178; do. for Greneaux, 901; do. for Pierce, 731.

IV. Smith, Jones, Haw'e, Gre'x, Sc't, P'rice						
Bienville.....	182	596.	191	564.	172	313
Bossier.....	194	321.	183	336.	180	248
Caddo.....	420	422.	430	413.	344	542
Caldwell.....	238	74.	77	230.	54	158
Calcasieu.....	15	251.	13	279.	84	221
Claiborne.....	386	888.	566	707.	330	506
De Soto.....	349	460.	339	444.	241	288
Franklin.....	137	228.	137	227.	110	192
Jackson.....	322	522.	327	507.	174	341
Lafayette.....	96	330.	96	330.	117	277
Moorehouse.....	300	310.	295	368.	196	137
Natchitoches.....	389	407.	420	538.	289	407
Ousichita.....	315	232.	240	305.	190	240
Rapides.....	309	662.	277	668.	401	623
Sabine.....	305	355.	291	369.	237	251
St. Landry.....	934	505.	946	562.	692	568
Union.....	535	573.	519	571.	435	465
Vermillion.....	156	156.	134	154.	136	126
Winn.....	94	202.	84	215.	57	138

Total.....5695 7494. 5505 7725. 4389 5841

Maj.—Jones, 1799; Greneaux, 2220; Pierce, 1452.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 12; Democrats..... 20
House—Whigs..... 37; Democrats..... 60

TENNESSEE.

CONGRESS, 1853. GOVERNOR. PRES., 1852.

Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.

District!	Taylor. Camp'l. Henry. John'n. Scott. P'nce			
Carter.....	809	119.. 721	204.. 585	140
Cooke.....	720	240.. 867	383.. 743	196
Greene.....	833	1449.. 902	1915.. 780	1307
Hancock.....	197	308.. 221	532.. 241	836
Hawkins.....	781	703.. 805	1180.. 778	831
Jefferson.....	441	219.. 1396	639.. 1170	912
Johnson.....	446	85.. 392	184.. 365	93
Sevier.....	29	51.. 824	133.. 621	80
Sullivan.....	357	1174.. 361	1407.. 280	1114
Washington.....	594	1179.. 967	1069.. 565	853

Total.....5387 5330 7456 7736 6108 5262

Maj.—Campbell, 143; Johnson, 280; Scott, 846.

A. G. Watkins, Whig, received 3988 votes for Congress in this district.

II. Maynard Church'l. Henry. John'n. Sc't. P'nce.

Anderson.....	500	499.. 648	379.. 602	267
Campbell.....	277	530.. 356	445.. 313	252
Claiborne.....	489	841.. 620	707.. 503	519
Fentress.....	166	514.. 166	504.. 153	411
Grainger.....	870	843.. 968	767.. 852	477
Knox.....	1769	1213.. 2279	770.. 1863	565
Morgan.....	180	298.. 229	260.. 240	222
Overton.....	304	1293.. 431	1282.. 345	1639
Scott.....	152	235.. 188	182.. 304	100

Total.....4797 6266 5913 5296 5175 3852

Maj.—Churchwell, 1469; Johnson, 617; Scott, 1325

III. Van Dyke. Smith. Henry. John'n. Scott. P'nce.

Bledsoe.....	425	343.. 469	363.. 464	209
Blount.....	1088	765.. 1146	734.. 827	566
Bradley.....	546	1079.. 562	1085.. 547	778
Hamilton.....	750	992.. 786	972.. 774	648
Marion.....	438	402.. 476	357.. 453	292
Meigs.....	122	538.. 118	561.. 141	442
Monroe.....	699	924.. 739	900.. 805	847
M'Ninn.....	753	968.. 799	965.. 796	866
Polk.....	246	519.. 249	527.. 272	470
Rhea.....	251	381.. 270	358.. 300	307
Roane.....	882	792.. 912	755.. 820	678

Total.....6180 7703 6528 7517 6199 6163

Maj. Smith, 1523; Johnson, 991; Scott, 96.

IV. Cullom. Gard'e. Henry. John'n. Scott. P'nce

Coffee.....	274	818.. 274	824.. 205	722
De Kalb.....	612	621.. 632	610.. 558	588
Grundy.....	67	360.. 58	374.. 44	327
Jackson.....	1052	988.. 1154	995.. 1118	703
Macon.....	545	329.. 553	341.. 616	574
Smith.....	1656	553.. 1735	546.. 1742	520
Van Buren.....	100	205.. 110	205.. 107	165
Warren.....	411	1063.. 402	1093.. 344	922
White.....	913	658.. 974	634.. 940	518

Total.....5630 5593 5892 5622 5684 4839

Maj.—Cullom, 37; Henry, 270; Scott, 845.

V. Ready. Barry. Henry. John'n. Scott. P'nce.

Cannon.....	435	781.. 445	803.. 453	727
Rutherford.....	1275	1141.. 1407	1243.. 1485	1313
Sumner.....	774	1030.. 806	1425.. 825	1563
Williamson.....	1467	690.. 1502	710.. 1583	763
Wilson.....	2192	935.. 2241	995.. 2248	923

Total.....6143 4577 6401 5178 6604 5289

Maj.—Ready, 1566; Henry, 1225; Scott, 915.

VI. Henry. John'n. Scott. P'nce.

Bedford.....	No oppo- sition to G. W. Jones, D.	1359	1257.. 1390	1356
Franklin.....		356	1224.. 350	1133
Lincoln.....		617	2322.. 606	2297
Marshall.....		671	1282.. 606	1540
Maury.....		1238	1731.. 1324	1799

Total.....4241 7816 4316 7925

Majority for Johnson, 3575; do. for Pierce, 3609.

VII. Bugg. Pavoit. Henry. John'n. Scott. P'nce.

Benton.....	472	345.. 306	465.. 340	484
Decatur.....	452	277.. 408	285.. 400	318
Giles.....	1272	1191.. 1301	1468.. 1303	1447
Hardin.....	638	762.. 671	827.. 643	814
Hickman.....	315	651.. 263	812.. 241	839
Humphreys.....	418	296.. 341	501.. 263	471
Lawrence.....	619	571.. 523	731.. 549	568
Lewis.....	71	136.. 66	182.. 43	186
M'Nairy.....	993	972.. 1016	981.. 956	947
Perry.....	409	291.. 387	329.. 325	314
Wayne.....	732	373.. 769	430.. 666	389

Total.....6421 5865 6081 7014 5729 6736

Maj.—Bugg, 556; Johnson, 941; Pierce, 1006.

VIII. Zollic'r. Allison. Henry. John'n. Scott. P'nce.

Davidson.....	2545	1951.. 2597	1963.. 2623	2058
Dickson.....	361	723.. 357	743.. 1013	768
Montgomery.....	1274	1021.. 1309	1004.. 1260	955
Robertson.....	1161	744.. 1183	763.. 583	729
Stewart.....	467	718.. 479	718.. 323	607

Total.....5808 5157 5925 5191 5752 5158

Maj.—Zollicoffer, 651; Henry, 734; Scott, 599.

NINTH DISTRICT.—No opposition to Emerson.

Etheridge, Whig, for Congress. The vote for Henry, was 7534; Johnson, 6999; Scott, 7569; Pierce, 6623.

X. Yerger. Stanton. Henry. John'n. Scott. P'nce.

Fayette.....	975	1039.. 1011	1006.. 1006	1034
Hardeman.....	656	1029.. 651	1025.. 716	1024
Haywood.....	697	828.. 726	785.. 790	733
Madison.....	1249	808.. 1261	795.. 1428	814
Shelby.....	1543	1422.. 1545	1435.. 1824	1624

Total.....5120 5126 5194 5046 5762 5387

Maj.—Stanton, 6; Henry, 148; Scott, 525.

Total Vote of the State.—Henry, 61,163; John-

son, 63,413; Scott, 58,898; Pierce, 57,018.

Majority for Johnson, 2258; do. for Scott, 1899.

The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature.

OHIO.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Dem. Whig. F.S.

Co's.	Barrere. Medill. Lewis. Scott. Pierce. Hale.			
Adams.....	891	1314	304.....	1213 1736 223
Allen.....	633	1460	110.....	958 1536 27
Ashland.....	630	1863	422.....	1368 2454 27
Ashtabula.....	1186	844	2163.....	2174 1075 252
Athens.....	849	1272	735.....	1751 1383 364
Auglaize.....	136	930	32.....	568 1496 34
Belmont.....	1478	1964	1298.....	2786 2694 454
Brown.....	1008	1925	596.....	1702 2460 393
Butler.....	1152	2039	271.....	2210 3579 123
Carroll.....	1360	1236	260.....	1543 1355 242
Champaign.....	1256	1361	382.....	1994 1687 206
Clark.....	1793	1121	361.....	2662 1974 183
Clermont.....	1345	2345	586.....	2213 2765 408
Clinton.....	784	688	839.....	1424 1063 702
Columbiana.....	681	2361	1503.....	2237 2911 956
Coshocton.....	448	1758	679.....	1896 2618 73
Crawford.....	525	1778	366.....	1074 2106 58
Cuyahoga.....	1208	3631	2345.....	2944 3571 2167
Darke.....	1568	1669	154.....	1719 1797 92
Defiance.....	232	660	118.....	551 896 46
Delaware.....	1184	1787	639.....	2063 1591 391
Erie.....	873	1197	408.....	1589 1404 275
Fairfield.....	1039	2803	170.....	2117 3311 10
Fayette.....	727	632	317.....	1221 869 166
Franklin.....	2414	3678	567.....	3498 3632 342
Fulton.....	374	611	82.....	587 727 71
Gallia.....	1019	999	295.....	1567 1103 135
Geauga.....	566	503	1322.....	1147 664 189
Greene.....	1582	1234	846.....	2450 1490 594
Guernsey.....	1414	1500	633.....	1941 1809 594
Hamilton.....	4383	13062	2816.....	9732 13433 696
Hancock.....	576	1064	55.....	1076 1617 25
Hardin.....	761	798	109.....	882 847 76

OHIO.—Continued.

Co's.	GOVERNOR, 1853.		PRESIDENT, 1852.	
	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.	F.S.
Harrison....	1273	1186	434..	1723
Henry.....	222	564	26...	325
Highland....	1504	1789	514...	1982
Hocking.....	493	1336	81...	865
Holmes.....	154	1946	670...	1066
Huron.....	1103	1705	1277...	2242
Jackson.....	806	826	50...	1069
Jefferson....	1436	2124	633...	1905
Knox.....	869	2159	1068...	1874
Lake.....	393	487	1016...	1046
Lawrence....	920	871	59...	1299
Licking.....	1136	3452	1072...	2779
Logan.....	1359	1007	400...	2118
Lorain.....	648	1224	1918...	1332
Lucas.....	879	1570	247...	1238
Madison.....	746	484	195...	1400
Mahoning...	381	1360	1004...	955
Marion.....	594	1044	254...	914
Medina.....	907	1440	1146...	1579
Meigs.....	485	1289	966...	1573
Mercer.....	219	699	53...	500
Miami.....	1686	1601	388...	2754
Monroe.....	393	1999	347...	977
Montgomery	2815	3466	524...	3888
Morgan.....	930	1345	616...	2064
Morrow.....	486	1587	965...	1020
Muskingum...	2546	2987	555...	4228
Noble.....	413	1281	691...	885
Ottawa.....	126	375	67...	274
Paulding....	24	302	49...	121
Perry.....	1781	4516	78...	1417
Pickaway....	1408	1996	115...	2175
Pike.....	617	1002	47...	927
Portage.....	632	2160	1222...	1551
Preble.....	1353	1113	331...	2253
Putnam.....	120	674	162...	481
Richland....	987	2027	839...	2133
Ross.....	2181	2220	400...	3091
Sandusky....	467	1417	154...	1064
Scioto.....	1092	1244	129...	1804
Seneca.....	873	1876	249...	1972
Shelby.....	619	1104	335...	1147
Stark.....	1198	2935	975...	2740
Summit.....	709	1452	1468...	2338
Trumbull....	1165	2028	1947...	1968
Tuscarawas	1482	2539	603...	2659
Union.....	910	852	370...	1249
Van Wert....	260	610	19...	422
Vinton.....	535	737	50...	774
Warren.....	1612	1473	442...	2823
Washington	1311	1996	731...	2473
Wayne.....	919	2227	210...	2238
Williams....	140	534	332...	546
Wood.....	714	882	27...	831
Wyandot....	774	1218	58...	990

Total.....85620 147663 50946..152526 169220 31682

Majorities.—Medill, 61,843; Pierce, 16,694.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Whigs. Democrats. Free Soilers.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Allen.....127,272..Myers...148,981.. No candidate.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Van Vor's 97,323..Trevitt..151,232..Graham..33,566

SUPREME JUDGE.

Backus... 96,689..Bartley..149,582..Hitchcock..35,383

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs... 7; Democrats..26; Free Soil..2

House—Whigs... 17; Democrats..70; Free Soil..9

IOWA.

In this State, David C. Clouand was chosen Attorney-General, Josiah H. Bonney, Commissioner of Public Works, and George Gillaspay Register of the Des Moines Improvement. All Democrats, and elected without serious opposition.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1853.		LIQUOR LAW. PRFS., 1852.	
	Ind.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Adams.....	38	122..	143	80..
Brown.....	33	254..	143	80..
Bad Ax.....	7	208..	120	79..
Calumet.....	90	250..	172	210..
Crawford....	24	118..	76	75..
Columbia....	706	816..	1113	450..
Dane.....	1234	1620..	1666	1244..
Dodge.....	1418	1992..	1531	1085..
Fond du Lac	1217	1498..	1409	1229..
Grant.....	1026	988..	1169	989..
Green.....	748	769..	920	619..
Jefferson....	1591	1490..	1510	1585..
Jackson.....	14	113..	56	19..
Kenosha....	404	492..	517	293..
La Crosse...	812	590..	897	454..
Lafayette...	150	276..	240	176..
La Pointe...	420	1026..	796	659..
Marathon...	—	39..	38	—
Manitowoc...	4	205..	250	91..
Marquette...	46	854..	319	618..
Marquette...	852	641..	921	405..
Milwaukee...	1334	4184..	1243	4301..
Ontonagon...	206	267..	250	192..
Oconto.....	—	90..	113	28..
Ozaukee....	179	1155..	248	1018..
Portage.....	56	376..	334	130..
Pierce.....	34	71..	—	—
Racine.....	1214	1239..	1456	925..
Richland...	127	185..	134	156..
Rock.....	1832	1375..	2494	432..
Sauk.....	472	611..	635	481..
Sheboygan...	676	1389..	799	1260..
Walworth...	1584	1662..	1906	733..
Washington	310	1462..	342	1400..
Waukesha...	1616	1594..	1803	1341..
Waupaca....	152	217..	279	125..
Waushara...	232	135..	197	58..
Winnebago...	1008	710..	1244	397..

Total.....21866 30405 27519 24169 22240 33658

Barstow over Holton, 8,519; majority for Maine Law, 3,410; Pierce over Scott, 11,418.

Baird, Whig, received 3,304 votes for Governor. The Democratic candidates for other offices were chosen by about the same majority as Barstow.

The LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic.

INDIANA.

An Election was held in this State for Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Horace E. Carter. The candidates were J. W. Gordon, Whig, and Albert G. Porter, Democrat. The vote was light, and Porter was elected by a large majority. No other State officers were chosen at this Election.

ILLINOIS.

There was no Election for State officers this year. In the Southern Division, Walter B. Scates, Democrat, was elected Judge by a large majority, over Sloan, Whig, and Breese, Democrat.

MISSOURI.

Five members of the 33d Congress were elected from this State, in 1852 (see Whig Almanac for 1853), since which the State has been divided into seven Congressional Districts, and two members, from the third and seventh districts, were chosen, in 1853, as follows:—

THIRD DISTRICT.—Lindley, Whig, 6828; Jackson, Anti-Benton Democrat, 6674.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Caruthers, Whig, 4447; English, Anti-Benton Dem., 2424; Jackson, Benton Dem., 2542; Rosier, Benton Dem., 1750. *Elected.

MICHIGAN.

MAINE LAW, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Counties.	Yes.	No.	Scott.	Pierce.
Allegan.....	623	342....	547	582
Barry.....	642	348....	478	652
Berrien.....	1031	866....	1017	1234
Branch.....	1316	904....	1077	1318
Calhoun.....	2482	727....	1734	1824
Cass.....	911	869....	987	984
Chippewa.....	no returns.	no returns.		
Clinton.....	487	488....	470	437
Eaton.....	924	528....	637	786
Genesee.....	1357	837....	1221	1145
Hilldale.....	1840	725....	1417	1596
Houghton.....	142	71....	no returns.	
Ingham.....	954	591....	780	929
Ionia.....	931	694....	654	864
Jackson.....	1635 mczj.	.....	1727	1840
Kalamazoo.....	1563	595....	1574	1257
Kent.....	1504	898....	1221	1519
Leapeer.....	922	475....	618	819
Lenawee.....	3118	1614....	2419	2857
Livinston.....	1241	909....	981	1419
Mackinac.....	21	13....	38	292
Macomb.....	1730	920....	1058	1631
Monroe.....	1085	841....	1112	1562
Montcalm.....	171	101....	120	156
Newaggo.....	87	23....	40	104
Onkland.....	3258	1251....	2376	3174
Ottawa.....	427	321....	363	756
Ontonagaw.....	128	12....	no returns.	
Saginaw.....	351	329....	367	694
Shiawassee.....	538	440....	519	584
St Clair.....	1449	427....	852	1110
St. Joseph.....	1210	890....	1164	1259
Sanilac.....	295	176....	166	252
Tuscola.....	95	61....	80	62
Van Buren.....	715	379....	613	771
Washtenaw.....	3073	1421....	2274	2604
Wayne.....	3831	2980....	3407	4630

Total.....42,084 23,054 33,859 41,842
 Maj.—Maine Liquor Law, 19,030; Pierce, 7983.

CALIFORNIA.

GOVERNOR. S. JUDGE, '53. PRES. 1852.

Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.

Co's.	Waldo.	Bigler.	Rob'n.	Wells.	Scott.	Pierce.
Alameda.....	418	551..	229	745..	—	—
Butte.....	1643	1544..	1490	1768..	1478	1741
Calaveras.....	2212	2545..	2157	2628..	2290	2848
Colusi.....	261	165..	230	225..	225	232
Contra Costa.....	326	324..	270	388..	413	590
El Dorado.....	4219	4373..	4032	4602..	5146	6106
Humboldt.....	243	233..	—	—	—	—
Klamath.....	452	387..	441	402..	217	210
Los Angeles.....	223	477..	225	485..	498	574
Marin.....	321	218..	319	231..	145	137
Mariposa.....	810	845..	760	925..	854	1292
Monterey.....	87	255..	37	312..	54	273
Napa.....	593	173..	316	229..	208	270
Nevada.....	2179	2311..	2186	2302..	2618	2856
Placer.....	1696	1929..	1616	2039..	2295	2831
Sacramento.....	3322	3278..	2979	3428..	3644	3280
San Bernar'n.....	2	253..	3	224..	—	—
San Diego.....	100	74..	52	77..	107	105
S. Francisco.....	5475	5480..	5046	5929..	4167	4241
San Joaquin.....	1180	1250..	1151	1304..	1159	1198
S. L. Obispo.....	137	9..	79	62..	112	11
S. Barbara.....	103	184..	84	203..	78	104
Santa Clara.....	1196	598..	1062	841..	827	799
Santa Cruz.....	429	341..	384	391..	186	306
Siasta.....	741	817..	694	876..	757	971
Serra.....	1515	1906..	1447	1982..	1348	1619
Siskiyou.....	635	819..	597	864..	459	492
Solano.....	532	541..	471	599..	508	355
Sonoma.....	641	404..	457	610..	267	474
Sutter.....	240	253..	190	290..	214	205
Trinity.....	581	748..	550	773..	683	785
Tulare.....	27	54..	23	59..	32	40

Waldo. Bigler. Rob'n. Wells. Scott. Pierce

Tuolumne.....	2358	2759..	2227	2930..	2541	3132
Yolo.....	472	434..	364	532..	400	350
Yuba.....	2285	2410..	2104	2599..	2077	2199

Total.....37454 38940.34302 41902.35407 40626
 Maj.—Bigler, 1486; Wells, 7600; Pierce, 5219.
 Purdy, *Lieut. Governor*; Bell, *Controller*; Means,
Treasurer; Hubbs, *Superintendent Public Instruction*;
 M'Connell, *Attorney-General*; Marlette, *Surveyor-General*; were elected by 6:00 to 10,000
 majority, all Democrats.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs..... 8; Democrats..... 33
 HOUSE.—Whigs..... 11; Democrats..... 80

FLORIDA.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.—Thomas
 Baltzell, * 3373; Leslie A. Thompson, 1510; Benj.
 D. Wright, 1705.

Associate Justices.—*Thomas Douglas, 3960;
 2602; *Chas. H. Du Pont, 3660; Albert G. Semmes,
 D. P. Hogue, 1907. * Elected.

TEXAS.

In the First Congressional District, there was no
 opposition to *George W. Smythe, Democrat. In
 the Second, the vote was for Caruthers, W., 2401;
 *Bell, D., 7750; Scurry, D., 3911; Lewis, D., 3052;
 Blake, D., 1429.

The total vote of the State was, for—
 Governor—Ochiltree, W., 9178; *Pease, D., 13,001;
 Wood, D., 5983; Evans, D., 4677; Chambers, D.,
 2449; Dancy, D., 315.

Lieutenant Governor—Kirby, W., 5967; *Dickson,
 D., 14,215; Robertson, D., 6898; Henry, D., 4823;
 Goode, D., 885.

LEGISLATURE largely Democratic. * Elected.

TERRITORIES.

OREGON.—The vote for Delegate to Congress
 was, for Skinner, W., 2599; Lane, D., 4529.

MINNESOTA.—Wilkin, W., 738; Rice, D., 2367.

NEBRASKA.—Johnson, W., 388; Guthrie, D., 58.

NEW MEXICO.—Futler Gallegos, Ind. Dem.,
 elected by 539 majority over Ex-Governor Lane.

UTAH.—John M. Bernhisel elected by 1232
 majority over all other candidates.

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY.

SECRETARY OF STATE. CONTROLLER.

Wards.	Leav'h.	Clinton.	Verp'k.	Cook.	Cooley.	Kelly.
I.....	326	516	250....	336	477	281
II.....	190	230	117....	200	218	117
III.....	593	377	143....	630	336	156
IV.....	237	700	636....	243	639	722
V.....	733	823	328....	822	746	325
VI.....	152	771	370....	164	755	574
VII.....	1241	983	408....	1303	879	423
VIII.....	1001	1454	367....	1312	1122	367
IX.....	1408	1793	795....	2366	890	792
X.....	773	571	647....	902	412	640
XI.....	716	1815	962....	1290	1113	643
XII.....	403	459	330....	544	314	534
XIII.....	673	632	691....	811	479	622
XIV.....	354	763	781....	380	719	790
XV.....	1223	851	235....	1489	550	268
XVI.....	1295	922	801....	1682	495	818
XVII.....	1403	1497	689....	1636	1194	698
XVIII.....	1067	821	538....	1225	617	630
XIX.....	399	141	622....	424	107	523
XX.....	807	861	1013....	1248	412	1049
XXI.....	624	553	326....	774	390	327
XXII.....	614	625	306....	651	538	308
Total.....	16283	18148	11005..	20497	13435	11271

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

FOWLERS AND WELLS publish the following PERIODICALS. They have an aggregate circulation of about ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES.

These Popular and Professional SERIALS afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public with Pictorial Illustrations all subjects of interest, Physiological, Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical, and Commercial.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, AND HERALD OF REFORMS. Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice, to Physiology and Anatomy, with illustrative engravings, to Dietetics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published Monthly, in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

The Water-Cure Journal holds a high rank in the science of health; always, ready straight-forward, and plain-spoken, it unfolds the law of our physical nature, without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats. We know of no American periodical which presents a greater abundance of valuable information on all subjects relating to human progress and welfare.—[New-York Tribune.

This is, unquestionably, the most popular Health Journal in the world.—[New-York Daily Evening Post.

Every man, woman, and child who loves health; who desires happiness, its direct result; who wants to "live while he dwells," "live till he dies," and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should become at once a reader of this Journal, and practise its precepts.—[Fountain Journal.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and Improve Mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published Monthly, at one Dollar a Year in advance.

This is the only work of the kind in the country; indeed, the editors, from their intimate and profound knowledge of the science of Phrenology, are the only persons who could make up a work of such varied and singular excellence. It may be termed the standard authority in all matters pertaining to Phrenology, while the beautiful typography of the Journal, and the superior character of the numerous illustrations, are not exceeded in any work with which we are acquainted.—[Monthly American Courier, Philadelphia.

A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear and lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the "ridiculously low price" of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation [50,000 copies!] to a much higher figure.—[New-York Tribune.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. A New Professional Magazine, devoted to Medical Reform, embracing articles by the best writers, on Anatomy, Physiology Pathology, Surgery, Therapeutics, Midwifery, etc., Reports of Remarkable Cases in General Practice, Criticisms on the Theory and Practice of the various Opposing Systems of Medical Science, Reviews of New Publications of all Schools of Medicine, Reports of the Progress of Health Reform in all its Aspects, etc., etc., with appropriate illustrations. Each number contains from 190 to 200 octavo pages, at Two Dollars a Year.

In addition to the widely circulated monthly journals issued by these enterprising publishers, we have the New Hydropathic Quarterly Review, a professional repository of facts and experiments in medical science, as well as of critical judgments on different modes of practice, examined in the light of hydropathic principles; edited by the most distinguished members of that school. It is filled with articles of permanent value, which ought to be read by every American.—[New-York Tribune.

COMMUNICATIONS, NEW BOOKS for notice or review, ADVERTISEMENTS, and SUBSCRIPTIONS, should be addressed to the PUBLISHERS,

FOWLERS AND WELLS,

Boston, 142 Washington Street.
Philadelphia, 231 Arch Street.

CLINTON HALL, 331 Nassau Street, New-York.

THE JOURNAL OF



J.W. O'NEAL, N.Y.

Agriculture.

Science.

Mechanics.

Invention.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS.

One Dollar a Year! Fifty Cents for Six Months!

This splendid periodical is published on the first of every month. It is an illustrated Record of Agriculture, Mechanics, Science and Useful Knowledge. Every number contains 32 Large Pages of Letter-Press, beautifully printed on fine paper, and profusely illustrated with Engravings, forming, at the end of each year, Two Splendid Volumes, comprising Four Hundred Pages, and adorned with upwards of Five Hundred Elegant Engravings.

The Entire Cost being only One Dollar!!

The first number of the People's Journal was issued on the 1st November, 1853. and has already attained a very large circulation. No publication of the kind has ever been produced with such magnificence or at so cheap a price. It is admired and taken by every one who sees it. Address (post-paid,)

ALFRED E. BEACH,

Editor of the People's Journal, 86 Nassau Street, New York.

THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE.

Inventors and others desiring to obtain LETTERS PATENT for inventions are requested to communicate directly with the undersigned, by whom all the necessary documents are prepared with the utmost facility and despatch. Patent business of every description promptly attended to. Persons wishing for information or advice relative to Patents or Inventions, may at all times consult the undersigned, WITHOUT CHARGE, either personally at his office, or by letter. To those living at a distance he would state, that all the needful steps necessary to secure a Patent can be arranged by letter just as well as if the party were present, and the time and expense of a journey be thus saved. All consultations strictly confidential. The whole expense of Patents in the United States is small.

Under the late modifications of the English Patent laws, and other governments, the cost of foreign Patents have also been so much reduced as to render them available to American inventors. The for-

For further information, apply to or address (post-paid,

eign Patents of good inventions are generally of great value. American inventions are eagerly sought for abroad, and as a majority of the governments do not require the inventor to be the patentee, some of the best American inventions are constantly being caught up and patented by other parties, in consequence of the hesitation or delay of the originator to secure them.

The undersigned is represented in Europe by honorable and reliable Agents, through whom he is enabled to secure Patents in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Spain, and all countries where Patents are granted, with the utmost dispatch and on the most moderate terms. His facilities for transactions of American and Foreign Patent business are unsurpassed. He can generally obtain certificates of Provisional Protection from the British Patent Offices within six weeks from the time the invention is committed to his care.

ALFRED E. BEACH,

Editor of the People's Journal, Patent Agent. &c., 86 Nassau St., New York.

CONNERS' UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY,

Nos. 29, 31 & 33 Beekman Street,
NEW YORK.

The undersigned beg leave to return thanks to their numerous Patrons for past favors, and to assure them, and Printers generally, that they feel encouraged to make renewed efforts to be in advance of Type Founders generally.

They not only recommend their METAL as being peculiarly adapted, from its composition for SEVERE usage, but their beautiful SCOTCH-CUT FACES, from Pearl to Great Primer, as being unsurpassed in style, or for durability by any imitations.

A new Quarto edition of their Specimen Book, embracing very many NEW FACES and STYLES of PLAIN and ORNAMENTED TYPE, together with several hundred different styles of BORDERING, for PRINTING in COLORS, or otherwise, is now in press.

Their FANCY TYPE Department, when completed, will be one of the most extensive, if it does not exhibit the greatest variety in the world.

Two new Series of Faces of Book and Newspaper Type, are now in the hands of the cutter. It is believed these Faces, of their several sizes, will be THE HEIGHT OF PERFECTION.

A new and most elegant Script, of an entire different style, is in a state of forwardness, and will shortly be brought out.

Their well-known liberal manner of doing business for the past thirty years, is a guarantee to all new Patrons, of their disposition and ability not to allow themselves to be surpassed for fair dealing, whether orders are by letter or in person.

A continuance of favors solicited.

JAMES CONNER & SON.

PRINTING INK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT

No. 38 ROSE STREET NEW YORK.

JOHN G. LIGHTBODY,

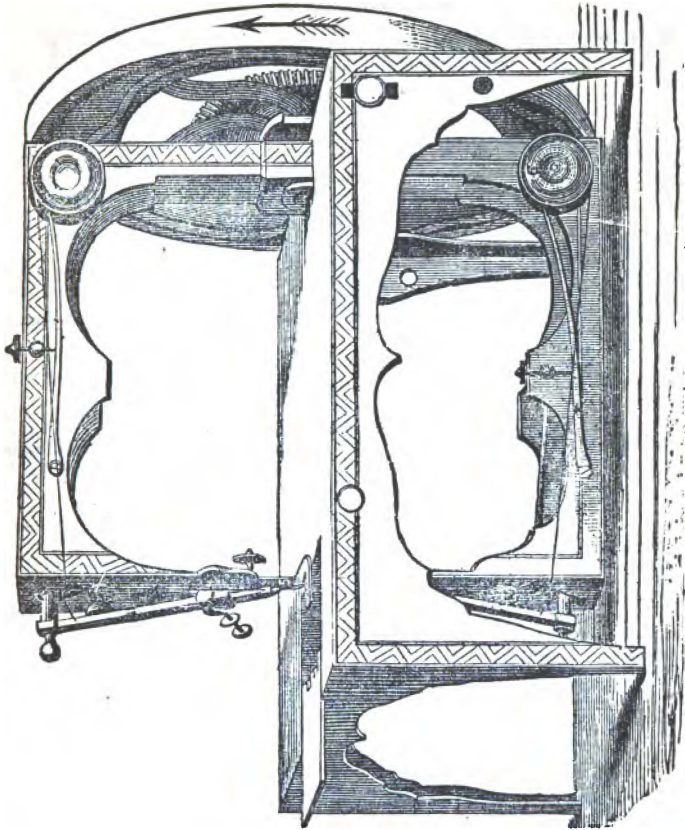
Is constantly Manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of Printing Ink, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer.

Orders forwarded by Steamboat and Railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at 34 Rose street, New York.

P. S.—The New York Tribune, Herald, Times, Sun, and Journal of Commerce; also, most of the principal Papers in the United States, are printed with my News Ink.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE,

251 BROADWAY.



The AVERY SEWING MACHINE, is the only one that makes a practical stitch for cloth sewing, and is expressly intended for Tailors' use, and also for Families and Plantations. The price at which the Company offers them, (the improved machine and fixtures, complete for \$50,) places it within the ability of almost every person to purchase, thereby giving both seller and buyer the advantage of the maxim, (adopted in our postage system,) of low prices and rapid sales.

The peculiarity of the stitch made by this Machine, overcomes entirely all the objections to the Shuttle stitch, without in the least destroying its beauty; and the operator is not confined entirely to twist, but can use any kind of silk or thread, even yarn. These advantages are highly desirable to the purchaser, and must in the end make Avery's the only Machine in general use.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND,

Established Aug. 2, 1846, registered and empowered under British Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110.

CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

GOVERNOR,

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,

Governor-General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

LONDON OFFICE.....No. 4 A. Lothbury.

DUBLIN OFFICE.....No. 66 Upper Sackville st.

GLASGOW OFFICE.....No. 35 St. Vincent Place.

BELFAST OFFICE.....No. 28 High-st.

DUNDEE OFFICE.....No. 1 Bank-st.

With Agencies in all the principal towns in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES.

CANADA—Head-Office, No. 49 Great James-st., Montreal.

NEW-BRUNSWICK—Head-Office, St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA—Head-Office, Halifax.

NEWFOUNDLAND—Head-Office, St. Johns.

EAST INDIES—Branches in Calcutta and Madras, also in Colombo, Ceylon.

CHINA—Branch at Shanghai.

WEST INDIES—Branches in Demerara, Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad, St. Kitts, Domingo, Grenada, St. Vincent.

Numerous Agencies are established in connection with the above Branches.

Established in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

By Registration and Deposit of Securities in accordance with the Laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York.

NEW YORK:—Office, No. 237 Broadway.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE HON. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.

WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL, Esq.....Banker.

RICHARD IRVIN, Esq.....Merchant.

WATTS SHERMAN, Esq.....Banker.

THOMAS TLESTON, Esq.....President Phoenix Bank.

HENRY A. COIT, Esq.....Merchant.

NATHANIEL THAYER, Esq.....Banker, Boston-

ERASTUS CORNING, Esq.....Albany.

ROYAL PHELPS, Esq.....Merchant.

JAMES S. WADSWORTH, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston Co., New York.

PRESIDENT,

G. A. THOMSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

This Company was established in Scotland under the direction of persons who had been long practically acquainted with, and connected with, the working of Life Assurance Institutions, the leading object of its promoters being to afford, as far as possible to parties insuring their lives in all parts of the world, the same facilities and advantages as are enjoyed in that respect by parties in Great Britain. Branch Establishments were first extended to the Colonies of Great Britain, and these have been attended with complete success.

The Report of the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company, held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 1st of November, is printed in the Company's prospectus, which can be obtained at the Company's Office.

The first division of Profits, being for a term of seven years, falls to be made in 1854, and all Policies taken out in the Participation Class on or before the 25th of May, have right to participate in that Division.

The Company is now an American as well as a British institution, having conformed to the laws of the State of New-York in relation to Life Assurance Companies. Securities to the amount of \$100,000 have been deposited with the Comptroller of the State and in addition to the security thus afforded, parties effecting Assurances with the Company in America have the advantage of the large subscribed Capital in Great Britain.

Detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

G. A. THOMSON, President of the Company in New York.

The Great Piano and Music Establishment, HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Sole Agent for the sale of T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Pianos, with and without the *Æolian*, Wholesale and Retail, at prices which defy competition.

T. GILBERT & CO'S Magnificent Pianos are most beautifully finished, and are deemed the most welcome presents, that possibly can be given to Wife, Sister or Friend—their superiority of tone, and solidity of construction, have earned them a world-wide reputation—being constructed with iron frames, they resist all variableness of climates. Testimonials may be seen at the sole Agent's, Horace Waters', 333 Broadway, from all parts of the United States and Canada; they are not only the best Pianos in the world, but in consequence of the Manufacturers' immense business, they are enabled to sell Pianos cheaper than any other establishment in the United States. They have for nine years added with great success their celebrated Patent *Æolian* attachment, and when used in unison, these Pianos produce the most beautiful sound that ever greeted mortal ears. With respect to this invention, the *Æolian* is perfectly independent of the Piano, so that the one may be out of tune, without injuring the other, this statement is necessary to be made, as parties have imagined to the contrary.

PIANOS with or without *Æolian* from \$200 TO \$1000.

The attention of those wishing to make a beautiful and desirable Gift, is invited to the following very discriminating and just notice of Gilbert's unrivalled *Æolian* Piano Fortes, from the "Home Journal."

"The *Æolian* Piano Forte, as improved by the holders of the patent, Messrs. T. Gilbert & Co., is undoubtedly the most splendid musical instrument which human ingenuity has yet constructed. Two instruments are blended in one. The *Æolian* is both attached and detached; so that the Piano may be played with or without it; or with one hand the performer may elicit the melodious strains of the *Æolian*, and with the other evoke the harmonies of the Piano. The Piano may be out of tune, or seriously injured, without harm to the *Æolian*, and the *Æolian* may be out of order without diminishing the brilliancy of the Piano. The instrument which, in the evening, incited to the dance, or aided the festive song, gives forth in the morning, the pealing tones which prelude and accompany the solemn hymn. It is no wonder, therefore, that the demand for the *Æolian* Piano Forte has reached a height which the manufacturers find it difficult to supply. We were informed by Mr. Waters, the agent of T. Gilbert & Co., in this city, and throughout the United States, that it is no uncommon circumstance for him to dispose of twenty Pianos and Melodeons a week. Mr. Water's new rooms, we may add, are very inviting to the lovers of music. Those who wish to see with their own eyes, and hear with their own ears, that what we have just written of the *Æolian* Piano Forte is literally true, should call at Mr. Waters' establishment, where they will find these instruments in all their varieties of style and price. Mr. Waters likewise has a large assortment of superior music, Martin's guitars, Smith's melodeons, flutes, music stands and stools; and indeed, every article of particular interest to the music-loving public. But he has nothing in his rooms equal in beauty and completeness to Gilbert's *Æolian* Pinno Fortes."

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, MELODEONS.

Nearly equal to new, from the best manufactories. at great bargains, from \$40 to \$150.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons are tuned in the equal temperament, the harmony being as good in the remote keys as it is in the common—the only Melodeons so tuned, and unquestionably the best, (in corroboration of which statement please see *N. Y. Musical Review* for October, 1853.)

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

MARTIN'S GUITARS, AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSIC PUBLISHED DAILY.

ZINC PAINTS,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents,
No. 45 Dey-Street, New-York.

These PAINTS are now offered to the public on liberal terms. Their superiority, in every respect, to Lead Paints is well established wherever they have been used.

They are for sale by the principal dealers in New-York, and in all the large Cities and Towns of the Union,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

V. B. PALMER'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION and ADVERTISING AGENCY,

**NEW YORK--Tribune Buildings. BOSTON--Scollay's Building, Court st.
PHILADELPHIA--N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.,**

Embraces most of the best Commercial, Political, Religious, Literary, Scientific, Congressional, Legislative, Reformatory, and Agricultural Journals, Prices Current, &c., in the United States, British Provinces, &c., for which he is the duly appointed agent—especially authorized by the proprietors to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements; thereby affording every facility for the transaction of business with the best and most widely-circulated journals of all the cities and principal towns in the country.

V. B. PALMER, the Agent, is prepared to give all requisite information on the subject of a complete system of ADVERTISING in the Newspapers of the COUNTRY, far and near.

He believes that the material affairs of business transactions must be aided and sustained by a proportionate exercise of intellectual energy; and this intellectual energy should keep pace with the facilities by which the material affairs of business are advanced.

Every one is now obliged, if he would keep pace with the times, to aid his physical exertions in trade, or whatever business he may be engaged in, by due recourse to those means by which his business may become generally known. This is the intellectual part of his business, and the Press is THE great medium through which it must, at the present day, be developed.

Now-a-days newspapers are diffused far and wide; they are read by all, and afford the only vehicle by which men and establishments become generally known. At the present day, as yet, this engine of intelligence has not attracted attention commensurate with contemporary improvements, simply because the material of business is more palpable and tangible, and it will be only by degrees that the power of the press will be acknowledged as equal to that of steam for the furtherance of business enterprise.

A business man may learn through this agency, just what journals to advertise in to reach, effectively and cheaply, the sections wherein his trade may be extended.

To public institutions, reading-rooms, clubs, &c., as well as to individuals, in all parts of the world, the Agency presents a convenient, safe, and ready means of subscribing for the best journals in the Union, and advertising in any number of the most desirable business papers.

Remittances may be made from any section of the country, with entire assurance that all orders for newspapers, periodicals, books, &c. &c., will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address V. B. PALMER, Newspaper Agent, New York, Tribune Buildings; Boston, Scollay's Building, Court st.; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

As he has no connection with any other person, all communications and orders intended for the Agency should be directed to V. B. PALMER. To prevent imposition, the public have been repeatedly cautioned against the acts of imitators and pretended agents, who infest some of the cities.

Advantages of Advertising in Newspapers of the City and Country. at V. B. Palmer's Advertising Agency.

1. The most widely-circulating journals in America are on file for convenient examination and selection, and the terms of each recorded for the inspection of subscribers and advertisers.
2. The publishers have appointed and authorized him to make contracts for subscriptions and advertisements. His receipts are regarded as payments, and therefore valid and sufficient.
3. Advertisements are inserted in any one paper, or (from a single copy) in any number, at the lowest cash prices, without extra charge, at the earliest practicable time, and a copy of each paper furnished to the advertiser, that he may see that his order is complied with.
4. Editorial and Business notices inserted on the most favorable terms, calling attention to advertisements.
5. Reliable explanatory information of places, character, and circulation of papers, adaptation to various business pursuits, and comparative rates of advertising in different papers, cheerfully given, with every reasonable facility for adopting at once a safe, efficient, and judicious system of advertising.
6. Advertisers save the postage, and avoid the labor of corresponding with publishers, risk of remittances, unseasonable and repeated calls of strangers with separate bills, the vexatious deceptions of journals of dubious character, and losses from contracting with incompetent and irresponsible persons, of doubtful authority.
7. To avoid unnecessary expense, concise forms of advertisements are recommended, and written without charge, and valuable practical suggestions made for improving in style and force such as are written by unpractised hands.

[From the New York Daily Tribune.]

The business of advertising is imperfectly understood by merchants generally. Mr Palmer's great experience and extensive agency enable him to give very important and valuable suggestions in these matters to all who may favor him with an interview. The subject, as presented by him, is worthy the serious attention of all persons engaged in active business.

From an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Palmer, we are prepared to say, that any business connected with the agency which he advertises will be both promptly and honorably transacted. In the matter of newspaper Agencies, he has reduced the business to such an admirable system, that all parties can hardly fail to be satisfied.

[From the Bangor Democrat.]

Mr. V. B. Palmer is our only Agent in Boston, New York, &c. No attention will be paid to any other agency in the above cities.

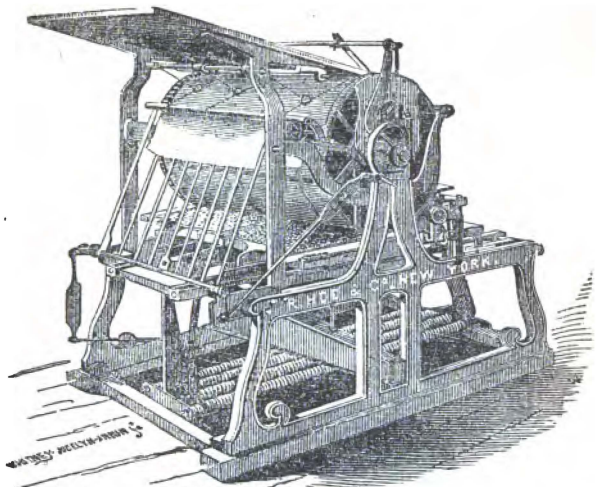
[From the Morristown Jerseyman.]

V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, is our Only Agent in New York. We make this announcement in answer to several applications for that purpose.

[From the Brockville (Can.) Recorder.]

V. B. Palmer, the well known and enterprising American Newspaper Agent, has been deputed by us to procure subscriptions and advertisements for the Recorder in the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, whose every act in reference to the above will be binding on us.

Printers' and Binders' Warehouse,
29 & 31 GOLD STREET,
 MANUFACTORY ON BROOME, SHERIFF AND COLUMBIA STREETS,
NEW YORK.



R. HOE & Co.,

Offer for sale, of their own manufacture,

CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINES,

For Newspaper, Book and Job Work,

Washington and Smith Hand Presses, Self-Inking Machines, Card Printing
 Machines, Proof Presses, **Hydraulic Presses**, with wrought iron Cylinders,
 Standing Presses, of various kinds, Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture,
 Stands, Imposing Stones; also, Lithographic and Copperplate
 Binders' Presses, Materials, &c., &c.

A Catalogue of prices, containing cuts and description of many of the Machines, with directions for putting them up and working them, may be had on application by mail, or otherwise.

Printers, Publishers, and others, wishing to purchase, will be furnished with an estimate for an office, or bindery, in detail, if desired.

They keep constantly on hand at their ware-rooms, or furnish at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, *every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including type, ink, &c.*

They also manufacture Cast Steel Circular, Mill, Pitt and Cross-cut Saws, &c.

TO PRINTERS.—N. B. They also invite the particular attention of Job Printers to the smaller sizes of the single *Large* Cylinder Presses. The Fofoicap, Medium and Super-Royal sizes, are found exceedingly useful and profitable for jobbing of all kinds, from the finest work in colors, to the cheapest programme or hand-bill. Script circulars, bill-heads, checks and blanks are printed on either size, with the greatest facility, neatness and uniformity. By their rapid execution, a job of 500 can be made ready and printed in the time usually required to get the form ready on a bed and platen press. Vulcanized Rubber Cloth is furnished, so that for different sized forms no change of blanket is necessary. They may be seen in operation in all the principal job offices in New York and other cities.

Folio Post,	Bed 24 by 19 inches	\$ 900.
Medium,	" 28½ " 23 "	1200.
Super-royal,	" 33 " 27½ "	1400.

An assortment of **SUPERIOR COPYING PRESSES** for sale at their Warerooms.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.'S SEWING MACHINE,

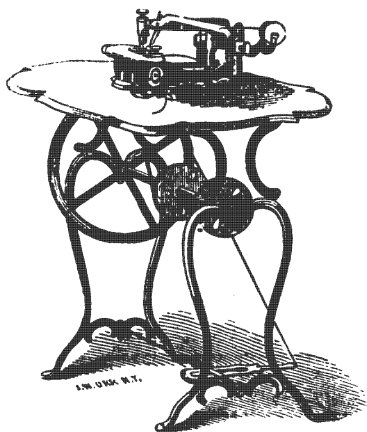
MANUFACTURED AT WATERTOWN, CONN.

OFFICE, 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A. S. WILSON'S PATENT

August 12, 1851,

AND JUNE 15, 1852.



172 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
IRON HALL, WASHINGTON.
63 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

AGENCIES AT

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public—with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being *exclusively* our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following :—

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.
3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed ; in that respect it has no equal.
4. The little *power* required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvas bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of the Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING Co.,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

Our plan is as follows:—

A REDUCED PRICE WILL BE FIXED UPON EVERY BOOK AND OTHER ARTICLE IN OUR LINE, AND THIS WILL BE INVARIABLE.

OUR TERMS WILL BE INFLEXIBLY—CASH ON DELIVERY.

Thus bad debts, the expenses of collecting, and the various other circumstances which, in a credit business, render large profits necessary, are avoided.

Our facilities are unsurpassed by those of any house in the country. Being the sole publishers of a number of the Standard School-books in use in all parts of the country, as well as other books, we have every advantage in procuring stock.

Our stock will be found to embrace SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS of every description, and a full assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STATIONERY. BLANK BOOKS of every description on hand, or manufactured to order. WRITING PAPERS in full variety, and, in short, every article in our line.

Please to remember that we do not ask you to take our word as to the advantages of purchasing your bill in our line for cash. Make your arrangements, when next you visit New York, to pay cash for your book bill (if not already accustomed to do so), and learn our prices and judge for yourselves, as to whether you can make it worth while. Meanwhile, as our prices are invariable, you can depend on purchasing just as cheaply of us by order, as you could personally.

MASON BROTHERS,
23 PARK ROW, OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK.

ROUND.

Come and sub - scribe! Come and sub - scribe!

Come, all ye Singers, and send on your money, One

dol - lar a year you must pay in ad - vance.

THE N. Y. MUSICAL REVIEW,

Is the cheapest and best Musical Paper in the world. It is published fortnightly—every other Thursday. Each number contains 16 large pages, four of which are new music of the most useful, entertaining and practical character, and “perfectly adapted to the wants of the people,” to purposes of religious worship, to social gatherings, to public occasions, and to the home circle; this music is of a refined and simple, as well as of a scientific character, “and such as can be easily performed by persons of ordinary musical attainments.”—In the editorial department of the REVIEW, (in addition to Mr. Cady, the former editor,) are engaged gentlemen of the highest talent, and ripest musical experience; among whom are GEORGE F. ROOT, WM. B. BRADBURY, THOMAS HASTINGS, LOWELL MASON, and others, which enables us to give, in addition to the music, the most varied, entertaining and useful musical reading, and musical news from everywhere.

Clergymen, Choristers, Organists, Music Teachers, and all those interested in music, are cordially invited to act as agents, and forward subscriptions. Specimen numbers sent on receipt of two postage stamps.

TERMS—One Copy, \$1; Six Copies, \$5; Inflexibly in advance. Address (post paid)

MASON BROTHERS,
23 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

The great strength sustaining, and health renewing preparation introduced by Dr. M. Morse, the celebrated oriental traveler and chemist, has become so well known throughout this country and Europe, that no physician, who values his reputation, would venture to admit himself ignorant of its extraordinary properties, or think of questioning its wonderful cures.

In all kindness and without deigning to create undue alarm, we would remind the nervous, the feeble, and the sick,

Nor should the healthy neglect the means of fortifying the constitution.

Our climate breaks down thousands of strong men every summer; yet by the use of this peerless invigorant, the muscular and nervous system may be so braced up; and the digestive powers so thoroughly and permanently restored that neither sudden changes of temperature, application to study, physical exertion, nor the most arduous labor of thought or muscle will subdue the energies developed; we might almost say, created by its influence.

CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once re-braced, re-vivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its influence. The swooping, trembling victim of depression and debility, becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom of an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright, buoyant and active; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the

MEDICAL WONDER

of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

A STIMULANT THAT ENTAILS NO REACTION.

Its force is never expended, as is the case with opium, alcoholic preparations, and all other excitants.

It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for Nervous Head and Mind Complaints; it is the mental physic, long sought for, and never before found—the only natural agent that can “administer to a mind diseased.” In cases of Neuralgia, Headache, Vertigo, Pain in the Nerves of the Face, and the various trains of Nervous Affections, it will produce a cure in an astonishing short period of time; and it will also remove Depression, Excitement, a tendency to Blush, Restlessness, Sleeplessness, Dislike of Society, Incapacity for Study or Business, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Melancholy, Mental Debility, Hysteria, Indecision, Wretchedness. Thoughts of Self-Destruction. Fear of Insanity, &c. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the emaciated, renew the health of those who have destroyed it, induce continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons. In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietors fac-simile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass—

“DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.”

The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price,—\$3 per bottle; two for \$5; six for \$12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

192 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.



INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

that summer's wasting heat is near us, that the drain upon the sources of vitality is increased twenty-fold, and that without the helping aid of this life-stay, many a delicate wife and daughter, many a pale and sickly son, sinking into the deadly embrace of consumption—many a parent breaking down under the pressure of mental and physical exertion or slow disease, must be consigned to the still abodes of death, before another summer shall bring back its blossoms to the rose.

American Printing Ink Co.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Buffalo Printing Ink Co.,

BUFFALO.

The above companies having completed their arrangements, are now prepared to offer to PRINTERS and the trade, Superior Qualities of printing Ink, including all the varieties of Color. Their inks have been tested in every style of printing, and proved equal, if not superior, to any in the market. The companies are determined to preserve the standard of their manufactures, to which so much merit has been awarded, and it will be their aim to produce a quality of ink, far in advance of any heretofore offered to the public, and at much less prices, than are sold by the old Ink makers. All the Western States, North, or West of the Ohio River, including the Western Counties of the State of New York, bounding on Oswego, Madison, Cortland, Tomkins and Steuben Counties, will address all orders to the BUFFALO PRINTING INK Co., at Buffalo;—all the other States in the Union, ("except the New England States, where a new Company now formed, will soon be ready to supply orders from these States,") will address their orders to the AMERICAN PRINTING INK Co., New York City.

NEW YORK, January 1. 1854.

LETTERS OF CREDIT, And Circular Notes.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., BANKERS, NEW-YORK,

Issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, and CIRCULAR NOTES, for the use of travellers, on the following Cities:

ALEXANDRIA,	CALCUTTA,	LYONS,	PALERMO,
ANTWERP,	CANTON,	LISBON,	ROME,
ATHENS,	DRESDEN,	MADRID,	ROTTERDAM,
AMSTERDAM,	DUSSELDORF	MALTA,	RIO DE JANEIRO,
BERLIN,	EDINBURG,	MARSEILLES,	ST. PETERSBURG,
BONN,	FLORENCE,	MILAN,	STRASBURG,
BADEN-BADEN,	FRANKFORT,	MOSCOW,	SIENNA,
BERNE,	GENOA,	MUNICH,	SMYRNA,
BORDEAUX,	GENEVA,	MESSINA,	SEVILLE,
BOULOGNE,	GIBRAITAR,	MULHOUSE,	STETTIN,
BREMEN,	HAVANNA,	MADRAS,	SHANGHAI,
BRUSSELS,	HAMBURG,	MALTA,	SINGAPORE,
BAGNI DE LUCCA,	HAGUE,	MANILLA,	SYDNEY, N. S. W.
BASLE,	HAVRE,	MELBOURNE, Aust.	TURIN,
BEYROUT, Syria,	HEIDELBERG,	MADEIRA,	TOULON,
BOMBAY,	HONG KONG,	NAPLES,	TRIESTE,
RATAVIA,	KANDY Ceylon,	NICE,	VENICE,
CAIRO,	LONDON,	OPORTO,	VEVAY,
COBLENTZ,	LAN ANNE,	OLERON,	VIENNA,
COLOGNE,	LIVERPOOL,	PARIS,	WIESBADEN,
CADIZ,	LEGHORN,	PAU,	WARSAW,
CARLUSHE,	LEIPSIC,	PISA,	ZURICH, &c., &c.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT WHOLESALE.

DAN'L BURGESS & Co.,

Publishers, Wholesale Booksellers & Stationers,

No. 60 JOHN STREET, NEW-YORK,

ARE OFFERING AT THE LOWEST RATES,

SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS—every variety in use.

MISCELLANEOUS AND JUVENILE BOOKS—of Standard Authors, adapted to private, public and school libraries.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS—of every variety, size and style.

STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY—in great variety.

BLANK BOOKS—of every style and size.

MEMORANDUMS, PASS BOOKS, &c., &c.

WRITING PAPER—of all qualities.

WRAPPING PAPERS—assorted sizes.

Also a general assortment of **LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS.**

We are the publishers of the following valuable and popular series of School Books used very extensively in the United States, viz:

Smith's 1st Book or Primary Geography,
Smith's 2d Book or Quarto Geography,
Smith's Geography and Atlas, newly revised and illustrated edition, embracing Ancient Geography, with a large and valuable Map of the Roman Empire, (Atlas bound in stiff covers.)

Smith's Introductory Arithmetic,
Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic and Key,

Smith's New Arithmetic and Key,
Smith's Illustrated Astronomy, quarto,
Smith's Abridged Astronomy,
Towers' 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Readers,
Towers' Gradual Speller,
Towers' Elements of Grammar,
Towers' English Grammar,

Towers' Intellectual Algebra and Key,
Mayhew's Bookkeeping, Key and Blanks,
Mayhew's Popular Education,
Arnold's Arithmetical Questions, English and French,

Ackerman's Natural History,
Guernsey's United States, Juvenile and Advanced,
Claggett's Expositor, and Elocution made easy.

Vaughan's Speller, Definer and Reader,
Ricord's Youth's Grammar,
Lafever's Modern Builder's Guide,
Gould's House Carpenter's Assistant,
Plans for Churches,
Ives' Musical Series,
V. C. Taylor's ditto.

Publishing the above books, and exchanging with other publishers for their latest and best works, enables us to command a large stock of all kinds of books, which we offer to purchasers at the very

LOWEST PRICES.

Our long experience in the Book and Stationery business, enables us to fill all orders entrusted to us, (either by mail or otherwise), with care and dispatch. The attention of all buyers for cash or approved credit, from all sections of the country, is respectfully solicited, and they are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.

WELLS & WEBB,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Wood Type, Cases, Stands, Furniture, &c., &c.,

NO. 18 DUTCH STREET,

CORNER OF FULTON STREET,

NEW YORK.

Boxwood and Mahogany prepared for Engravers.

Reads for Newspapers Designed and Engraved in every variety of style, to Order.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Successors to

MARQUAND & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SILVER AND PLATED HARDWARE, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

247 Broadway, New York,

(South corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall.)

HENRY BALL,

WM. BLACK,

EBENEZER MONROE.

Silver Ware,

To which they would particularly invite the attention of Committees for Presentation, Hotel Proprietors, Shipowners, and Families, as they will here find one of the largest and most varied stocks of solid Silverware that can be found in any other Establishment in the United States, or the world. Also, a general assortment of PLATED WARE, BRONZED and FANCY GOODS, MARBLE STATUARY, FINE PAINTINGS, &c., great care having been taken in selecting the above Goods by one of the Firm, who spends the greater portion of the year in visiting the various manufactories throughout Europe.

THOUGHTS OVER A SERIES OF PORTRAITS.

'Oh! that those lips had language,' so the song
Of gentle Cowper breathed its sorrow forth,
As on his mother's picture gazing long,
His soul recalled her holiness and worth;
Recalled that dear fond gaze—all hers alone—
That fixed on him—a careless laughing boy—
Seemed like the warm beam of the cheerful sun,
Reflected from the heart's pure well of joy.

Alas! the lips that breathe and blush to-day.
Red with the tide of ardent hope and health,
On which we gaze with such idolatry
As misers lavish on their golden wealth,—
The lips that now have language, which to hear,
Thrills like electric flash the beating heart,
Whose lightest word is music to the ear—
Those lips, alas! must close no more to part.

Must close for ay! No word of warning given;
No signal e'er the King of Terror comes;
The cradled infant, newly come from Heaven,
And aged sire together seek their homes—
The cold, dark homes below the verdant earth,
The narrow house appointed unto each,
Alike regardless of the voice of mirth, [speech.
The mourner's wailings, and all forms of

Then, when the dear one's 'customed chairs we
Beside the table, or the cheerful fire, [place
And gaze in sorrow on the vacant space
That held so late our bleeding heart's desire,
How prized above all other things we find
The poorest relics that they flung aside,
The robes they wore, the books they left behind,
The toys they handled latest ere they died.

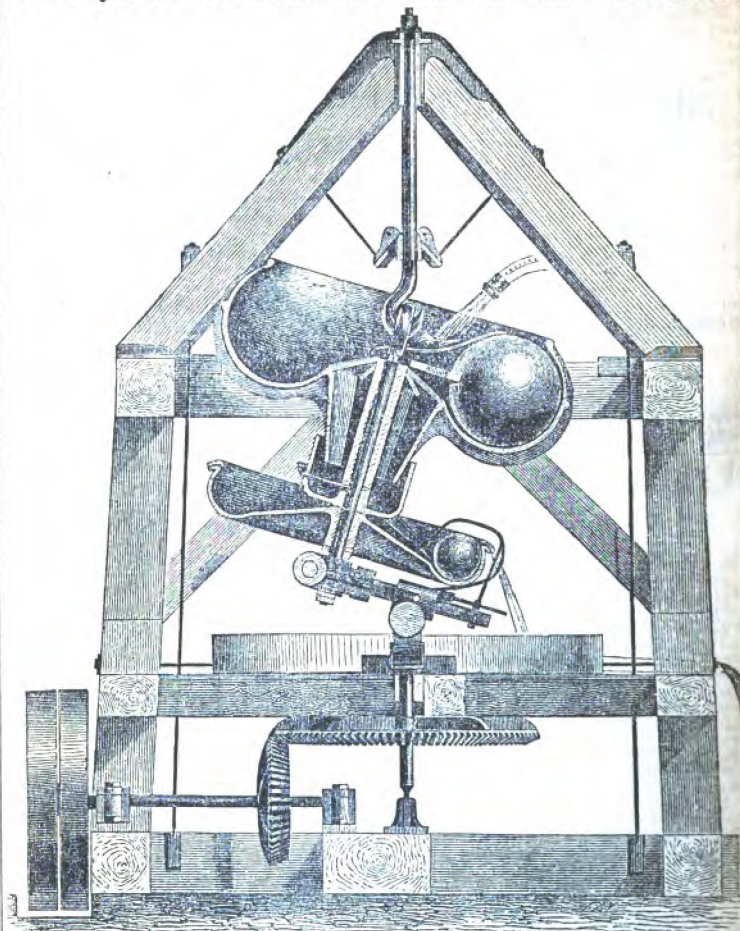
Yet these decay; and Memory, tho' for years
Her mirror shows the lost one's absent form,
Will, in this world of ceaseless hopes and fears,
Grow less distinct, tho' still the heart be warm.
Thou, glorious Art! thy mission 'tis to bring
Back from the grave, where love its treasure
Perfect as when it moved, a living thing, [laid,
The half-remembered, dear departed shade.

Oh, ye that love and are beloved in turn,
Risk not a loss you ever must deplore;
When life's frail lamp but once hath ceased to
No art the vanished glory can restore. [burn,
Avoid delay, for Death is ever near,
Still beckoning onward to the world of shades;
Then, as you cannot keep your loved ones here,
"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

ROOT'S GREAT PREMIUM DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

No. 363 BROADWAY, Corner of Franklin st., three minutes walk above the Park, is open day and evening; the rooms are very easy of access. Perfect pictures are made in sunshine, cloud, or storm. Crayons, most delicate and perfect, made nowhere elsewhere in New-York. Crystalloypes far more perfect and quite as beautiful as ivory miniatures; and unparalleled for accuracy in views of natural objects, buildings, fields, monuments, &c. Old pictures accurately copied. Stereoscopes of all kinds taken. Locketts, pins, &c., on hand. Gallery filled with likenesses of notable persons and views. No one should visit New York without calling at Root's Gallery, and securing at least their own likeness. You will see there accurate daguerreotypes of Jerusalem, Mount Zion, Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c.

P. G. GARDNER'S GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING MACHINE.



The above cut represents the **GARDINER GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR**, which is now universally admitted to be the most effective *Pulverizing and Amalgamating Machine* in existence. The want felt by the mining interest, both in this country and elsewhere, for improved machinery for crushing quartz, and extracting therefrom all the gold in its matrix, has had the effect to produce this invention. From the striking simplicity of its construction, the various parts are not likely to get out of order; and the certainty with which it reduces the hardest quartz to an impalpable powder, in connection with its unrivalled capacity for amalgamating, insures the fact that every particle of gold in the rock will be extracted by this machine.

Orders promptly filled on application at the office of the *Gardiner Gold Quartz Pulverizing and Amalgamating Machine Co.*, No. 58 Beaver street.
New York, January 1854.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY;

An Original Magazine of American Literature, Science and Art.

\$3 A YEAR, OR 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

With the January number was commenced the third volume or second year of this popular work, the successful establishment of which has already far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projectors and publishers. Many of the ablest writers in this country have been, and are, enlisted in the enterprise, as regular contributors.

The literary resources of the "Monthly," now so ample, will, in the coming year, be increased and elevated by all inducements in our power. With all its present general features, it is intended that the Magazine shall have new and varied attractions for all classes of our wide circle of readers. Each number will contain one or more entertaining and instructive papers, ILLUSTRATED FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS when such illustrations can add anything to the value or interest of the text. Popular information on matters connected with practical science and the useful arts and manufactures, will form a special feature.

TERMS.—Subscribers remitting \$3 promptly in advance, will receive the work for one year, POST-PAID, in any part of the United States within 3,000 miles.

Clubs of six, Postmasters and Clergymen, supplied at \$2—they paying postage, 3 cents per number.

The first two volumes of the Magazine, neatly bound in cloth, may now be had through any bookseller. Price, \$2 each, or in half morocco, \$3. Covers for binding the volumes, 25 cents each.

Subscribers remitting \$5 will receive the Magazine for 1854, and a complete set of the

Illustrated Record of the Industry of All Nations,

containing 500 engravings. The two BOUND volumes for 1853 and the Illustrated Record, will be supplied for \$6.

VALUABLE AND ATTRACTIVE NEW WORKS,

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY

G. P. PUTNAM & Co., 10 Park Place.

First Complete Edition of Addison—Including the whole contents of Bishop Hurd's edition, and several additional pieces, now first collected. Edited, with copious notes, by George Washington Greene. Elegantly printed in 12mo. 3 vols. cloth, \$4 50. Two more volumes complete the series.

The Homes of American Statesmen—With about 50 illustrations on wood from original drawings, beautifully engraved, and 20 pages of fac simile Letters, &c. Square 8vo., morocco extra, antique, \$8.

Carl Krinken: His Christmas Stocking.—With illustrations. 12mo. cloth, 75 cents; gilt edges, \$1 25. Being the second volume of Ellen Montgomery's Book Shelf, by the authoress of "The Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.

The Lost Prince: Facts tending to prove the identity of Louis XVII. of France, and the Rev. Eleazar Williams, Missionary to the Indians. By the Rev. J. H. Hanson. 1 vol. 12mo. with 3 portraits, \$1 25.

Wild Scenes and Song Birds, with beautiful colored drawings. 8vo. cloth gilt extra, \$6; morocco, \$8.

The Wide, Wide World, illustrated with twenty-five steel engravings. 8vo. cloth, \$3 50; gilt, \$4; morocco, \$6.

Golden Dreams and Leaden Realities. By Ralph Raven. 12mo. cloth, \$1.

Wide, Wide Music, (a series of Lyrics). By Bellamy. Music by Glover. 8vo., cloth, 75 cts. A Day in the Crystal Palace. or. How to

make the best of it. By W. C. Richards. 12mo. paper, 25 cents.

Mr. Rutherford's Children, with engravings. By the author of "Wide, Wide World," &c., &c. Cloth, 75 cents, gilt extra, \$1 25.

Field's City Architecture, with 20 original designs on steel. Large 8vo. cloth, \$2.

Prof. De Vero on Comparative Philology, &c. 12mo. cloth, \$1 25.

Cooper's Naval History to 1853. New revised edition, with additions. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, \$2 50.

Tachudi's Antiquities of Peru, translated by Dr. Hawks. 8vo. with engravings. Cloth, \$2.

Professor Silliman's Visit to Europe in 1851. Third edition. 2 vols. Engravings. Cloth, \$2 50.

The Exiles. By Salvi, author of "Literature of the Solvian Nations." 12mo. Cloth, \$1 25.

Tuckerman's Memorial of Greenough, the Sculptor. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.

Albert Smith's Ascent of Mount Blanc, with engravings. 12mo. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Pedestrian in France and Switzerland. By G. Burrell. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.

Warner's Liberties of America. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.

Layard's Babylon and Nineveh. Cheap edition. Large 12mo. Engravings. Cloth, \$1 25.

Layard's Babylon and Nineveh. Fine Library edition. Profusely illustrated. \$4 50.

Layard's Works; Comprising "Babylon," and "Nineveh and its Remains." 2 vols. Engravings. 8vo. cloth, \$6.

It is no more the moral duty of man to provide the daily bread for his family while he lives, than it is to provide against their being left penniless in the event of his death.—*Edinburgh Journal on Life Insurance*

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE ADVANTAGES OF LIFE INSURANCE AS EXHIBITED BY THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY.

NET ACCUMULATED CASH FUND,

\$2,394,818 10

This is the oldest purely Mutual Life Insurance Company in this country, and with much the largest Cash Fund.

All the profits go to the Insured, and are added to their Policies after each dividend, thereby greatly increasing their value.

For the purpose of rendering Policy holders entirely secure, all *Premiums* are received in Cash, and all Investments are made in the Stocks of the United States, or State of New York, or on improved Real Estate in New York, worth double the amount loaned on it, rendering the security perfect.

HAVE YOU INSURANCE ON YOUR LIFE

FOR THE

BENEFIT of a SURVIVING FAMILY, RELATIVES or FRIENDS!

ARE THEY FULLY PROTECTED BY INSURANCE ON YOUR LIFE

FROM THE MANY EVILS THAT MAY ARISE

From your unexpected death, at a moment of embarrassment, perhaps of utter insolvency?

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
R. H. M'CURDY,
JOS. B. COLLINS,
C. W. FABER,
J. P. YELVERTON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
J. WADSWORTH,
SAM. M. CORNELL,
G. M. WILKINS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
GEO. R. CLARK,

EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN P. TREADWELL,
ABR. BININGER,
M. H. GRINNELL,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JON. MILLER,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,

CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN M. STUART,
WM. J. BUNKER,
NATH'L HAYDEN,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
EUGENE DUTILH,
R. G. MOULTON,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
CHAS. G. STEDMAN,
RICH'D PATRICK,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
LEWIS BATTELLE,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President

ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*

CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*

The relief from anxiety afforded by Life Insurance, very frequently contributes to prolong the life of the insured, at the same time that it materially augments the comfort and well-being of those dependent on him. It has, also, an obvious tendency to *strengthen habits of accumulation*. Having thus been led to contract a habit of saving to a certain extent, it is most probable that the habit will acquire additional strength, and that he will insure an additional sum, or privately accumulate.—*McCulloch's Com. Dic.*

TO THE PUBLIC!! MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!

Retirement of Prof. James McClintock, M. D., from the Philadelphia Medical College.

A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

Popular Medicines for the first time sanctioned by the highest authority in the Profession.

The undersigned have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have made arrangements with the eminent Prof. JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., of Philadelphia, known for more than a quarter of a century past as one of the greatest PRACTITIONERS and TEACHERS of Medicine and Surgery in this country or in Europe, for the purchase of his recipes, and the preparation of a series of FAMILY MEDICINES therefrom, which will be put up in a cheap and popular form, adapted for general use, and suited to the most prevalent diseases. These remedies embrace some of the most valuable discoveries and combinations ever known for the cure of disease. They are the fruits of a most profound investigation, the widest research, and the almost unequalled experience of one of the first physicians of the age. Each remedy is especially adapted to some particular form of disease, in accordance with the *Highest Principles of Modern Medical Science*. Each of these remedies has been tried, improved, and finally perfected, in the course of a long, active and highly successful practice, not only in Philadelphia, but throughout many distant sections of the country to which his great reputation has called him. Their nature and effect are known and approved of by hundreds of regular physicians who have been his students, and have seen their beneficial results in Dr. McClintock's own hands, while they were under his tuition, in the colleges of Philadelphia, Castleton, Pittsfield, and elsewhere.

No argument is needed to prove the immense superiority of such a class of remedies over the dangerous compounds that are daily puffed into notice by ignorant and reckless men, solely for the purpose of enriching themselves at the expense of the lives and health of their fellow beings. We trust confidently in the good sense of the community, to support us in this effort to extirpate the great public evil of QUACKERY, by giving a careful perusal to the following list, which embraces the first twelve remedies of the series, and which comprises some of the most valuable specifics ever discovered for the several complaints enumerated.

I. Pectoral Syrup.—An invaluable remedy for Bronchitis, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains no Laudanum or Opium in any shape. Price \$1 per bottle.

II. Cold and Cough Mixture.—An infallible cure for Coughs, Tickling of the Throat, Tightness of Breathing, Croup in children, &c. It contains no preparation of Opium. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

III. Asthma and Hooping Cough Remedy.—An almost instantaneous and permanent cure for these distressing complaints. This is the fruit of an immense experience, and is astonishing in its effects. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

IV. Diarrhoea Cordial and Cholera Preventive.—A prompt and certain cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus in all stages. A sure preventive of Asiatic Cholera, which no traveller or family should be without. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

V. Tonic Alterative Syrup.—For purifying the blood. The most powerful purifier ever discovered. For all Scrofulous diseases, Skin diseases, Rheumatic and Syphilitic complaints, &c., it is infallible. Price, (pint bottle,) \$1.

VI. Dyspeptic Elixir.—For Acidity, Heartburn, Palpitation, Dizziness, Indigestion, and the countless disagreeable symptoms arising from Dyspepsia, the National disease of America. This is a rapid, pleasant and infallible remedy. Price, (pint bottles,) \$1.

VII. Rheumatic Mixture.

VIII. Rheumatic Liniment.—These remedies, used in conjunction, have cured thousands of the most confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. Price, per bottle, 50 cents.

IX. Anodyne Mixture, or PAIN EXTRACTOR.—Used internally and externally, for the instant relief of all pains, Toothache, Colic, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Stone or Gravel, &c. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

X. Fever and Ague Specific.—This has been found an infallible specific for this scourge of new countries, and for intermittent fevers. No traveller or resident in an ague district should fail to provide themselves with this sure preventive. Price, \$1 per bottle.

XI. Vegetable Purgative Pills.—For the relief of Constipation, and all its painful results, such as Headache, Dizziness, Sick Stomach, Pains, and all the symptoms enumerated under the "Dyspeptic Elixir." Price, 25 cents per box.

XII. Anti-Bilious Pills.—For Liver Complaints, and all forms of disease arising from derangement of the liver, with symptoms such as dizziness, headache, ringing in the ears, yellow, furred tongue, pain in the right shoulder, sense of fullness, or pain in the right side, disordered stomach or bowels, deficient action of the kidney, clay-colored stools, &c. These Pills, if taken in the incipient stages of Bilious and Yellow Fever, or other Fevers, will generally ward off the attack. Price, per box, 25 cents.

A. CUSHMAN & Co.,

Sole Proprietors, 122 FELTON St., NEW YORK, to whom all wholesale orders may be addressed.

The above Medicines may also be procured at retail from all the principal Chemists, Apothecaries, and country storekeepers throughout the United States.

**ORIGINAL AMERICAN WORKS,
SUITABLE FOR PUBLIC, PRIVATE & SCHOOL LIBRARIES,**

PUBLISHED BY
CHARLES SCRIBNER,

145 NASSAU STREET, New York.

A liberal discount from these prices made to Libraries.

J. T. Headley's complete works, 15 vols. 12mo.....	
Ik Marvel's complete works, 6 vols. 12mo.....	
N. P. Willis's complete works, 10 vols.....	
Home Life in Germany. By C. L. Brace.	\$1 25
Hungary in 1851. By C. L. Brace. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 25
Cormenin's Orators of France. Edited by G. H. Colton. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 25
Living Orators in America. By E. L. Magoon. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 25
Orators of the American Revolution. By E. L. Magoon. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 25
Women " " By Mrs. E. F. Ellet. 3 vols.....	3 50
Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton. By W. W. Campbell. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 25
Poems and Prose Writings. By R. H. Dana. 2 vols. 12mo.....	2 50
Lectures on Poems and Art. By W. Allston. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 25
Domestic History of the Revolution. By Mrs. Ellet. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 00
The Queens of Spain. By Mrs. A. George. 2 vols.....	2 50
Lectures on Shakspeare. By H. N. Hudson. 2 vols.....	2 50
Captains of the Old World. By H. W. Herbert. 1 vol.....	1 25
Holidays Abroad. By Mrs. C. M. Kirkland. 2 vol. 12mo.....	2 00
Daniel Webster and his Cotemporaries. By C. W. March. 1 vol.....	1 00
Czar : his Court and People. By J. S. Maxwell. 1 vol.....	1 00
Planetary and Stellar Worlds. By Prof. O. M. Mitchell. 1 vol.....	1 25
Vagamundo : the Attache in Spain. By J. E. Warren. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 00
American Literature and Manners. By Prof. P. Charles. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 00
Life of Sir Walter Scott. By Donald MacLeod. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 00
Puritan and his Daughter. By J. K. Paulding. 1 vol. 12mo.....	1 25

ZINC PAINT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF WHITE OXYDE OF ZINC,

Manufactured by the Pennsylvania Lehigh Zinc Co., are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the particular attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign.

Dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of the PAINT, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & Co.,

NO. 82 WATER ST.

CURRENTE CALAMO.

Teachers are respectfully informed that

MACLAURIN'S SERIES OF FINE-HAND COPY-BOOKS, in four parts, is now ready, Price 50 cents. *Also,*

THE MACLAURIN PEN. A very fine and perfectly finished article, made by the Messrs. Gillett, expressly for Mr. Maclaurin's Course of Writing. Put up in boxes of 3 dozen. Price 38 cents. *Also,*

MACLAURIN'S SYSTEM OF WRITING : being a complete course of Gymnastic exercises, designed to give the greatest possible command of the Pen. Published in a series of 12 numbers. Price, \$1 50. A fresh supply of all the above now ready, and for sale by

CHARLES E. NOLTON,

71 Chambers Street. New York.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE, having completed its twelfth year on the 11th of last April, was enlarged more than one-fourth, or to the size of *The London Times*, making it considerably larger than any other cheap Daily published in this country or in the world. No change in price was made in consequence of this Enlargement—the paper being still afforded to Mail Subscribers at \$5 per annum, delivered by carriers to its patrons in this and the adjacent cities at 12½ cents per week, and sold to those Carriers and to Agents ordering it by Express or Mail, for distant sale, at \$1.50 for one hundred copies, or \$15 per thousand copies, payable in advance. At these prices, our aggregate receipts for our entire Daily edition do not exceed the sums we pay for paper and ink, leaving all other expenses to be defrayed from our receipts for Advertising. In other words, we return to each purchaser of our paper from us, his money's worth in the naked sheet we send him, looking for the reward of our own labor and the heavy expenses of Telegraphing, Correspondence, Reporting, Composition, Printing, Mailing, Book-keeping, Rent, &c., to our Advertisers alone. We do not think it now possible to cheapen new papers beyond this point; if it ever shall be hereafter, we intend to be even with the foremost in demonstrating the fact.

Our Semi-Weekly, European and California

editions were enlarged simultaneously and equally with the Daily, and also without any increase of price. We respectfully solicit a comparison of our Semi-Weekly at \$3 per annum (two copies sent a full year for \$5, and ten copies for \$20), with any \$4 or \$5 Semi-Weekly, and will cheerfully send copies for this purpose upon direct or postpaid application.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE—Enlarged.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE entered on its thirteenth year on the 3d of September, when it was in like manner enlarged to the size of the Semi-Weekly and Daily, adding more than one-fourth to its capacity—also without increase of price. This enlargement adds at least \$20,000 per annum to our expenses, in addition to the previous cost of our Daily enlargement already effected. Our Steam Cylinder Presses are not surpassed by any in the world. Even though our Weekly Edition should be rapidly run up to 100,000 copies, we are prepared to print and mail every copy on the day (Thursday) that the form is put to press, without interrupting or retarding the regular issue of our three Daily editions, amounting to Twenty odd Thousand copies. We stand ready to adopt any improvements, however expensive, which will enable us to disseminate intelligence more freshly and effectively, and shall especially hail, as we labor to effect, a radical improvement in the celerity and reliability of the mails.

THE TRIBUNE has not now its character to make or to proclaim. It has not been and never can be a mere party organ. It has supported the Whig party because the distinctive principles of that party appeared to favor the great ends which it has labored to subserve; it never advocated a measure because it was proposed or sustained by the Whig party. It holds itself at all times as free to condemn unsound principles, unwise measures, or corrupt acts, should the two former be propounded, or the latter perpetrated by Whigs, as though they had emanated from the hostile camp. In so far as Peace, Liberty, Education, Temperance, Internal Improvement, and Industrial Development, may be subserved by acting with the Whig party, it must continue to be, as it has been, Whig.

Though never acting with any Abolition or other one-idea party, THE TRIBUNE is, and must be, the relentless foe of Human Slavery, as of whatever else tends to degrade Labor and obstruct the intellectual and social development of any portion of mankind. Were it able to perceive that a vote in New York could abolish Slavery in Carolina, it might attach itself to some one of the expressly Anti-Slavery parties; lacking that light, it declines to abandon the substance for the shadow of political good. But, while it does not see its way clear to any effective Political action against Slavery in the States which now cherish it, it regards the defeat of whatever effort to extend the giant wrong under the Flag of our Union, or to obstruct by its power the progress of Abolition in other lands as among the most urgent and sacred of public duties, not to be subordinated to any party consideration whatever. And, while it does not propose to make Anti-Slavery the basis of political action, other than defensive, it will neglect no opportunity, remit no effort, so to diffuse Light and Truth as to render the continuance of Slavery impossible in a land irradiated by the sun of Christianity and boasting itself the great exemplar of Political Justice and law-guarded Freedom.

For Temperance in all things, but especially the disuse of Intoxicating Beverages and the legal suppression of the Liquor Traffic, we shall struggle, as we have struggled, unflinchingly and untrugly. We regard the Maine Law as essentially the most beneficent statute of our day, and confidently hope to see it soon prevail universally.

The Congressional Reports and Washington Correspondence will, as heretofore, be both reliable and satisfactory.

The Markets for Grain, Cattle, Cotton, and other products of the country, will receive proper attention and be reliably reported in THE TRIBUNE.

On our correspondence with the most important points throughout the world we need not here dilate. Briefly—we shall spare no expense to keep our readers well advised on every subject

of interest, and doubt not that the same generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to it will continue to repay all our exertions.

We rarely employ Travelling Agents, as so many impostors are habitually prowling in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of *THE TRIBUNE* is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions; and, on due proof that money has been mailed and post-paid to our address, we take the responsibility of its safe transmission. Specimen Copies will promptly be sent, without charge, to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbors and acquaintances to join in making up a Club.

TERMS.

(Payment in all cases required in advance.)

DAILY TRIBUNE.—Mail Subscribers, \$5 a year; \$1 50 for three months.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Single Copy, one year, \$3 00; Two Copies, \$5 00; Five Copies, \$11 25; Ten Copies, \$20 00.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Single Copy, one year, \$2 00; Three Copies, \$5 00; Five Copies, \$8 00; Ten Copies, \$12 00; Twenty Copies, (to one address,) \$20 00.

A limited amount of space in *THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE* will be appropriated to Advertising. The extremely low price at which *THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE* is now furnished to Club subscribers, absolutely precludes our allowing any commissions, either in money or by an extra paper.

 The Weekly Tribune continues to be furnished to clergymen of all denominations, at one dollar per annum.

 The Postage on The Tribune to any part of the United States, to subscribers, is a half cent each, or \$1 56 per year on the Daily, 52 cents on the Semi-Weekly, and 26 cents on the Weekly.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

Any one wishing to receive *THE TRIBUNE* need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclose the money, and write the name of the subscriber with the Post-Office, County, and State, and direct the letter to

GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, New York.

 Notes of all specie-paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money inclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in our Post Office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be left with the Postmaster.

G. & M.E.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The New York Tribune, now the best newspaper in the United States, is enlarged to the size of *The London Times*. Mr. Greeley is determined that *The Tribune* shall not be inferior to any other paper in the world, and he is one of those whose determinations are always carried out, where it can be accomplished by ability and industry.—*Daily (Indianapolis, Ind.) Journal*.

We have two daily mails from New York, one in the fore and the other in the afternoon, and often have we perused *The Tribune* before the Philadelphia papers have come to hand. We have only to add, that *The Daily Tribune*, in its present form carefully filed, will make a perfect library.—*Register (Allentown, Pa.)*

We observe with pleasure that *The Tribune* has given so decided evidence of secure prosperity and substantial hope. The sheet is now enlarged to the size of *The London Times*, and the type is large and clear. We look upon *The Tribune* as a household friend, and we probably shall not do it much hurt in any quarter by saying emphatically that, while its liberality and variety commend it to all readers of whatever creed, the various classes of Liberal Christians owe it a debt of gratitude for being among the foremost to represent their men and views fairly to the public. If there have seemed to be any recent exceptions to this remark, the fact may have been accidental, and such we are bound to presume it to be.—*Christian (N. Y. City) Inquirer*.

The Tribune gives an interesting chapter of its own business history in the issue for December 1. We read it with great interest, and rejoice to know positively what we never doubted—its entire success in carrying out the enlargements and improvements which make it, in our opinion, unrivalled news journal. When away from home and our exchanges, the sight of it has always been like the coming of a friend. It is not as a exponent of religion we admire it, but as a friend of pure morality distinguished alike by its entire independence of spirit, its unparalleled enterprise and business energy, and rare literary and intellectual ability. Our place is among the "heretical" classifications of the times, but we were found in *The Tribune* as much strenuous as to complain of as we have found infidel friends among the standards of orthodoxy. With accord or concord with Horace Greeley, in most of the practical positions he has assumed in society, and no personal acquaintance nor business connection, we voluntarily utter this statement of his most excellent newspaper.—*Whisper (Bryn Mawr, N. Y.)*

The New York Tribune has been, and will continue to be, the leading American journal.—*Sambo (Wis.) Standard*.

In typographical execution, ability of judgment and spirit of enterprise, *The New York Tribune* exceeds any daily paper in America, if not in the world.—*Derby (Birmingham, Conn.) Journal*.

14354.8

THE WHIG ALMANAC

Price.

SINGLE COPIES, 12 1-2 cts. ... \$1 per DOZEN ... \$7 per HUNDRED.

CONTENTS.

Astronomical Calculations for the year 1855.....	1 to 15
Eclipses in 1855, two of the Sun and two of the Moon—True Time—Principal Distances in the Solar System—Rising and Setting of Planets—Astronomical Char- acters—Signs of the Zodiac—The Planet Saturn—The Moon—Mercury—Tide Table—Duration of the Seasons—Jewish and Mohammedan Eras—Chronological Cycles, &c.	
Government of the United States—Executive and Judicial.....	16
Senate of the United States, Members of, and Duration of Office.....	16
House of Representatives, Members of, politically classified.....	17
XXXIVth Congress, Members of, as far as chosen, politically classified.....	18
The War in Europe.....	19 to 21
A Historical and Critical Sketch of the War between Russia and the Allied Powers up to Jan. 1, 1855.	
The Know-Nothing.....	22 to 23
The Rise, Progress and probable Destiny of the mysterious Political Party call- ing themselves Know-Nothing.	
Statistical View of America.....	24
A Table comprising the Name, Square Miles, Population, Capital and Chief Executive Officer of each of the Governments of North and South America and the West India Islands.	
Slavery Legislation in the United States.....	25 to 40
The Fugitive Slave Law of 1793—The Missouri Compromise of 1820—The Fug- itive Slave Law of 1850—The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, the Yeas and Nays on its passage carefully classified—Speech of William H. Seward on the Bill— Speech of Josiah Quincy.	
The Public Lands, Graduation Act, &c.....	41 to 42
Treaty of Reciprocity with Canada, &c.....	42 to 43
Treaty with Mexico (Gadsden Treaty).....	43 to 44
Treaty with Japan.....	45
National Finances, &c.....	45 to 49
Abstracts of the Reports of the Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Navy, Post- master-General, &c.	
Agricultural—Interesting Facts for Farmers, &c.....	49 to 51
The United States Navy.....	51 to 52
A List of the Vessels of War of the U. S. Navy, with Rate, Guns, when and where built, by whom commanded, where stationed, &c.	
Election Returns from every State in the Union which has held an elec- tion during the year, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for the Whig Almanac.....	53 to 64
Governments of the several States for 1855.....	Cover.
A Table containing a List of the States, Capitals, Governors, time of meeting of Legislatures, time of holding Elections, &c.	
Popular Vote for President in 1852, 1848 and 1844, and Popula- tion of each State.....	

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREENLEAF
NEW

1855

NEW YORK

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp.	Salary.	Legis. Meets.	Pres. Election.
Alabama.....	Montgomery.	John A. F. Johnston.	Dec. 1855	\$2,500.	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.	Ellias N. Conway.	Nov. 1856	1,800.	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California.....	Sacramento.	John Bigler.	Dec. 1855	10,000.	1 Th. Sept.	1 Th. Jan.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & N. H'n.	Henry Dutton.	May, 1855	1,100.	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware.....	Dover.	Peter F. Causey.	Jan. 1855	1,333.	1 Th. June.	1 Th. Nov.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.	James E. Broome.	Oct. 1856	1,500.	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.	Herschel V. Johnson.	Nov. 1855	3,000.	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.	Joel A. Matteson.	Jan. 1857	1,800.	2 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.	Joseph A. Wright.	Jan. 1856	1,300.	January.	1 Th. Oct.
Iowa.....	Iowa City.	James W. Grimes.	Dec. 1855	1,000.	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.	Lazarus W. Powell.	Aug. 1855	2,500.	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.	Paul O. Hebert.	Jan. 1856		3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.	Anton P. Morrill.	Jan. 1856	1,500.	2 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.	T. Watkins Ligdon.	Jan. 1857	5,600.	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Henry J. Gardner.	Jan. 1856	2,500.	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.	Kinsley S. Bingham.	Jan. 1856	1,500.	1 W. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.	John J. McRea.	Jan. 1856	3,000.	1 M. Jan.	1 M. & Th. N.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.	Stirling Price.	Dec. 1856	2,000.	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire.....	Concord.	Nathaniel B. Baker.	June 1855	1,000.	1 W. June.	1 Th. May.
N. Jersey.....	Trenton.	Rodman M. Price.	Jan. 1857	1,800.	2 Th. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.
N. York.....	Albany.	Myron H. Clark.	Jan. 1857	4,000.	1 Th. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.
N. Carolina.....	Raleigh.	Thomas Bragg.	Jan. 1857	2,000.	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.	William Medill.	Jan. 1856	1,800.	1 M. Jan.	2 Th. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.	James Pollock.	Jan. 1858	3,000.	1 Th. Jan.	2 Th. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov'e.	William W. Hopkin.	May, 1856	400.	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.	James H. Adams.	Dec. 1856	3,500.	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.	Andrew Johnson.	Oct. 1855	2,000.	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.	Edward M. Pease.	Dec. 1855	2,000.	In December.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.	Stephen Royce.	Oct. 1855	750.	2 Th. Oct.	1 Th. Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.	Joseph Johnson.	Jan. 1856	5,000.	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. April.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.	Win. A. Barstow.	Dec. 1855	1,250.	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—Oregon, Geo. L. Curry; Minnesota, Willis A. Gorman; New Mexico, David Merriam; Nevada, Edwin J. Steptoe; Washington, Isaac J. Stevens; Nebraska, Mark W. Land; Kansas, Andrew H. Reeder.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Whigs in Italics. * Know-Nothings.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Population in 1850.
	W'lig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.	W'lig. Taylor.	Dem. Cass.	F. S. V. Bu'n.	W'lig. Clay.	Dem. Polk.	Ab'a. Barn'y.	
Alabama.....	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363		28,084	57,740		711,811
Arkansas.....	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300		5,504	9,546		293,787
California.....	31,971	39,665	100	Admitted since 1846.						192,807
Connecticut.....	30,350	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,045	5,005	32,830	29,841	1,040	370,702
Delaware.....	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80	6,298	5,971		91,332
Florida.....	2,875	4,318		4,539	3,238		Admitted since 1844.			57,444
Georgia.....	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802		42,100	44,147		998,191
Illinois.....	64,934	80,597	9,966	53,215	56,829	15,891	45,528	57,929	3,570	965,618
Indiana.....	80,901	95,290	6,934	69,997	74,745	8,100	67,867	70,181	2,100	986,160
Iowa.....	15,855	17,762	1,606	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitted since 1844.			232,234
Kentucky.....	57,068	53,800	265	67,141	49,720		61,255	51,998		592,400
Louisiana.....	17,235	18,644		18,217	15,570	1	13,613	13,782		447,703
Maine.....	32,543	41,669	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178	34,699	45,964	4,862	265,167
Maryland.....	35,077	40,922	51	37,702	34,525	125	35,284	32,676		363,043
Massachusetts.....	56,052	46,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,068	67,712	53,470	10,960	691,534
Michigan.....	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389	24,237	27,703	3,632	375,666
Mississippi.....	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537		19,308	25,126		198,536
Missouri.....	29,384	58,353		32,671	40,977		31,250	41,324		692,891
New Hampshire.....	16,147	20,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,590	17,866	27,160	4,161	317,813
New Jersey.....	38,556	44,303	350	40,015	36,991	849	28,548	57,490	6,521	499,546
New York.....	234,862	262,083	25,225	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,558	15,812	3,097,891
North Carolina.....	39,058	39,744	59	43,619	34,899	85	43,252	30,257		808,901
Ohio.....	162,526	160,220	31,682	138,369	154,773	35,347	155,113	140,061	8,090	1,999,477
Pennsylvania.....	179,122	198,668	8,524	185,730	172,166	11,177	161,203	167,635	6,572	2,311,786
Rhode Island.....	7,620	8,733	644	6,779	3,646	730	7,322	4,867		147,411
South Carolina.....	Presidential electors chosen by the legislature.									698,307
Tennessee.....	58,806	57,018		64,703	58,419		60,030	59,917		1,032,811
Texas.....	4,935	13,552		4,578	10,668	3	Admitted since 1844.			372,300
Vermont.....	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,887	26,770	18,041	3,904	144,129
Virginia.....	57,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9	44,793	50,683		1,421,801
Wisconsin.....	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418	Admitted since 1844.			208,709
D. of C. and Terr's.										145,200
Total.....	1,303,089	1,696,305	158,123	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378	1,201,643	1,329,045	165,501	22,191,609

Pierce over Scott, 293,306; Taylor over Cass, 128,447; Polk over Clay, 87,870.

Eclipses in 1855.

This year there will be two total and visible Eclipses of the Moon, and two partial and chiefly invisible Eclipses of the Sun.

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, Tuesday evening, May 1st, visible. Magnitude, 18.848 digits on the Moon's southern limb. The Moon will be totally eclipsed 1 h. 8 m. after the Eclipse first begins, and the total obscuration will last 1 h. 36 m. Duration of the entire Eclipse 3 h. 42 m. See the following table.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 15; invis-

ible in the United States, except in Washington Territory, about 400 miles north-east of Astoria.

III. A total Eclipse of the Moon early in the morning of Thursday, October 26, visible. Magnitude, 17.568 digits on the Moon's northern limb. The Moon will be totally eclipsed 1 h. and 1 m. after the commencement of the partial Eclipse, and will remain in total obscuration 1 h. and 29 m. Duration of the Eclipse, 3 h. 25 m. See the following table.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 9th, invisible in the United States.

THE TWO TOTAL ECLIPSES OF THE MOON.

PLACES.	ECLIPSE OF MAY.		ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER.		PLACES.	ECLIPSE OF MAY.		ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER.	
	Begin	End	Begin	End		Begin	End	Begin	End
	ev. 1st	mo. 2d	mo. 25	mo. 26		ev. 1st	mo. 2d	mo. 25	mo. 26
Hallfax, N. S.	10 0	1 42	1 30	5 1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8 54	0 36	0 24	3 55
Augusta, Me.	9 35	1 17	1 5	4 26	Charleston, S. C.	8 50	0 32	0 20	3 51
Portland, Me.	9 33	1 15	1 3	4 24	Savannah, Ga.	8 48	0 30	0 18	3 49
Boston, Mass.	9 30	1 12	1 0	4 21	St. Augustine, Fla.	8 45	0 27	0 15	3 46
Quebec, L. C.	9 29	1 11	0 59	4 20	Havana, Cuba.	8 42	0 24	0 12	3 43
Providence, R. I.	9 28	1 10	0 58	4 20	Detroit, Mich.	8 37	0 19	0 7	3 38
Concord N. H.	9 24	1 6	0 54	4 25	Cincinnati, Ohio.	8 36	0 18	0 6	3 37
Hartford, Conn.	9 22	1 4	0 52	4 23	Tallahassee, Fla.	8 32	0 14	0 2	3 33
New-Haven, Conn.	9 19	1 1	0 49	4 20	Louisville, Ky.	8 30	0 12	ev. 24	3 31
Montreal, L. C.	9 18	1 0	0 48	4 19	Indianapolis, Ind.	8 27	0 9	11 57	3 28
Albany, N. Y.	9 16	0 58	0 46	4 17	Nashville, Tenn.	8 24	0 6	11 54	3 25
New-York City.	9 14	0 56	0 44	4 15	Chicago, Ill.	8 23	0 5	11 53	3 24
Trenton, N. J.	9 14	0 56	0 44	4 15	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	8 21	0 3	11 51	3 22
Philadelphia.	9 8	0 50	0 38	4 9	Mobile, Ala.	8 16	ev. 1st	11 46	3 17
Utica, N. Y.	9 7	0 49	0 37	4 8	Madison, Wis.	8 14	11 53	11 44	3 15
Baltimore, Md.	9 7	0 49	0 37	4 8	Springfield, Ill.	8 13	11 55	11 43	3 14
Auburn, N. Y.	9 6	0 48	0 36	4 7	New-Orleans, Lou.	8 9	11 51	11 39	3 10
Harrisburgh, Pa.	9 5	0 47	0 35	4 6	Natchez, Miss.	8 6	11 48	11 36	3 7
Kingston, U. C.	9 4	0 46	0 34	4 5	Little Rock, Ark.	7 50	11 32	11 20	2 51
Washington, D. C.	9 3	0 45	0 33	4 4	Vera Cruz, Mexico.	7 47	11 29	11 17	2 48
Geneva, N. Y.	8 59	0 41	0 29	4 0	Iowa City.	7 43	11 25	11 13	2 44
Petersburgh, Va.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	Austin, Tex.	7 38	11 20	11 8	2 39
Richmond, Va.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	Mexico, Mex.	7 10	10 52	10 40	2 11
Rochester, N. Y.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	Santa Fe, New-Mexico.	9 52	9 40	1 11	
Buffalo, N. Y.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	Oregon City.	9 49	9 37	1 8	
Raleigh, N. C.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	Monterey, Cal.	9 46	9 34	1 5	
Raleigh, N. C.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	San Francisco, Cal.	9 41	9 29	1 0	
Toronto, U. C.					Astoria, Oregon.				
Georgetown, S. C.									
Panama, N. G.									

NOTE.—This table is arranged in order of longitude, and those places whose difference of longitude does not exceed one minute of time, are united.

True Time.

The Sun is on the meridian at 12 o'clock on four days only in the year. It is sometimes as much as 16 1-4 minutes before or after twelve when its shadow strikes the noon-mark on the sun-dial. On each calendar page of this Almanac is shown the exact time when the Sun reaches the meridian, or the shadow the noon-mark; and in order to set a clock or watch correctly, it must, when it is noon by the sun-dial or noon-mark, be set at the time indicated in the Almanac. Thus, on the 25th of January, when the Sun is on the noon-

mark, the watch must be set 12 minutes and 38 seconds past twelve, which will be the true time. The practice of setting time-pieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian line.

Principal Bodies in the Solar System.

NAMES.	Mean Diameter	Mean distance from the Sun.	Revolution around the Sun.	Revolution on axis.	Value per m. in orbit	Size—the Earth being 1.	Density—the Earth being 1.	Light—the Earth being 1.
	Miles.	Miles.	Yrs. da.	d. h. m.	Miles.			
The Sun.....	880,946					1,412,921.101	0.252	infin.
Mercury.....	3,224	36,514,000	88	1 0 5	1,827	0.053	1.120	6.680
Venus.....	7,687	68,787,000	224	23 21	1,333	0.909	0.923	1.911
The Earth.....	7,912	95,103,000	1	23 56	1,138	1.000	1.000	1.000
The Moon.....	2,180	95,103,000	1	27 43	85	0.020	0.615	1.000
Mars.....	4,189	144,908,000	1 321	1 0 37	921	0.125	0.948	0.431
Jupiter.....	89,170	494,797,000	11 215	9 56	496	1,456.000	0.238	0.087
Saturn.....	79,042	907,162,000	29 167	10 29	368	771.000	0.188	0.011
Uranus.....	35,112	1,824,290,000	84 6	1 13 33	259	80.000	0.242	0.008
Neptune.....	41,500	2,854,000,000	164 226		208	143.000	0.140	0.001

NOTE.—There are *twenty-two* small planets, called *Asteroids*, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, viz:—*Flora*, *Clio*, *Vesta*, *Iris*, *Metis*, *Eunomia*, *Hebe*, *Pysche*, *Thetis*, *Melpomene*, *Masalia*, *Fortuna*, *Lutetia*, *Calliope*, *Thalia*, *Parthenope*, *Irene*, *Egeria*, *Astræa*, *Juno*, *Ceres*, *Pallas*, and two not named. Eight of these were discovered in 1862.

Rising and Setting of Planets.

The figures in the following table are correct for all places on or near the latitudes of Boston and New-York; the longitude of different places having no sensible effect upon the given times. When the hour is *less* than 6, it is in the morning; and when *greater* than 6, it is in the evening.

Date.	Planet.	Boston.		New York.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January	1 Mars sets.....	6 18	6 23		
"	10 Saturn sets.....	4 35	4 32		
"	20 Venus sets.....	5 26	5 41		
February	1 Mars sets.....	6 23	6 26		
"	10 Venus sets.....	6 30	6 32		
"	20 Mercury sets.....	7 8	7 9		
March	1 Saturn sets.....	1 18	1 13		
"	10 Venus sets.....	7 40	7 40		
"	20 Jupiter rises.....	4 41	4 38		
April	1 Mercury rises.....	4 54	4 52		
"	10 Saturn sets.....	10 51	10 46		
"	20 Venus sets.....	9 22	9 17		
May	1 Saturn sets.....	9 39	9 34		
"	10 Jupiter rises.....	1 44	1 41		
"	20 Venus sets.....	10 18	10 13		
June	1 Jupiter rises.....	0 30	0 17		
"	10 Mercury sets.....	9 21	9 15		
"	20 Venus sets.....	10 18	10 14		
July	1 Mars rises.....	3 4	3 9		
"	10 Jupiter rises.....	9 47	9 45		
"	20 Venus sets.....	9 31	9 29		
August	1 Mercury rises.....	8 25	8 30		
"	10 Mars rises.....	3 25	3 30		
"	20 Venus sets.....	8 5	8 7		
September	1 Saturn rises.....	11 42	11 47		
"	10 Mars rises.....	2 1	2 6		
"	20 Jupiter sets.....	2 58	3 1		
October	1 Saturn rises.....	9 50	9 58		
"	10 Mercury sets.....	6 10	6 14		
"	20 Mars rises.....	1 30	1 33		
November	1 Saturn rises.....	7 47	7 53		
"	10 Venus rises.....	3 14	3 14		
"	20 Mercury rises.....	5 15	5 13		
December	1 Mars rises.....	0 45	0 46		
"	10 Venus rises.....	3 30	3 18		
"	20 Jupiter sets.....	9 21	9 24		

Astronomical Characters.

☉ Sun; ☾ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus;
 ⊕ Earth; ♀ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn;
 ♅ Uranus; ♁ same longitude or near each other;
 ☊ 90 deg. apart; ☋ opposition, or 180 deg. apart.

Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer;
 ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio;
 ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius;
 ♓ Pisces.

The Planet Saturn.

English papers inform us that discoveries of an important and most interesting kind, have lately been made as to the planet Saturn, by the new monster telescope of Mr. Craig: namely, that the *rings* are not rings at all, but *arches* of the most perfectly geometrical formation; not of equal thickness, nor chamfered, but rather with terrace-like mouldings. And hence the appearance of the outward ring, consisting of several concentric rings. From this appearance, it is now supposed that none of the rings are in the same plane.

The Moon.

Every object on the surface of the moon of the height of one hundred feet, is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone, almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours; no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is, or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

Mercury.

This planet will be brightest about Feb. 15, June 11, and Oct. 8, at which times it will be quite likely to be visible, being then in the west immediately after sunset. This planet will be brightest again about April 5, Aug. 4, and Nov. 2, when it will be in the east just before sunrise.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

Vernal Equinox.....	March.....
Summer Solstice.....	June.....
Autumnal Equinox.....	September.....
Winter Solstice.....	December.....

BOSTON.

D. H. M.	
20 11 24 ev.	
21 8 5 ev.	
23 10 16 m.	
22 4 4 m.	

CINCINNATI.

D. H. M.	
20 10 31 ev.	
21 7 13 ev.	
23 9 23 m.	
22 8 11 m.	

SAN FRANCISCO.

D. H. M.	
20 7 53 ev.	
21 4 29 ev.	
23 6 50 m.	
22 0 33 m.	

Notes.

VENUS will be evening star until October 1st, then morning star the balance of the year. MARS will be evening star until April 9th, then morning star the remainder of the year. JUPITER will be evening star until January 29th, then morning star until August 21st, then evening star the balance of the year. SATURN will be evening star until June 10th, then morning star until December 18th.

The MOON will run highest this year October 29th, to the 6th degree of Gemini, having a declination of 28° 0' 14" north. It will run lowest October 16th, to the 6th degree of Sagittarius, having a declination of 27° 59' 51.6" south. The Moon can never depart from the equator much further than the distances above given. The longitude of the Moon's ascending node at the beginning of 1855 is 49° 32.4" and on the 27th of December is 30° 31.6". Apparent obliquity of the ecliptic July 10th, 28° 27' 35.09".

The SOX will be north of the equator this tropical year, dating from the solstice of December, 1854, 186 days, 10 hours, 52 minutes; and south of it 178 days, 18 hours, 56 minutes; showing a difference of 7 days, 15 hours, 56 minutes, which is caused by the slower motion of the Earth in the Summer season, when it is in that part of its orbit furthest from the sun.

Distance of the EARTH from the Sun January 1st, 93,505,607 miles; July 3rd, 96,695,200 miles; December 31st, 93,507,857 miles; and at its mean distance of 93,103,000 miles, April 2nd and October 2nd.

VENUS will retrograde from the 8th of September to the 19th of October. Mars will not be in opposition this year, and will not retrograde. Jupiter will retrograde from June 22nd to October 19th. Saturn will retrograde until February 9th, and from October 12th to the end of the year.

Venus will be visibly occulted or eclipsed by the Moon, April 18th, at 8h. 38m. evening at Washington; ends at 9h. 2m.: duration 24 minutes.

Mercury will be brightest, and in a position favorable for visibility, about February 15th, June 11th, and October 8th; at which times the planet will be in the west soon after sunset. It will be brightest also about April 5th, August 4th, and November 22nd, at which times Mercury rises early in the morning before the Sun.

Venus will be brightest on the 25th of August and November 6th.

The rings of Saturn will be visible all this year, with the aid of a telescope, their southern surface being now presented to the earth.

GOOD FRIDAY occurs April 6th, EASTER April 8th, and WHITSUNDAY May 27th.

Leap-Year.

Leap-years are those that are exactly divisible by 4, and not by 100, and not by 400. The year 1900 therefore will not be a leap-year.

Tide Table.

The Calendar pages of this Almanac exhibit the time of high-water at New-York and Boston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New-York, as below. (There is a great deal of uncertainty about the tides, in consequence of the direction and strength of the winds.)

H. M.	H. M.
Albany.....add 6 34	New-Haven...add 2 4
Annapolis, Md. sub. 1 51	New-London...sub. 0 21
Annapolis, N.S. add 1 49	Newport.....sub. 1 55
Amboy.....sub. 0 39	Norfolk.....sub. 0 41
Baltimore.....add 5 7	Plymouth.....add 2 19
Bridgeport.....add 2 0	Portland.....add 1 39
Cape Split.....add 2 0	Portsmouth.....add 2 9
Eastport.....add 2 9	Providence.....sub. 0 41
Halifax, N.S. sub. 2 15	Quebec, Canada add 8 49
Holmes's Hole. add 1 4	Richmond.....sub. 2 25
Hellgate.....add 1 41	Salem.....add 2 19
Marblehead.....add 1 49	Sandy H'k, N.J. sub. 0 50
Machias.....add 1 54	St. John's, N.B. add 2 49
Mobile Point...add 1 54	Sunbury.....add 0 19
New-Bedford..sub. 1 40	Windsor.....add 2 49

Duration of the Seasons, etc.

	D.	H.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs.....	89	1	8
Sun in Spring Signs.....	92	20	41
Sun in Summer Signs.....	93	14	11
Sun in Autumnal Signs.....	89	17	48
Tropical Year.....	365	5	48
Sun North of the Equator.....	186	10	52
Sun South of the Equator.....	178	18	56
Difference.....	7	15	56

Jewish and Mohammedan Eras.

The 5616th year of the JEWS begins on the 18th of September. The 1272d year of the MOHAMMEDAN era begins September 18th.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent* time.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter, G; Golden number, 18; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 10; Epact (Moon's age Jan. 1), 12; Solar Cycle, 16; Roman Indiction, 18; Julian Period, 6563; Age of the world, (Septuagint,) 7863.

1st Month.]

JANUARY, 1855.

[31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	☉.	Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
		H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.
FULL MOON	3	8	35 m	8	24 m	8	13 m	8	0 m	2	42 m	0	10 m
LAST QUARTER	11	7	30 m	7	18 m	7	8 m	6	55 m	6	37 m	4	4 m
NEW MOON	18	8	54 m	8	42 m	8	31 m	8	18 m	8	0 m	0	28 m
FIRST QUARTER	24	8	55 e	8	43 e	8	33 e	8	20 e	8	2 e	5	29 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Afternoon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	HighW BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		
			H. M. A.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	M	12 8 50	7 30	4 38	6 16	10 19	7 24	4 44	6 10	7 59	7 19	4 49	6 3				
2	T	12 4 18	7 30	4 39	rises	11 4	7 24	4 45	rises	8 44	7 19	4 50	rises				
3	W	12 4 46	7 30	4 40	4 50	11 44	7 24	4 46	4 57	9 24	7 19	4 51	5 3				
4	T	12 5 13	7 30	4 41	5 49	morn	7 24	4 47	5 55	10 2	7 19	4 52	6 1				
5	F	12 5 40	7 30	4 42	6 51	22	7 24	4 48	6 56	10 39	7 19	4 53	7 1				
6	S	12 6 7	7 30	4 43	7 53	59	7 24	4 49	7 57	11 13	7 19	4 54	8 1				
7	S	12 6 33	7 30	4 44	8 56	1 33	7 24	4 50	8 57	11 47	7 19	4 55	9 0				
8	M	12 6 58	7 30	4 45	9 56	2 7	7 24	4 51	9 58	morn	7 19	4 56	9 59				
9	T	12 7 23	7 30	4 46	10 58	2 40	7 24	4 52	10 58	20	7 19	4 57	10 59				
10	W	12 7 48	7 29	4 47	morn	3 17	7 24	4 53	12 0	57	7 19	4 58	11 59				
11	T	12 8 12	7 29	4 48	1	3 56	7 23	4 54	morn	1 36	7 18	4 59	morn				
12	F	12 8 35	7 29	4 49	1 8	4 37	7 23	4 55	1 6	2 17	7 18	5 0	1 3				
13	S	12 8 58	7 28	4 50	2 17	5 32	7 23	4 56	2 13	3 12	7 18	5 1	2 10				
14	S	12 9 20	7 28	4 51	3 30	6 37	7 22	4 57	3 25	4 17	7 17	5 2	3 21				
15	M	12 9 42	7 27	4 53	4 47	7 45	7 22	4 58	4 41	5 25	7 17	5 3	4 35				
16	T	12 10 3	7 27	4 54	6 0	8 58	7 22	4 59	5 54	6 38	7 17	5 4	5 47				
17	W	12 10 23	7 26	4 55	sets	10 0	7 21	5 0	sets	7 40	7 16	5 5	sets				
18	T	12 10 43	7 26	4 56	5 21	10 58	7 21	5 1	5 26	8 38	7 16	5 6	5 32				
19	F	12 11 1	7 25	4 58	6 45	11 49	7 20	5 3	6 49	9 29	7 15	5 7	6 53				
20	S	12 11 19	7 24	4 59	8 5	ev. 41	7 19	5 4	8 8	10 21	7 14	5 8	8 10				
21	S	12 11 37	7 23	5 0	9 21	1 29	7 18	5 5	9 22	11 9	7 14	5 9	9 23				
22	M	12 11 53	7 22	5 1	10 33	2 16	7 18	5 6	10 33	11 56	7 13	5 10	10 32				
23	T	12 12 9	7 22	5 3	11 43	3 3	7 17	5 8	11 41	ev. 43	7 12	5 12	11 40				
24	W	12 12 24	7 21	5 4	morn	3 48	7 16	5 9	morn	1 28	7 12	5 13	morn				
25	T	12 12 38	7 20	5 5	52	4 32	7 15	5 10	50	2 12	7 11	5 14	46				
26	F	12 12 51	7 20	5 6	1 59	5 21	7 15	5 11	1 55	3 1	7 10	5 15	1 51				
27	S	12 13 3	7 19	5 7	3 5	6 25	7 14	5 12	3 0	4 5	7 10	5 16	2 54				
28	S	12 13 15	7 18	5 9	4 8	7 37	7 13	5 13	4 2	5 17	7 9	5 17	3 56				
29	M	12 13 26	7 17	5 10	5 7	8 56	7 12	5 15	5 1	6 36	7 8	5 19	4 54				
30	T	12 13 36	7 16	5 11	6 1	10 8	7 12	5 16	5 54	7 43	7 8	5 20	5 47				
31	W	12 13 45	7 15	5 13	6 47	10 52	7 11	5 17	6 40	8 32	7 7	5 21	6 34				

A notoriously mean man having offended a down-east Yankee, was addressed by the latter in a long tirade which concluded in the following caustic terms: "Your little soul would have as much play in a *mustard pot* as a pick-orel in Lake Erie, and would rattle like a *kernel of corn* in a barn."

A SHARPER.—"Sonny, where is your father?"
 "Father's dead, sir."
 "Have you any mother?"
 "Yes, I had one, but she's got married to John Danklin, and don't be my mother any more, 'cause she says she's got enough to do to 'tend to his own young 'uns."

"Smart boy; here's a dime for you."

"Thank ye, sir; it's the way I get my living."

"How?"

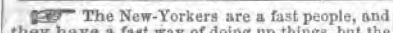
"Why, tellin' big yarns to green 'uns like you, at a dime a pop."

A REMEDY AGAINST CURTAIN LECTURES.—A few nights ago, Black, who had been out, on going home late, borrowed an umbrella; and when his wife's tongue was loosened, he sat up in bed and suddenly spread out the *parachute*. "What are you going to do with that thing?" said she. "Why, my dear, I expected a very heavy storm to-night, and so I came prepared." In less than two minutes, Mr. Black was fast asleep.

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FULL MOON	1	10 58 e	10 46 e	10 35 e	10 22 e	10 4 e	7 32 e
LAST QUARTER	9	10 17 e	10 5 e	9 54 e	9 41 e	9 23 e	6 51 e
NEW MOON	16	2 4 e	1 52 e	1 41 e	1 29 e	1 11 e	10 38 m
FIRST QUARTER	23	0 50 e	0 38 e	0 28 e	0 14 e	11 56 m	9 24 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			Afternoon.				Afternoon.				Afternoon.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W.
1	T	12 13 53	7 14	5 14	4 43	11 35	7 10	5 18	4 48	9 15	7 6	5 22	4 53	
2	F	12 14 0	7 13	5 15	5 44	morn	7 9	5 19	5 49	9 52	7 5	5 23	5 53	
3	S	12 14 7	7 11	5 16	6 47	12	7 7	5 20	6 50	10 25	7 4	5 24	6 53	
4	S	12 14 13	7 10	5 18	7 49	45	7 6	5 22	7 51	10 56	7 3	5 25	7 53	
5	M	12 14 18	7 9	5 19	8 51	1 16	7 5	5 23	8 52	11 27	7 2	5 26	8 53	
6	T	12 14 22	7 8	5 20	9 53	1 47	7 4	5 24	9 53	11 57	7 1	5 27	9 52	
7	W	12 14 25	7 7	5 22	10 57	2 17	7 3	5 25	10 56	morn	7 0	5 28	10 54	
8	T	12 14 28	7 6	5 23	morn	2 47	7 2	5 26	morn	27	6 59	5 29	11 58	
9	F	12 14 30	7 5	5 25	4	3 22	7 1	5 28	1	1 2	6 58	5 31	morn	
10	S	12 14 31	7 4	5 26	1 14	4 0	7 0	5 29	1 10	1 40	6 57	5 32	1 5	
11	S	12 14 31	7 2	5 27	2 25	4 42	6 59	5 30	2 20	2 22	6 56	5 33	2 14	
12	M	12 14 31	7 1	5 29	3 38	5 39	6 58	5 31	3 32	3 19	6 55	5 34	3 25	
13	T	12 14 30	7 0	5 30	4 47	6 58	6 57	5 32	4 40	4 38	6 54	5 35	4 36	
14	W	12 14 28	6 58	5 31	5 50	8 28	6 56	5 33	5 44	6 8	6 53	5 36	5 37	
15	T	12 14 25	6 57	5 33	6 38	9 49	6 54	5 34	6 33	7 29	6 52	5 38	6 27	
16	F	12 14 22	6 55	5 34	sets	10 49	6 53	5 36	sets	8 29	6 50	5 39	sets	
17	S	12 14 18	6 54	5 35	6 53	11 41	6 51	5 37	6 55	9 21	6 49	5 40	6 57	
18	S	12 14 13	6 52	5 36	8 10	ev. 31	6 50	5 38	8 10	10 11	6 48	5 41	8 11	
19	M	12 14 7	6 51	5 38	9 24	1 14	6 49	5 40	9 23	10 54	6 47	5 42	9 22	
20	T	12 14 1	6 50	5 39	10 35	1 56	6 48	5 41	10 38	11 36	6 46	5 43	10 31	
21	W	12 13 54	6 48	5 41	11 45	2 36	6 46	5 43	11 41	ev. 16	6 44	5 45	11 38	
22	T	12 13 47	6 47	5 42	morn	3 15	6 45	5 44	morn	55	6 43	5 46	morn	
23	F	12 13 38	6 45	5 43	5	3 52	6 43	5 45	49	1 32	6 42	5 47	44	
24	S	12 13 30	6 44	5 45	2 0	4 34	6 42	5 47	1 54	2 14	6 40	5 48	1 48	
25	S	12 13 20	6 42	5 46	3 3	5 30	6 40	5 48	2 57	3 10	6 38	5 49	2 50	
26	M	12 13 10	6 40	5 47	3 58	6 48	6 38	5 49	3 51	4 28	6 37	5 50	3 44	
27	T	12 12 59	6 38	5 48	4 45	8 19	6 37	5 50	4 39	5 59	6 35	5 51	4 32	
28	W	12 12 48	6 37	5 49	5 25	9 43	6 35	5 51	5 19	7 23	6 34	5 52	5 13	

 The New-Yorkers are a fast people, and they have a fast way of doing up things, but the fastest of their fast chaps must be a man in business pretty well up Broadway, who has on his sign, "Sponging by Steam." They are all good at the trade in that city, but it seems that the old method was too slow, and so this one has brought steam to bear upon his customers, to sponge them more expeditiously.

THE TROTTER OUT-TROTTER.—"Do you keep matches?" asked a young wag, of a retailer.

"Oh, yes, all kinds," was the reply.

"Well, then, I'll take a trotting match."

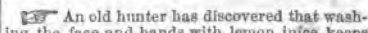
The retailer immediately handed him a box of Brandreth's Pills.

DAMAGES AND REPAIRS.—"Hallo, Sharp," said Pop, meeting him the other day in the street, "you hobble, my boy; what's the matter with you?"

"Oh, I had my foot crushed, through the carelessness of the conductor, the other day, between the cars—that's all."

"And don't you mean to sue for damages?"

"Damages? no, no—I have had damages enough from them already; hadn't I better sue for repairs?"

 An old hunter has discovered that washing the face and hands with lemon juice keeps off the mosquitoes. The acid is offensive to them.

3d Month.]

MARCH, 1855.

[31 Days]

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
	P.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.
FULL MOON	3	5	24e	5	12e	5	2e	4	49e	4	31e	1	58e
LAST QUARTER	10	11	16e	11	4e	10	54e	10	40e	10	22e	7	50e
NEW MOON	17	0	2m	11	50e	11	40e	11	26e	11	8e	8	36e
FIRST QUARTER	25	6	42m	6	30m	6	19m	6	6m	5	48m	3	16m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		High W BOSTON.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.	
			H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.
1	T	12 12 37	6 36	5 51	6 1	10 37	6 35	5 53	5 56	8 17	6 33	5 52	5 50	
2	F	12 12 24	6 35	5 52	6 27	11 18	6 34	5 53	6 23	8 58	6 31	5 53	6 19	
3	S	12 12 12	6 33	5 53	rises	11 53	6 32	5 54	rises	9 33	6 30	5 54	rises	
4	S	12 11 59	6 31	5 54	6 43	morn	6 30	5 55	6 44	10 4	6 29	5 55	6 45	
5	M	12 11 45	6 30	5 55	7 46	0 24	6 29	5 56	7 46	10 32	6 27	5 56	7 46	
6	T	12 11 31	6 28	5 56	8 50	0 52	6 27	5 57	8 48	11 0	6 26	5 57	8 47	
7	W	12 11 16	6 26	5 57	9 57	1 20	6 25	5 57	9 54	11 30	6 25	5 58	9 51	
8	T	12 11 1	6 25	5 58	11 5	1 50	6 24	5 59	11 1	morn	6 24	5 59	10 57	
9	F	12 10 46	6 23	5 59	morn	2 21	6 22	6 0	morn	0 1	6 22	6 0	morn	
10	S	12 10 31	6 21	6 0	0 15	2 52	6 20	6 1	0 10	0 32	6 20	6 1	0 5	
11	S	12 10 15	6 20	6 2	1 27	3 29	6 19	6 2	1 21	1 9	6 18	6 2	1 14	
12	M	12 9 59	6 18	6 3	2 34	4 12	6 17	6 3	2 23	1 52	6 17	6 3	2 21	
13	T	12 9 42	6 16	6 4	3 37	5 7	6 16	6 4	3 30	2 47	6 15	6 4	3 23	
14	W	12 9 26	6 14	6 5	4 29	6 36	6 14	6 5	4 23	4 16	6 14	6 5	4 16	
15	T	12 9 9	6 13	6 6	5 11	8 17	6 12	6 7	5 6	5 57	6 13	6 6	5 1	
16	F	12 8 51	6 11	6 7	5 44	9 42	6 11	6 8	5 41	7 22	6 11	6 7	5 37	
17	S	12 8 34	6 9	6 8	sets	10 40	6 9	6 9	sets	8 20	6 10	6 8	sets	
18	S	12 8 16	6 7	6 10	6 57	11 28	6 7	6 10	6 56	9 8	6 8	6 9	6 56	
19	M	12 7 59	6 6	6 11	8 11	ev. 11	6 6	6 11	8 9	9 51	6 6	6 10	8 8	
20	T	12 7 41	6 4	6 12	9 24	0 52	6 4	6 12	9 21	10 32	6 5	6 11	9 18	
21	W	12 7 23	6 2	6 13	10 35	1 27	6 2	6 13	10 31	11 7	6 3	6 12	10 27	
22	T	12 7 4	6 0	6 14	11 45	2 5	6 1	6 14	11 39	11 45	6 2	6 13	11 34	
23	F	12 6 46	5 59	6 15	morn	2 40	5 59	6 15	morn	ev. 20	6 1	6 14	morn	
24	S	12 6 28	5 57	6 17	0 51	3 17	5 58	6 16	0 45	0 57	6 0	6 15	0 38	
25	S	12 6 9	5 55	6 18	1 50	4 0	5 56	6 17	1 43	1 40	5 59	6 16	1 36	
26	M	12 5 51	5 53	6 19	2 42	4 50	5 54	6 18	2 36	2 30	5 57	6 17	2 29	
27	T	12 5 32	5 52	6 20	3 24	6 9	5 52	6 19	3 19	3 49	5 56	6 18	3 12	
28	W	12 5 14	5 50	6 21	4 0	7 42	5 51	6 20	3 55	5 22	5 54	6 19	3 49	
29	T	12 4 55	5 48	6 22	4 30	9 9	5 49	6 21	4 26	6 49	5 53	6 20	4 23	
30	F	12 4 37	5 46	6 23	4 56	10 6	5 47	6 22	4 52	7 46	5 52	6 21	4 49	
31	S	12 4 18	5 45	6 24	5 17	10 46	5 46	5 23	5 15	8 26	5 50	6 22	5 13	

MINISTERIAL PUNNING.—At a meeting of clergymen, not long since, a Reverend gentleman by the name of Loss, of dimensions somewhat extended, both laterally and altitudinally, presented himself. Says one of the brethren to him, "When you left your people you were a *great* Loss." "Yes," said another, "but when he dies he will be *no* Loss." "Yes," says a third, "he will be a *dead* Loss."

"Never go to bed," said a father to his son, "without knowing something you did not know in the morning." "Yes, sir," replied the youth, "I went to bed slewed last night—didn't dream of such a thing in the morning."

NANKEN AND PEKIN—A CHINESE REPIGRAM.

BY JIM.

As once my dazzled eyes I set/
Where Julia's neck and boddice met,
She asked what I was seeking:
"There—that!" said I—"is that Nanken?
The lining of your waist I mean."
"No, sir!" said she, "that's Pekin!"

Somebody advertises for agents to sell a work entitled, "Hymeneal Instructor." A contemporary adds, "the best hymeneal instructor we know of is a young widow. What she doesn't know, there is no use learning."

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FULL MOON	2	9 45 m	9 33 m	9 23 m	9 9 m	8 51 m	6 19 m
LAST QUARTER	9	4 52 e	4 40 e	4 30 e	4 17 e	3 59 e	1 27 e
NEW MOON	16	10 21 m	10 9 m	9 58 m	9 45 m	9 27 m	6 55 m
FIRST QUARTER	24	1 13 m	1 1 m	0 51 m	0 38 m	0 20 m	9 48 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Afternoon.			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S		12 4 0	5 43	6 26	5 37	11 20	5 45	6 24	5 37	9 0	5 46	6 23	5 37			
2	M		12 3 42	5 42	6 28	6 41	11 49	5 44	6 26	6 40	9 29	5 45	6 24	6 39			
3	T		12 3 24	5 40	6 29	7 46	morn	5 42	6 27	7 44	9 59	5 43	6 25	7 42			
4	W		12 3 6	5 38	6 30	8 55	0 19	5 40	6 28	8 52	10 30	5 41	6 26	8 48			
5	T		12 2 48	5 36	6 31	10 7	0 50	5 38	6 29	10 2	10 59	5 40	6 27	9 57			
6	F		12 2 30	5 34	6 32	11 17	1 19	5 36	6 30	11 11	11 33	5 38	6 28	11 5			
7	S		12 2 13	5 32	6 33	morn	1 53	5 34	6 31	morn	morn	5 36	6 29	morn			
8	S		12 1 56	5 31	6 34	0 28	2 26	5 33	6 32	0 22	0 6	5 35	6 30	15			
9	M		12 1 39	5 29	6 35	1 31	3 6	5 31	6 33	1 25	0 46	5 33	6 31	1 17			
10	T		12 1 22	5 27	6 36	2 25	3 56	5 29	6 34	2 19	1 36	5 31	6 32	2 12			
11	W		12 1 6	5 26	6 37	3 10	5 0	5 28	6 35	3 4	2 40	5 30	6 33	2 59			
12	T		12 0 50	5 24	6 38	3 44	6 37	5 26	6 36	3 40	4 17	5 28	6 34	3 36			
13	F		12 0 34	5 23	6 40	4 13	8 12	5 25	6 37	4 10	5 52	5 27	6 35	4 8			
14	S		12 0 19	5 21	6 41	4 38	9 26	5 24	6 38	4 37	7 6	5 26	6 36	4 36			
15	S	morn.		5 19	6 42	sets	10 20	5 22	6 39	sets	8 0	5 24	6 37	sets			
16	M		11 59 59	5 18	6 43	7 0	11 4	5 21	6 40	6 58	8 44	5 23	6 38	6 56			
17	T		11 59 34	5 16	6 44	8 13	11 43	5 19	6 41	8 9	9 23	5 22	6 39	8 5			
18	W		11 59 20	5 14	6 45	9 24	ev. 23	5 17	6 42	9 20	10 3	5 20	6 40	9 14			
19	T		11 59 7	5 13	6 47	10 34	1 0	5 16	6 44	10 28	10 40	5 19	6 41	10 22			
20	F		11 58 54	5 11	6 48	11 38	1 35	5 14	6 45	11 31	11 15	5 17	6 42	11 24			
21	S		11 58 41	5 10	6 49	morn	2 11	5 13	6 46	morn	11 51	5 16	6 43	morn			
22	S		11 58 29	5 8	6 50	0 34	2 51	5 11	6 47	0 28	ev. 31	5 14	6 44	0 20			
23	M		11 58 17	5 6	6 51	1 21	3 32	5 10	6 48	1 15	1 12	5 13	6 45	1 8			
24	T		11 58 6	5 5	6 52	2 1	4 21	5 9	6 49	1 55	2 1	5 12	6 46	1 49			
25	W		11 57 55	5 3	6 53	2 32	5 33	5 7	6 50	2 27	3 13	5 10	6 46	2 22			
26	T		11 57 44	5 2	6 54	2 59	7 0	5 6	6 51	2 55	4 40	5 9	6 47	2 51			
27	F		11 57 34	5 1	6 55	3 21	8 20	5 5	6 52	3 19	6 0	5 8	6 48	3 16			
28	S		11 57 24	4 59	6 56	3 48	9 23	5 3	6 53	3 46	7 3	5 6	6 49	3 45			
29	S		11 57 15	4 58	6 58	4 1	10 4	5 2	6 54	4 0	7 44	5 5	6 50	4 0			
30	M		11 57 7	4 56	6 59	4 20	10 40	5 0	6 55	4 21	8 20	5 3	6 51	4 23			

MORAL SUASION ON A RAM.—When a friend of ours, whom we call Agricola, was a boy, he lived on a farm in Berkshire county, the owner of which was troubled by his dog Wolf. The cur killed his sheep, knowing, perhaps, that his master was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and he could devise no means to prevent it.

"I can break him of it," said Agricola, "if you will give me leave."

"Thou art permitted," said the honest farmer; and we will let Agricola tell the story in his own words.

"There was a ram on the farm," said Agricola, "as notorious for butting as Wolf was for sheep killing, and who stood in as much need of moral

with this old fellow, and the consequence was, that the dog never looked a sheep in the face again. The ram broke every bone in his body, literally. Wonderfully uplifted was the ram aforesaid, by his exploit; his insolence became intolerable; he was sure to pitch into whomsoever went nigh him. 'I'll fix him,' said I, and so I did. I rigged an iron crow-bar out of a hole in the barn, point foremost, and hung an old hat on the end of it. You can't always tell, when you see a hat, whether there is a head in it or not; how, then, should a ram? Aries made at it full butt, and being a good marksman from long practice, the bar broke in between his horns, and came out under his tail. This little admonition

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FULL MOON	1	11 19e	11 7e	10 57e	10 44e	10 26e	7 54e
LAST QUARTER	8	10 18e	10. 6e	9 55e	9 42e	9 24e	6 52e
NEW MOON	15	9 29e	9 17e	9 7e	8 54e	8 36e	6 3e
FIRST QUARTER	23	7 18e	7 6e	6 56e	6 43e	6 24e	3 52e
FULL MOON	31	10 4m	9 52m	9 41m	9 28m	9 10m	3 38m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	T	11 56 59	4 55 7 0	rises	11 13	4 59 6 56	rises	8 53	5 2 6 52	rises							
2	W	11 56 51	4 53 7 1	7 52	11 44	4 57 6 57	7 48	9 24	5 1 6 53	7 43							
3	T	11 56 44	4 52 7 2	9 6	morn	4 56 6 58	9 0	9 58	5 0 6 54	8 55							
4	F	11 56 38	4 50 7 3	10 19	0 18	4 54 6 59	10 12	10 34	4 58 6 55	10 5							
5	S	11 56 32	4 49 7 4	11 25	0 54	4 53 7 0	11 18	11 11	4 57 6 56	11 11							
6	S	11 56 27	4 48 7 5	morn	1 31	4 52 7 1	morn	11 52	4 56 6 57	morn							
7	M	11 56 22	4 47 7 6	0 23	2 12	4 51 7 2	0 16	morn	4 55 6 58	0 10							
8	T	11 56 18	4 46 7 7	1 10	2 57	4 50 7 3	1 4	0 37	4 54 6 59	0 58							
9	W	11 56 15	4 45 7 8	1 46	3 56	4 49 7 4	1 43	1 36	4 53 7 0	1 37							
10	T	11 56 12	4 44 7 9	2 17	5 5	4 48 7 5	2 13	2 45	4 52 7 1	2 10							
11	F	11 56 10	4 43 7 10	2 42	6 33	4 47 7 6	2 40	4 13	4 51 7 2	2 39							
12	S	11 56 8	4 42 7 11	3 5	7 53	4 46 7 7	3 5	5 33	4 50 7 3	3 5							
13	S	11 56 7	4 41 7 12	3 28	8 59	4 45 7 8	3 29	6 39	4 49 7 4	3 30							
14	M	11 56 6	4 40 7 13	3 51	9 50	4 44 7 9	3 53	7 30	4 48 7 5	3 56							
15	T	11 56 6	4 39 7 14	sets	10 37	4 43 7 10	sets	8 17	4 47 7 6	sets							
16	W	11 56 7	4 38 7 15	8 15	11 18	4 42 7 11	8 10	8 58	4 46 7 7	8 4							
17	T	11 56 8	4 37 7 16	9 24	11 59	4 42 7 11	9 17	9 39	4 46 7 7	9 11							
18	F	11 56 10	4 36 7 17	10 23	ev. 38	4 41 7 12	10 16	10 18	4 45 7 8	10 9							
19	S	11 56 12	4 36 7 18	11 14	1 14	4 40 7 13	11 7	10 54	4 44 7 9	11 0							
20	S	11 56 15	4 35 7 19	11 57	1 52	4 40 7 14	11 51	11 32	4 44 7 10	11 45							
21	M	11 56 18	4 34 7 20	morn	2 30	4 39 7 15	morn	ev. 10	4 43 7 10	morn							
22	T	11 56 22	4 33 7 21	0 32	3 12	4 38 7 16	0 26	0 52	4 43 7 11	0 21							
23	W	11 56 27	4 32 7 22	1 0	4 1	4 37 7 17	0 56	1 41	4 42 7 12	0 52							
24	T	11 56 32	4 32 7 23	1 24	4 57	4 37 7 18	1 21	2 37	4 42 7 13	1 18							
25	F	11 56 37	4 31 7 24	1 44	6 6	4 36 7 19	1 42	3 46	4 41 7 14	1 41							
26	S	11 56 43	4 30 7 25	2 4	7 17	4 35 7 19	2 4	4 57	4 40 7 15	2 3							
27	S	11 56 49	4 29 7 26	2 24	8 15	4 35 7 20	2 25	5 55	4 40 7 16	2 25							
28	M	11 56 56	4 29 7 27	2 44	9 9	4 34 7 21	2 46	6 49	4 39 7 16	2 43							
29	T	11 57 3	4 28 7 28	3 6	9 53	4 34 7 22	3 9	7 33	4 39 7 17	3 13							
30	W	11 57 11	4 27 7 28	rises	10 33	4 33 7 23	rises	8 13	4 38 7 18	rises							
31	T	11 57 19	4 26 7 29	8 2	11 15	4 32 7 23	7 56	8 55	4 37 7 18	7 49							

The gentlest task-master we ever knew of is a blacksmith, who says every evening to his apprentices, "Come, boys, let us leave off work and go to sawing wood." That blacksmith must be a brother of a farmer down east, who one season, when he was building a house, used to try to get his hired men out to play dig cellar by moonlight.

When Haddix's wife kicked him out of bed, says he: "See here, now! you'd better not do that again! If you do, it might cause coolness."

"I am unable," yonder beggar cries, "To stand or go." If he says *true*, he *lies*.

If you don't want to fall in love with a girl, don't commence flirting with her. This courting for fun is like boxing for fun; you put on your gloves in perfect good humor, with the most friendly intention of exchanging a few amicable blows; you find yourself insensibly warmed with the enthusiasm of the conflict, until some unlucky punch in the "veekit" decides the matter, and the whole affair ends in a downright fight. Don't you see the similarity?

6th Month.]

JUNE, 1855.

[30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
	P.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
LAST QUARTER	7	3 4 m		2 52 m		2 42 m		2 29 m		2 11 m		11 38 e	
NEW MOON	14	9 45 m		9 33 m		9 22 m		9 9 m		8 51 m		6 19 m	
FIRST QUARTER	22	0 8 e		11 56 m		11 46 m		11 33 m		11 15 m		8 43 m	
FULL MOON	29	6 30 e		6 18 e		6 8 e		5 54 e		5 36 e		3 4 e	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.					Morning.					Morning.				
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. M.	
1	F		11 57 28	4 26 7 30	9 12	11 55		4 32 7 24	9 6	9 35			4 37 7 19	8 59			
2	S		11 57 37	4 25 7 31	10 16	morn		4 31 7 25	10 9	10 16			4 37 7 19	10 2			
3	S		11 57 46	4 25 7 32	11 8	0 36		4 31 7 26	11 1	11 0			4 36 7 20	10 55			
4	M		11 57 56	4 24 7 32	11 48	1 20		4 30 7 26	11 43	11 48			4 36 7 20	11 38			
5	T		11 58 6	4 24 7 33	morn	2 8		4 30 7 27	morn	morn			4 36 7 21	morn			
6	W		11 58 17	4 23 7 34	0 21	2 59		4 29 7 27	0 18	0 39			4 35 7 21	0 14			
7	T		11 58 27	4 23 7 35	0 48	3 57		4 29 7 28	0 46	1 37			4 35 7 22	0 43			
8	F		11 58 38	4 23 7 35	1 11	5 1		4 29 7 29	1 10	2 41			4 35 7 23	1 9			
9	S		11 58 50	4 22 7 36	1 33	6 12		4 28 7 29	1 34	3 52			4 34 7 24	1 34			
10	S		11 59 2	4 22 7 36	1 55	7 19		4 28 7 30	1 57	4 59			4 34 7 24	1 59			
11	M		11 59 14	4 22 7 37	2 19	8 22		4 28 7 30	2 23	6 2			4 34 7 25	2 26			
12	T		11 59 26	4 22 7 37	2 48	9 19		4 28 7 31	2 53	6 59			4 34 7 25	2 58			
13	W		11 59 38	4 22 7 38	sets	10 11		4 28 7 31	sets	7 51			4 34 7 25	sets			
14	T		11 59 51	4 22 7 38	8 11	10 58		4 28 7 32	8 4	8 38			4 34 7 26	7 57			
15	F	aftern'n	4 22 7 38	9 7	11 41			4 28 7 32	9 0	9 21			4 34 7 26	8 53			
16	S		12 0 16	4 22 7 39	9 56	ev. 23		4 28 7 32	9 49	10 8			4 34 7 26	9 43			
17	S		12 0 29	4 22 7 39	10 30	1 0		4 28 7 33	10 25	10 40			4 34 7 27	10 19			
18	M		12 0 42	4 22 7 39	11 1	1 38		4 28 7 33	10 56	11 18			4 34 7 27	10 51			
19	T		12 0 55	4 22 7 39	11 26	2 14		4 28 7 33	11 23	11 54			4 34 7 27	11 19			
20	W		12 1 8	4 22 7 39	11 48	2 54		4 28 7 34	11 46	ev. 34			4 34 7 27	11 44			
21	T		12 1 21	4 22 7 39	morn	3 36		4 29 7 34	morn	1 16			4 35 7 28	morn			
22	F		12 1 34	4 23 7 39	0 8	4 20		4 29 7 34	0 7	2 0			4 35 7 28	0 6			
23	S		12 1 47	4 23 7 40	0 27	5 10		4 29 7 34	0 27	2 50			4 35 7 28	0 28			
24	S		12 2 0	4 23 7 40	0 47	6 12		4 29 7 34	0 48	3 52			4 35 7 28	0 49			
25	M		12 2 13	4 23 7 40	1 7	7 10		4 29 7 35	1 9	4 50			4 35 7 29	1 12			
26	T		12 2 25	4 23 7 40	1 32	8 6		4 29 7 35	1 36	5 46			4 35 7 29	1 40			
27	W		12 2 38	4 24 7 40	2 3	9 5		4 30 7 35	2 8	6 45			4 36 7 29	2 13			
28	T		12 2 50	4 24 7 40	2 44	9 58		4 30 7 35	2 50	7 38			4 36 7 29	2 56			
29	F		12 3 2	4 24 7 40	rises	10 50		4 30 7 35	rises	8 30			4 36 7 29	rises			
30	S		12 3 14	4 25 7 40	8 59	11 35		4 31 7 35	8 53	9 15			4 37 7 29	8 46			

ANECDOTE OF TOM CORWIN.—Some years ago, when Tom Corwin and Tom Ewing were on a political pilgrimage to the northern part of the State, they were invited to tarry over night with a distinguished local politician. The guests arrived rather late, and the lady of the mansion being absent, a niece undertook to preside on the occasion. She had never seen great men, and supposed they were elephantine altogether, and all talked in great language. "Mr. Ewing, will you take condiments in your tea, sir?" inquired the young lady. "Yes, Miss, if you please," replied the quondam Salt Boller. Corwin's eyes twinkled. Here was fun for him. Gratified with the apparent success of her first trial at talking with big men, the young lady

addressed Mr. Corwin in the same manner, "Will you take condiments in your tea, sir?" "Pepper and salt, but no mustard," was the prompt reply of the facetious Tom. Of course, nature must out, and Ewing and the entertainer roared in spite of themselves. Corwin essayed to amend the matter, and was voluble in compliment, anecdote, and wit. But the wound was irremediable. The young lady to this day declares that Tom Corwin is a coarse, vulgar, disagreeable man.—*Toledo Blade*.

A divine, once praying, said, "O Lord, give us neither poverty nor riches," and pausing solemnly a moment, added, "*especially poverty*."

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER	6	8 45m	8 53m	8 22m	8 9m	7 51m	5 19m
NEW MOON	13	8 17e	8 5e	7 55e	7 42e	7 24e	4 52e
FIRST QUARTER	22	8 8m	2 56m	2 45m	2 32m	2 14m	11 42e
FULL MOON	29	1 38m	1 26m	1 16m	1 3m	0 44m	10 12e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.		
		Afternoon.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW BOSTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
1	S	H. M. S. 6	H. M. S. 6	H. M. S. 6	H. M. S. 6	H. M. S. 6		H. M. S. 6	H. M. S. 6	H. M. S. 6	H. M. S. 6	H. M. S. 6	H. M. S. 6	H. M. S. 6
2	M	12 3 26	4 25	7 40	9 45	morn		4 31	7 34	9 40	10 6	4 37	7 29	9 34
3	T	12 3 37	4 26	7 40	10 21	0 26		4 32	7 34	10 17	10 55	4 37	7 29	10 13
4	W	12 3 48	4 27	7 40	10 51	1 15		4 33	7 34	10 48	11 45	4 38	7 29	10 45
5	T	12 3 59	4 27	7 39	11 15	2 5		4 33	7 33	11 18	morn	4 38	7 28	11 12
6	F	12 4 10	4 28	7 39	11 37	2 55		4 34	7 33	11 87	0 35	4 39	7 28	11 38
7	S	12 4 20	4 29	7 39	12 0	3 48		4 35	7 33	morn	1 28	4 40	7 28	morn
8	S	12 4 30	4 29	7 39	morn	4 40		4 35	7 33	0 2	2 20	4 40	7 28	0 3
9	M	12 4 39	4 30	7 38	0 24	5 40		4 36	7 32	0 26	3 20	4 41	7 27	0 29
10	T	12 4 49	4 31	7 38	0 50	6 43		4 37	7 32	0 54	4 23	4 42	7 27	0 58
11	W	12 4 58	4 32	7 38	1 24	7 42		4 37	7 32	1 28	5 22	4 42	7 27	1 33
12	T	12 5 7	4 33	7 37	1 58	8 51		4 38	7 31	2 5	6 31	4 43	7 26	2 11
13	F	12 5 15	4 33	7 37	2 46	9 52		4 39	7 31	2 53	7 32	4 44	7 26	3 0
14	S	12 5 22	4 34	7 36	sets	10 43		4 40	7 30	sets	8 23	4 45	7 25	sets
15	S	12 5 29	4 35	7 36	8 30	11 30		4 41	7 30	8 24	9 10	4 45	7 25	8 18
16	M	12 5 36	4 36	7 35	9 2	ev. 11		4 42	7 29	8 58	9 51	4 46	7 24	8 53
17	T	12 5 42	4 37	7 34	9 29	0 48		4 43	7 29	9 25	10 28	4 47	7 24	9 21
18	F	12 5 48	4 37	7 34	9 52	1 24		4 44	7 28	9 50	11 4	4 48	7 23	9 47
19	S	12 5 53	4 38	7 33	10 12	1 57		4 45	7 28	10 11	11 37	4 49	7 23	10 9
20	M	12 5 57	4 39	7 32	10 31	2 30		4 46	7 27	10 31	ev. 10	4 50	7 22	10 30
21	T	12 6 1	4 40	7 32	10 50	3 4		4 46	7 26	10 51	0 44	4 50	7 21	10 52
22	F	12 6 5	4 41	7 31	11 10	3 42		4 47	7 26	11 12	1 22	4 51	7 21	11 14
23	S	12 6 8	4 42	7 30	11 31	4 22		4 48	7 25	11 35	2 2	4 52	7 20	11 35
24	M	12 6 10	4 43	7 29	11 59	5 8		4 49	7 24	morn	2 48	4 53	7 19	morn
25	T	12 6 11	4 44	7 28	morn	6 5		4 50	7 23	0 4	3 45	4 53	7 18	0 8
26	F	12 6 12	4 45	7 27	0 34	7 12		4 51	7 22	0 40	4 52	4 54	7 17	0 46
27	S	12 6 13	4 46	7 26	1 20	8 22		4 52	7 21	1 26	6 2	4 55	7 16	1 33
28	M	12 6 12	4 47	7 25	2 19	9 33		4 52	7 20	2 26	7 13	4 56	7 16	2 33
29	T	12 6 12	4 48	7 24	rises	10 32		4 53	7 19	rises	8 12	4 56	7 15	rises
30	F	12 6 10	4 49	7 23	8 16	11 29		4 54	7 18	8 11	9 9	4 57	7 14	8 7
31	S	12 6 8	4 50	7 22	8 48	morn		4 54	7 18	8 45	9 58	4 58	7 14	8 42
	T	12 6 6	4 51	7 21	9 17	0 18		4 55	7 17	9 15	10 46	4 59	7 13	9 13

A western preacher, while exhorting his hearers to repentance with great earnestness, poked in passionate terms of the purity of his own motives—he had no concealments—he wished there was a window in his bosom that every one could see his heart. At this point, a man arose, and with marked solemnity asked the reverend gentleman “if he did not think a pane in his stomach would do just as well?”

A little stealing is a dangerous part,
But stealing largely is a noble art:
’Tis mean to rob a henroost of a hen,
But stealing millions makes us gentle-men!

“Uncle,” said a young man, who thought that his guardian supplied him rather seldom with pocket-money, and felt a little hesitation on beginning to make a request on his relative’s generosity, “is the queen’s head still on the shilling pieces?” “Of course it is, you stupid lad; why do you ask that?” “Because it is now such a length of time since I had one.”

“I sell peppermints on Sunday,” remarked a good old lady who kept a candy shop, “because they carries ’em to church and eats ’em, and keeps awake to hear the sermon; but if you want pickled limes, you must come week days. They’re secular commodities.”

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
	P.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
LAST QUARTER	4	4 38e		4 26e		4 16e		4 3e		3 44e		1 12e	
NEW MOON	12	2 10e		1 58e		1 48e		1 35e		1 17e		10 45m	
FIRST QUARTER	20	3 52e		3 39e		3 29e		3 16e		2 58e		0 26e	
FULL MOON	27	8 26m		8 14m		8 4m		7 51m		7 33m		5 1e	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	W		12 6 3	4 52	7 20	9 41	1 6	4 56	7 16	9 40	11 31	5 0	7 12	9 40			
2	T		12 5 59	4 53	7 19	10 4	1 51	4 57	7 15	10 5	morn	5 1	7 11	10 8			
3	F		12 5 55	4 54	7 18	10 27	2 38	4 58	7 14	10 29	0 18	5 1	7 10	10 32			
4	S		12 5 50	4 55	7 16	10 53	3 23	4 59	7 12	10 57	1 3	5 2	7 9	11 1			
5	S		12 5 44	4 56	7 15	11 23	4 8	5 0	7 11	11 28	1 48	5 3	7 8	11 33			
6	M		12 5 38	4 57	7 14	11 59	4 56	5 1	7 10	morn	2 36	5 4	7 7	morn			
7	T		12 5 32	4 58	7 13	morn	5 53	5 2	7 9	0 5	3 33	5 5	7 6	0 11			
8	W		12 5 25	4 59	7 11	0 42	7 6	5 3	7 7	0 49	4 46	5 6	7 4	0 56			
9	T		12 5 17	5 0	7 10	1 33	8 26	5 4	7 6	1 40	6 6	5 7	7 3	1 47			
10	F		12 5 8	5 1	7 9	2 30	9 42	5 5	7 5	2 37	7 22	5 8	7 2	2 43			
11	S		12 5 0	5 2	7 8	3 32	10 37	5 6	7 4	3 37	8 17	5 9	7 0	3 43			
12	S		12 4 50	5 3	7 7	sets	11 21	5 7	7 3	sets	9 1	5 10	6 59	sets			
13	M		12 4 40	5 4	7 5	7 57	11 58	5 8	7 1	7 54	9 38	5 11	6 58	7 51			
14	T		12 4 30	5 5	7 4	8 18	ev. 31	5 9	7 0	8 16	10 11	5 12	6 57	8 15			
15	W		12 4 18	5 6	7 2	8 37	1 2	5 10	6 58	8 36	10 42	5 13	6 55	8 35			
16	T		12 4 7	5 7	7 0	8 56	1 32	5 11	6 56	8 56	11 12	5 14	6 54	8 57			
17	F		12 3 54	5 8	6 59	9 14	2 2	5 12	6 53	9 16	11 42	5 15	6 53	9 18			
18	S		12 3 42	5 9	6 57	9 34	2 33	5 13	6 52	9 37	ev. 13	5 16	6 51	9 40			
19	S		12 3 28	5 10	6 55	9 59	3 4	5 14	6 51	10 3	0 44	5 17	6 49	10 7			
20	M		12 3 14	5 11	6 54	10 28	3 39	5 15	6 49	10 34	1 19	5 18	6 48	10 39			
21	T		12 3 0	5 12	6 52	11 9	4 20	5 16	6 47	11 15	2 0	5 19	6 46	11 22			
22	W		12 2 45	5 14	6 51	12 0	5 11	5 17	6 46	morn	2 51	5 20	6 45	morn			
23	T		12 2 30	5 15	6 50	morn	6 28	5 18	6 45	0 7	4 8	5 21	6 44	0 14			
24	F		12 2 14	5 16	6 48	1 5	7 55	5 19	6 44	1 12	5 35	5 21	6 42	1 19			
25	S		12 1 58	5 17	6 47	2 21	9 22	5 20	6 42	2 26	7 2	5 22	6 41	2 33			
26	S		12 1 42	5 18	6 45	rises	10 24	5 21	6 41	rises	8 4	5 23	6 40	rises			
27	M		12 1 25	5 19	6 44	7 14	11 16	5 22	6 39	7 12	8 56	5 24	6 38	7 9			
28	T		12 1 7	5 20	6 42	7 40	morn	5 23	6 38	7 39	9 44	5 25	6 37	7 38			
29	W		12 0 50	5 21	6 40	8 3	0 4	5 24	6 37	8 4	10 29	5 26	6 36	8 5			
30	T		12 0 32	5 22	6 39	8 27	0 49	5 25	6 36	8 29	11 10	5 27	6 34	8 31			
31	F		12 0 14	5 23	6 37	8 53	1 30	5 26	6 35	8 57	11 52	5 28	6 33	9 1			

ANECDOTE OF MR. WEBSTER.—Soon after Mr. Webster removed to Marshfield, he made his masterly speech in the U. S. Senate in reply to Hayne. The gentleman of whom he bought his farm at Marshfield, Captain Thomas, a great admirer of Mr. Webster, both before and after he knew him personally, had read the great speech of Hayne, in the *Boston Centinel*—a paper that he subscribed for, not without asking Mr. Webster what paper he had "better take." Captain Thomas regarded the speech of Hayne as unanswerable. He was gloomy and quite sick at heart about it. He took to his room, and even went to bed.

In a day or two, the mail brought along an

other *Boston Semi-Weekly Centinel*. It contained a report of Webster's speech in reply to Hayne. It was carried to the chamber of Captain Thomas, with the announcement of what it contained. Captain Thomas was scarcely aroused by it. He was not believing, but faithless. He said, "Mr. Hayne cannot be answered; it is of no use to think it."

The newspaper was left, and the bearer took his leave.

Soon a joyful noise was heard in the chamber of Capt. Thomas. The sick man had read the speech of Webster, was cured, and cried at the top of his voice, "BRING ME MY BOOTS."

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	d.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER	3	3 41m	3 29m	3 19m	3 6m	2 47m	0 15m
NEW MOON	11	6 10m	5 58m	5 47m	5 34m	5 16m	2 44m
FIRST QUARTER	19	2 18m	2 6m	1 56m	1 43m	1 25m	10 53e
FULL MOON	25	4 42e	4 30e	4 20e	4 7e	3 49e	1 17e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			MORNING.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	S		11 59 55	5 24 6	35	9 28	2 12	5 27 6	33	9 27	morn	5 29 6	31	9 32	
2	S		11 59 36	5 26 6	33	9 57	2 51	5 28 6	31	10 3	0 31	5 30 6	29	10 9	
3	M		11 59 17	5 27 6	32	10 38	3 42	5 29 6	30	10 45	1 12	5 31 6	28	10 52	
4	T		11 58 58	5 28 6	30	11 28	4 15	5 30 6	28	11 35	1 55	5 32 6	26	11 42	
5	W		11 58 39	5 29 6	28	morn	5 11	5 31 6	26	morn	2 51	5 33 6	24	morn	
6	T		11 58 19	5 30 6	26	0 23	6 31	5 32 6	24	0 30	4 11	5 34 6	23	0 37	
7	F		11 57 59	5 31 6	25	1 24	8 1	5 33 6	23	1 30	5 41	5 35 6	21	1 36	
8	S		11 57 39	5 32 6	23	2 27	9 26	5 34 6	21	2 32	7 6	5 35 6	20	2 37	
9	S		11 57 18	5 33 6	21	3 29	10 18	5 35 6	19	3 33	7 58	5 36 6	18	3 37	
10	M		11 56 58	5 35 6	19	sets	11 3	5 36 6	17	sets	8 43	5 37 6	16	sets	
11	T		11 56 37	5 36 6	17	6 42	11 36	5 37 6	16	6 40	9 16	5 38 6	15	6 39	
12	W		11 56 16	5 37 6	15	7 0	ev. 7	5 38 6	14	7 1	9 47	5 39 6	13	7 1	
13	T		11 55 55	5 38 6	14	7 19	0 33	5 39 6	13	7 20	10 13	5 40 6	12	7 22	
14	F		11 55 34	5 39 6	12	7 39	1 2	5 40 6	11	7 41	10 42	5 41 6	10	7 44	
15	S		11 55 13	5 40 6	10	8 2	1 31	5 41 6	9	8 6	11 11	5 41 6	9	8 10	
16	S		11 54 52	5 41 6	8	8 29	1 58	5 42 6	7	8 34	11 38	5 42 6	7	8 39	
17	M		11 54 31	5 42 6	6	9 4	2 28	5 43 6	5	9 10	ev. 8	5 43 6	5	9 17	
18	T		11 54 9	5 43 6	5	9 50	3 2	5 44 6	4	9 57	0 42	5 44 6	4	10 4	
19	W		11 53 48	5 44 6	3	10 49	3 46	5 44 6	2	10 56	1 26	5 44 6	2	11 3	
20	T		11 53 27	5 45 6	1	11 55	4 41	5 45 6	0	morn	2 21	5 45 6	0	morn	
21	F		11 53 6	5 46 6	0	morn	6 7	5 46 5	59	0 2	3 47	5 46 5	59	0 8	
22	S		11 52 45	5 47 5	58	1 15	7 43	5 47 5	57	1 20	5 23	5 47 5	57	1 26	
23	S		11 52 24	5 48 5	56	2 36	9 12	5 48 5	56	2 40	6 52	5 48 5	56	2 44	
24	M		11 52 3	5 50 5	55	3 58	10 13	5 49 5	54	4 0	7 53	5 49 5	54	4 3	
25	T		11 51 43	5 51 5	53	rises	10 58	5 50 5	53	rises	8 38	5 50 5	53	rises	
26	W		11 51 22	5 52 5	51	6 27	11 41	5 51 5	51	6 28	9 21	5 51 5	51	6 30	
27	T		11 51 2	5 53 5	49	6 51	morn	5 52 5	49	6 54	10 2	5 52 5	49	6 57	
28	F		11 50 42	5 54 5	47	7 20	0 22	5 53 5	48	7 24	10 42	5 53 5	48	7 29	
29	S		11 50 22	5 55 5	46	7 52	1 2	5 54 5	46	7 58	11 20	5 54 5	46	8 3	
30	S		11 50 3	5 56 5	44	8 30	1 40	5 55 5	45	8 36	11 59	5 55 5	45	8 43	

DANIEL WEBSTER, being present at a ball in Washington during his incumbency as Secretary of State, was asked by an effeminate, foppish sort of a chap, who thought a good deal of his own dancing: "Don't you dance, Mr. Webster? I never see you dancing." "No," said Mr. Webster, as only he could say and look such things, "I never had the capacity to learn how, sir."

CURE FOR GOUT.—(From an old book.)—First. The person must pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a maid of fifty years, who has never had a wish to change her condition. Second. He must wash it in an honest miller's pond. Third. He must dry it on a parson's hedge who

was never covetous. Fourth. He must send it to a doctor's shop who never killed a patient. Fifth. He must mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client. Sixth. Apply it to the part affected, and a cure will speedily follow.

A husband, residing in a small village in the interior, thus announces the departure from his "bed and board" of his dearly beloved: "My wife, Anne Maria, has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As for trusting her, anybody can do so who sees fit—for as I never pay my own debts, it is not at all likely that I will lay awake nights thinking about other people's."

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER	2	6 22e	6 10e	5 59e	5 46e	5 28e	2 56e
NEW MOON.	10	10 42e	10 30e	10 19e	10 6e	9 48e	7 16e
FIRST QUARTER	18	10 55m	10 43m	10 33m	10 20m	10 1m	7 29m
FULL MOON.	25	2 44m	2 32m	2 21m	2 8m	1 50m	11 18e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M		11 49 44	5 57	5 42	9 28	2 19	5 56	5 43	9 35	morn	5 56	5 43	9 42	
2	T		11 49 25	5 58	5 40	10 12	2 59	5 57	5 41	10 19	0 39	5 57	5 41	10 26	
3	W		11 49 6	5 59	5 39	11 14	3 43	5 58	5 40	11 20	1 23	5 58	5 40	11 27	
4	T		11 48 48	6 1	5 37	morn	4 39	6 0	5 38	morn	2 19	5 59	5 38	morn	
5	F		11 48 30	6 2	5 36	0 18	6 4	6 1	5 37	0 23	3 44	6 0	5 37	0 29	
6	S		11 48 12	6 3	5 34	1 20	7 35	6 2	5 35	1 25	5 15	6 1	5 35	1 29	
7	S		11 47 55	6 4	5 32	2 22	8 58	6 3	5 33	2 25	6 38	6 2	5 34	2 29	
8	M		11 47 38	6 5	5 31	3 25	9 53	6 4	5 32	3 27	7 33	6 3	5 32	3 29	
9	T		11 47 22	6 6	5 29	4 25	10 30	6 5	5 30	4 26	8 10	6 4	5 31	4 27	
10	W		11 47 6	6 8	5 27	sets	11 3	6 6	5 28	sets	8 43	6 5	5 29	sets	
11	T		11 46 50	6 9	5 26	5 46	11 31	6 7	5 27	5 48	9 11	6 6	5 28	5 50	
12	F		11 46 35	6 10	5 24	6 8	12 0	6 8	5 25	6 12	9 40	6 7	5 26	6 15	
13	S		11 46 21	6 11	5 22	6 29	ev. 29	6 9	5 24	6 35	10 9	6 8	5 25	6 38	
14	S		11 46 7	6 12	5 21	7 5	1 0	6 10	5 22	7 10	10 40	6 9	5 23	7 16	
15	M		11 45 53	6 13	5 19	7 47	1 31	6 11	5 21	7 54	11 11	6 10	5 22	8 1	
16	T		11 45 41	6 14	5 17	8 40	2 4	6 12	5 19	8 47	11 44	6 11	5 20	8 54	
17	W		11 45 28	6 15	5 15	9 45	2 43	6 13	5 17	9 51	ev. 23	6 12	5 19	9 58	
18	T		11 45 16	6 17	5 14	10 57	3 27	6 14	5 16	11 3	1 7	6 13	5 18	11 9	
19	F		11 45 15	6 18	5 12	morn	4 28	6 15	5 14	morn	2 8	6 14	5 16	morn	
20	S		11 44 55	6 19	5 11	0 15	6 0	6 16	5 13	0 20	3 40	6 15	5 15	0 25	
21	S		11 44 45	6 20	5 9	1 33	7 38	6 17	5 12	1 36	5 18	6 16	5 14	1 40	
22	M		11 44 36	6 21	5 8	2 51	8 55	6 18	5 11	2 52	6 35	6 17	5 12	2 54	
23	T		11 44 27	6 22	5 6	4 8	9 49	6 19	5 9	4 8	7 29	6 18	5 11	4 8	
24	W		11 44 19	6 23	5 5	rises	10 35	6 20	5 8	rises	8 15	6 19	5 10	rises	
25	T		11 44 12	6 25	5 3	5 15	11 14	6 21	5 6	5 18	8 54	6 20	5 9	5 22	
26	F		11 44 6	6 26	5 2	5 47	11 55	6 22	5 5	5 52	9 35	6 21	5 8	5 56	
27	S		11 44 0	6 27	5 0	6 23	morn	6 23	5 3	6 29	10 17	6 22	5 6	6 36	
28	S		11 43 55	6 28	4 59	7 8	0 37	6 24	5 2	7 15	10 55	6 23	5 5	7 22	
29	M		11 43 51	6 29	4 57	8 0	1 15	6 25	5 0	8 7	11 33	6 24	5 3	8 11	
30	T		11 43 48	6 30	4 55	9 11	1 53	6 26	4 59	9 17	morn	6 25	5 2	9 24	
31	W		11 43 45	6 32	4 54	10 4	2 34	6 28	4 58	10 10	0 14	6 26	5 1	10 16	

EPIGRAM ON A POSTICAL DENTIST.

"What! 'Parsons the dentist?' you don't mean to say
That *that* sort of a chap bore the chaplet away?"
"Nay, none of your sneers at his laureate wreath,
He's a very good poet in spite of his teeth."

ANOTHER.

Yes, a dentist has taken the "laureate wreath,"
And published a volume—no doubt
If the cubical snarlers should show him their teeth,
He'll quickly be pulling them out.

"Mrs. Polly," said Uncle Eb, of an old Connecticut town, as he hobbled into the house of an ancient maiden lady, one pleasant morning, "Mrs. Polly, you're a *frustrate* sweeper. My wife thinks she's a pretty tall one, but she'll tak her broom and go all over the house and can't raise as big a pile of dirt as you've got together in five minutes there!" Uncle Eb left very soor.

Another instance of his wit is on record:

Going into the nicely clean dwelling of neighbor, one day, with suspicious looking boots the gude wife hailed him with, "Did you not see the scraper at the door, Uncle Eb?" "Yes'm, was the reply, "and I intend to use it *when* go out."

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER	1	0 34e	0 22e	0 11e	11 58m	11 40m	9 8m
NEW MOON	9	2 48e	2 36e	2 25e	2 12e	1 54e	11 22m
FIRST QUARTER	16	6 31e	6 19e	6 9e	5 55e	5 37e	3 15e
FULL MOON	23	3 8e	2 56e	2 45e	2 32e	2 14e	11 42m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			Morning.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W.
1	T		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T		11 43 43	6 33	4 54	11 8	3 18	6 30	4 57	11 13	0 58	6 27	5 1	11 18	
2	F		11 43 42	6 34	4 53	morn	4 10	6 31	4 56	morn	1 50	6 28	5 0	morn	
3	S		11 43 42	6 36	4 51	0 11	5 24	6 32	4 54	0 14	3 4	6 29	4 59	0 18	
4	S		11 43 43	6 37	4 50	1 12	6 51	6 34	4 53	1 15	4 31	6 30	4 58	1 17	
5	M		11 43 44	6 38	4 49	2 14	8 8	6 35	4 52	2 15	5 48	6 31	4 57	2 16	
6	T		11 43 46	6 39	4 48	3 15	9 8	6 36	4 51	3 15	6 48	6 32	4 56	3 16	
7	W		11 43 50	6 41	4 47	4 17	9 50	6 37	4 50	4 16	7 30	6 33	4 55	4 15	
8	T		11 43 53	6 42	4 45	5 26	10 24	6 38	4 49	5 24	8 4	6 35	4 54	5 21	
9	F		11 43 58	6 43	4 44	sets	10 57	6 40	4 48	sets	8 37	6 36	4 53	sets	
10	S		11 44 4	6 44	4 43	5 6	11 28	6 41	4 47	5 11	9 8	6 37	4 52	5 17	
11	S		11 44 10	6 46	4 42	5 46	ev. 1	6 42	4 46	5 52	9 41	6 39	4 51	5 59	
12	M		11 44 18	6 47	4 41	6 35	0 36	6 43	4 45	6 42	10 16	6 40	4 50	6 49	
13	T		11 44 26	6 48	4 40	7 37	1 11	6 44	4 44	7 44	10 51	6 41	4 49	7 51	
14	W		11 44 35	6 49	4 39	8 48	1 49	6 46	4 43	8 54	11 29	6 42	4 48	9 0	
15	T		11 44 45	6 51	4 39	10 4	2 33	6 47	4 43	10 9	ev. 13	6 43	4 47	10 14	
16	F		11 44 55	6 52	4 38	11 20	3 23	6 48	4 42	11 23	1 3	6 44	4 46	11 27	
17	S		11 45 7	6 53	4 37	morn	4 28	6 49	4 41	morn	2 8	6 45	4 46	morn	
18	S		11 45 19	6 54	4 36	0 36	5 52	6 50	4 40	0 38	3 32	6 46	4 45	0 40	
19	M		11 45 33	6 56	4 35	1 50	7 13	6 51	4 39	1 51	4 53	6 47	4 44	1 52	
20	T		11 45 47	6 57	4 34	3 4	8 25	6 53	4 39	3 3	6 5	6 48	4 44	3 2	
21	W		11 46 1	6 58	4 34	4 18	9 19	6 54	4 38	4 16	6 59	6 49	4 43	4 14	
22	T		11 46 17	6 59	4 33	5 32	10 7	6 55	4 38	5 29	7 47	6 50	4 42	5 25	
23	F		11 46 33	7 0	4 32	rises	10 54	6 56	4 37	rises	8 34	6 51	4 42	rises	
24	S		11 46 51	7 2	4 32	4 57	11 36	6 57	4 36	5 3	9 16	6 52	4 41	5 10	
25	S		11 47 9	7 3	4 31	5 46	morn	6 58	4 36	5 53	9 56	6 53	4 41	6 1	
26	M		11 47 27	7 4	4 31	6 45	0 16	6 59	4 35	6 52	10 37	6 54	4 41	6 59	
27	T		11 47 47	7 5	4 30	7 49	0 57	7 0	4 35	7 55	11 17	6 55	4 41	8 2	
28	W		11 48 7	7 6	4 30	8 54	1 37	7 2	4 35	8 59	11 57	6 56	4 40	9 4	
29	T		11 48 28	7 7	4 30	9 57	2 17	7 3	4 34	10 2	morn	6 57	4 40	10 6	
30	F		11 48 49	7 8	4 29	10 59	3 0	7 4	4 34	11 2	0 40	6 58	4 40	11 5	

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A Paris Journal says that the bad smell and taste of butter can be entirely removed by working it over in water mixed with chloride of lime. The discovery was made by the Brussels farmers, whose practice is to take a sufficient quantity of water to work it in, and put in it from twenty-five to thirty drops of chloride of lime for every ten pounds of butter. When it has been worked until the whole has been brought into contact with the water, it should be worked again in clear water, when it will be found to be as sweet as when first made.

He that a watch would wear, this must he do—
Pocket his watch, and watch his pocket too.

"Mother, can't I go and have my Daguerreotype taken?" "No, my child; I guess it isn't worth while." "Well, then, you might let me have a tooth pulled; I never go any-where."

Dr. Bethune being about to lecture in Boston a short time since, heard a colloquy on his way to the lecture hall, which ran thus: "Where are you going to-night?" asked one of another. "Well, I do not know," was the reply; "I thought I would go and hear Dr. Bethune lecture on the 'Age of Pericles.'" "Oh, pshaw!" was the response of the first, "who cares how old Pericles was? Let's go to the theatre!"

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER	1	9 28 m	9 16 m	9 5 m	8 52 m	8 34 m	6 2 m
NEW MOON	9	5 34 m	5 22 m	5 12 m	4 59 m	4 41 m	2 8 m
FIRST QUARTER	16	2 13 m	2 1 m	1 50 m	1 37 m	1 19 m	10 47 e
FULL MOON	23	5 55 m	5 43 m	5 33 m	5 20 m	5 2 m	2 30 m
LAST QUARTER	31	7 21 m	7 9 m	6 58 m	6 45 m	6 27 m	3 55 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W
		Morning.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	11 49 11	7 10	4 28	morn	3 47	7 5	4 34	morn	1 27	7 0	4 39	morn	
2	S	11 49 34	7 11	4 28	0 1	4 39	7 6	4 34	0 3	2 19	7 1	4 39	0 4	
3	M	11 49 58	7 12	4 28	1 1	5 45	7 7	4 38	1 2	3 25	7 2	4 39	1 3	
4	T	11 50 22	7 13	4 28	2 3	6 56	7 8	4 33	2 2	4 36	7 3	4 39	2 1	
5	W	11 50 47	7 14	4 28	3 5	7 57	7 9	4 33	3 4	5 37	7 4	4 38	3 2	
6	T	11 51 12	7 15	4 28	4 2	8 53	7 10	4 33	3 59	6 33	7 5	4 38	3 56	
7	F	11 51 38	7 16	4 28	5 20	9 41	7 11	4 33	5 16	7 20	7 6	4 38	5 11	
8	S	11 52 4	7 17	4 28	sets	10 18	7 12	4 33	sets	7 58	7 7	4 38	sets	
9	S	11 52 31	7 18	4 28	4 20	10 58	7 13	4 33	4 26	8 38	7 8	4 38	4 34	
10	M	11 52 58	7 19	4 28	5 26	11 40	7 14	4 33	5 33	9 20	7 9	4 38	5 40	
11	T	11 53 26	7 20	4 28	6 31	ev. 18	7 15	4 33	6 37	9 58	7 10	4 38	6 44	
12	W	11 53 54	7 21	4 28	7 52	1 2	7 16	4 33	7 57	10 42	7 11	4 38	8 3	
13	T	11 54 22	7 22	4 28	9 10	1 47	7 16	4 33	9 14	11 27	7 11	4 38	9 18	
14	F	11 54 51	7 23	4 28	10 17	2 33	7 17	4 33	10 20	ev. 13	7 12	4 38	10 22	
15	S	11 55 20	7 24	4 29	11 41	3 25	7 18	4 34	11 42	1 5	7 13	4 39	11 43	
16	S	11 55 48	7 25	4 29	morn	4 22	7 18	4 34	morn	2 2	7 13	4 39	morn	
17	M	11 56 18	7 26	4 29	0 53	5 25	7 19	4 34	0 53	3 5	7 14	4 40	0 53	
18	T	11 56 48	7 26	4 29	2 5	6 35	7 19	4 34	2 4	4 15	7 14	4 40	2 2	
19	W	11 57 18	7 26	4 30	3 18	7 42	7 20	4 35	3 15	5 22	7 15	4 41	3 12	
20	T	11 57 48	7 27	4 30	4 31	8 48	7 20	4 35	4 27	6 28	7 15	4 41	4 22	
21	F	11 58 17	7 27	4 31	5 43	9 44	7 21	4 36	5 37	7 24	7 15	4 42	5 32	
22	S	11 58 47	7 28	4 31	rises	10 34	7 21	4 36	rises	8 14	7 16	4 42	rises	
23	S	11 59 17	7 28	4 32	4 31	11 24	7 22	4 37	4 38	9 4	7 16	4 43	4 45	
24	M	11 59 47	7 28	4 32	5 33	morn	7 22	4 37	5 39	9 47	7 16	4 43	5 46	
25	T	aftern'n	7 29	4 33	6 38	0 7	7 22	4 38	6 44	10 29	7 17	4 44	6 50	
26	W	12 0 47	7 29	4 33	7 44	0 49	7 23	4 38	7 48	11 7	7 17	4 44	7 53	
27	T	12 1 16	7 29	4 34	8 47	1 27	7 23	4 39	8 51	11 44	7 17	4 45	8 54	
28	F	12 1 46	7 29	4 34	9 48	2 4	7 23	4 39	9 51	morn	7 18	4 45	9 53	
29	S	12 2 15	7 30	4 35	10 49	2 42	7 23	4 40	10 50	0 22	7 18	4 46	10 52	
30	S	12 2 45	7 30	4 36	11 50	3 22	7 24	4 41	11 50	1 2	7 18	4 47	11 50	
31	M	12 3 13	7 30	4 37	morn	4 1	7 24	4 42	morn	1 41	7 19	4 48	morn	

THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

As three girls in the garden were viewing the plants,

Conducted respectively by their gallants,
Says William to Nancy, "Here 's one will reveal
A secret, which many famed beauties conceal;
And when modest virtue has flown from the stand,
It will shrink at the touch it receives from the
hand."

The ladies all gazed as if rather dismayed;
But Nancy at length said, "Pooh! I'm not afraid!"
Her fair hand advanced—the experiment tried,

When lo, in an instant the plant drooped and
died!

The poor girl first reddened, then whitened as
snow,
Said softly, "Lord help me! how did the plant
know?"

☞ We once saw a young man bravely turning
up the glass—he was a true-hearted, glorious
fellow—and was, he said, "sowing his wild
oats." We afterwards saw a policeman hauling
a miserable drunkard from the gutter to the
watchhouse. The wild oats were being harvested.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$25,000
 DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *Vice President pro tem*....." 5,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$6,000
 JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*....." 6,000
 ROBERT M'CLELLAND, of Michigan, *Secretary of the Interior*....." 6,000
 JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*....." 6,000
 JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *Secretary of War*....." 6,000
 JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General*....." 6,000
 CALSB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General*....." 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$5,000

JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio,	<i>Associate Justice.</i>	SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York,	<i>Associate Justice.</i>
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	"	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pa.,	"
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee,	"	BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass.,	"
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia,	"	JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala.,	"

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500. Meets first Monday in December at Washington.

XXXIII^d CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1854.

CLOSES THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855.

SENATE—62 Members.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, *President pro tem*.

[Whigs in *Italics*, 18; Democrats in Roman, 38; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 5; Vacancy, 1. The figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.]

ALABAMA.
 1855..Benj. Fitzpatrick,
 1859.*Clement C. Clay, Jr.

ARKANSAS.
 1855.*Robert W. Johnson,†
 1859..William K. Sebastian.

CALIFORNIA.
 1855..William M. Gwin,
 1857..John B. Weller.

CONNECTICUT.
 1855..FRANCIS GILLETTE,*
 1857..Isaac Toucey.

DELAWARE.
 1857..James A. Bayard,
 1859.*John M. Clayton.

FLORIDA.
 1855..Jackson Horton,
 1857..Stephen B. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
 1855..William C. Dawson,
 1859.*Robert Toombs.

INDIANA.
 1855..John Pettit,
 1857..Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
 1855..James Shields,
 1859..Stephen A. Douglas.

IOWA.
 1855..Augustus C. Dodge,
 1859..George W. Jones.

KENTUCKY.
 1855..Archibald Dixon.
 1859.*John B. Thompson.

LOUISIANA.
 1855..John Slidell,
 1859.*Judah P. Benjamin.

MAINE.
 1857..Hannibal Hamlin,
 1859.*Wm. Pitt Fessenden.

MASSACHUSETTS.
 1857..CHARLES SUMNER.
 1859.*HENRY WILSON, k. r.

MARYLAND.
 1861..James A. Pearce,
 1857..Thomas G. Pratt.

MICHIGAN.
 1857..Lewis Cass,
 1859.*Charles E. Stewart.

MISSISSIPPI.
 1857..Stephen Adams,
 1859.*Albert G. Brown.

MISSOURI.
 1855..David R. Atchison,
 1857..Henry S. Geyer.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
 1855..*John S. Wells,†
 1859..(Vacancy.)

NEW-YORK.
 1855..William H. Seward,
 1857..Hamilton Fish.

NEW-JERSEY.
 1857..John R. Thomson,
 1859.*William Wright.

NORTH CAROLINA.
 1855..George E. Badger,
 1859..David S. Reid.*

OHIO.
 1855..SALMON P. CHASE,
 1857..Benjamin F. Wade.

PENNSYLVANIA.
 1855..James Cooper.
 1857..Richard Brodhead, Jr.

RHODE ISLAND.
 1857..Charles T. James,
 1859.*Philip Allen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
 1855..Andrew P. Butler,
 1859.*Josiah J. Evans.

TENNESSEE.
 1857..James C. Jones,
 1859..John Bell.

TEXAS.
 1857..Thomas J. Rusk,
 1859..Samuel Houston.

VERMONT.
 1855..*LAWRENCE BRADDER,
 1857..Solomon Foot.

VIRGINIA.
 1857..James M. Mason,
 1859..Robert M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.
 1855..Isaac P. Walker,
 1857..Henry Dodge.

* Had not seats in the preceding Senate.

† Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—234 Members.

LINN BOYD, Ky., Speaker.—JOHN W. FORNEY, Pa., Clerk.

ALABAMA.

- 1 Phillip Phillips,
- 2 *James Abercrombie,
- 3 *Sampson W. Harris,
- 4 *Wm. R. Smith,
- 5 *Geo. S. Houston,
- 6 *W. E. W. Cobb,
- 7 James F. Dowdell.

ARKANSAS.

- 1 A. B. Greenwood,
- 2 Edwin A. Warren.

CALIFORNIA.

- 1 Marcus C. Latham,
- 2 J. A. M'Dougal.

CONNECTICUT.

- 1 James T. Pratt,
- 2 *Colin M. Ingersoll,
- 3 Nathan Belcher,
- 4 *Origen S. Seymour.

DELAWARE.

- *George Read Riddle.

FLORIDA.

- Ang. E. Maxwell.

GEORGIA.

- 1 James L. Seward,
- 2 Alfred H. Colquitt,
- 3 *David J. Bailey,
- 4 Wm. B. W. Dent,
- 5 *Elijah W. Chastain,
- 6 *Junius Hillyer,
- 7 David A. Reese,
- 8 *Alex. H. Stephens.

ILLINOIS.

- 1 E. B. Washburne,
- 2 John Wentworth,
- 3 Jesse O. Norton,
- 4 James Knox,
- 5 *W. A. Richardson,
- 6 *Richard Yates,
- 7 James C. Allen,
- 8 *Wm. H. Bissell,
- 9 *Willis Allen.

INDIANA.

- 1 Smith Miller,
- 2 Wm. H. English,
- 3 *Cyrus L. Dunham,
- 4 James H. Lane,
- 5 *Samuel W. Parker,
- 6 *Thomas A. Hendricks,
- 7 *John G. Davis,
- 8 Daniel Mace,
- 9 Norman Eddy,
- 10 E. M. Chamberlain,
- 11 Andrew J. Harlan.

IOWA.

- 1 *Bernhart Henn,
- 2 John P. Cook.

KENTUCKY.

- 1 *Linn Boyd,
- 2 *Benj. E. Grey,
- 3 [Vacancy.]
- 4 James S. Chrisman,
- 5 Clement S. Hill,
- 6 John M. Elliot,
- 7 *William Preston,
- 8 *J. C. Breckenridge,
- 9 Leander M. Cox,
- 10 *Rich. H. Stanton.

LOUISIANA.

- 1 William Dunbar,
- 2 Theodore G. Hunt,
- 3 Jno. E. Perkins, Jr.,
- 4 Roland Jones.

MAINE.

- 1 *Moses M'Donald,
- 2 Samuel Mayall,
- 3 E. Wilder Farley,
- 4 Samuel P. Benson,
- 5 *Israel Washburn, Jr.,
- 6 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.

MARYLAND.

- 1 John R. Franklin,
- 2 Jacob Shower,
- 3 Joshua Vansant,
- 4 Henry May,
- 5 *Wm. T. Hamilton,
- 6 Augustus R. Sillers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 Thomas D. Elliot,
- 2 Samuel L. Crocker,
- 3 J. Wiley Edmands,
- 4 Samuel H. Walley,
- 5 *William Appleton,
- 6 Chas. W. Upham,
- 7 Nath. P. Banks, Jr.,
- 8 Tappan Wentworth,
- 9 ALLEX. DE WITT,
- 10 Edward Dickinson,
- 11 *John Z. Goodrich.

MICHIGAN.

- 1 David Stuart,
- 2 David A. Noble,
- 3 Samuel Clark,
- 4 Hester L. Stevens.

MISSOURI.

- 1 Thomas H. Benton,
- 2 Alfred W. Lamb,
- 3 James J. Lindley,
- 4 *John G. Miller,
- 5 Mordecai Oliver,
- 6 *John S. Phelps,
- 7 Samuel Currahers.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 Daniel B. Wright,
- 2 William S. Barry,
- 3 O. R. Singleton,
- 4 Wiley P. Harris,
- 5 Wm. Barksdale.

NEW-JERSEY.

- 1 *Nathan T. Stratton,
- 2 Charles Skelton,
- 3 Samuel Lilly,
- 4 George Vail,
- 5 A. C. M. Pennington.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Henry M. Shaw,
- 2 Thomas Ruffin,
- 3 *William S. Ashe,
- 4 Son H. Rogers,
- 5 John Kerr,
- 6 Richard C. Puryear,
- 7 Burton Craige,
- 8 *Thos. L. Clingman.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Geo. W. Kittredge,
- 2 Geo. W. Morrison,

3 *Harry Hibbard.

NEW-YORK.

- 1 James Munroe,
- 2 Th. W. Cummings,
- 3 Hiram Walbridge,
- 4 Mike Walsh,
- 5 Wm. M. Tweed,
- 6 John Wheeler,
- 7 Wm. A. Walker,
- 8 Francis B. Cutting,
- 9 Jared V. Peck,
- 10 *William Murray,
- 11 The. R. Westbrook,
- 12 Isaac Teller,
- 13 Russell Sage,
- 14 Rufus W. Peckham,
- 15 Charles Hughes,
- 16 Geo. A. Simmons,
- 17 Bishop Perkins,
- 18 Peter Rowe,
- 19 George W. Chase,
- 20 Ora. B. Matteson,
- 21 *Henry Bennett,
- 22 Henry C. Goodwin,
- 23 Caleb Lyon,
- 24 *Daniel T. Jones,
- 25 Edwin B. Morgan,
- 26 Andrew Oliver,
- 27 John J. Taylor,
- 28 George Hastings,
- 29 Davis Carpenter,
- 30 Benjamin Pringle,
- 31 Thos T. Flagler,
- 32 *Solomon G. Haven,
- 33 Reuben E. Fenton.

OHIO.

- 1 *David T. Disney,
- 2 John S. Harrison,
- 3 *Lucas D. Campbell,
- 4 M. H. Nichols,
- 5 *Alfred P. Edgerton,
- 6 Andrew Ellison,
- 7 Aaron Hartan,
- 8 Moses B. Corbin,
- 9 Fred. W. Green,
- 10 *John L. Taylor,
- 11 Thomas Ritchey,
- 12 *Edson B. Olds,
- 13 Wm. D. Lindsley,
- 14 H. H. Johnson,
- 15 William R. Sapp,
- 16 Edward Ball,
- 17 Wilson Shannon,
- 18 George Bliss,
- 19 EDWARD WADE,
- 20 *J. R. GIDDINGS,
- 21 Andrew Stuart.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 *Thos. B. Florence,
- 2 *Joseph R. Chandler,
- 3 *John Robbins, Jr.,
- 4 William H. Witte,
- 5 *John M'Nair,
- 6 William Everhart,
- 7 Samuel A. Bridges,
- 8 J. Glancy Jones,
- 9 Isaac E. Heister,

- 10 Ner Middlecarth,
- 11 Christian M. Straub,
- 12 Hend'k B. Wright,
- 13 Asa Packer,
- 14 *Galusha A. Grow,
- 15 *James Gamble,
- 16 *William H. Kuriz,
- 17 Samuel L. Russell,
- 18 John M'ulloch,
- 19 Augustus Drum,
- 20 *John L. Dawson,
- 21 David Ritchie,
- 22 *Thomas M. Howe,
- 23 Michael C. Trout,
- 24 *Carlton B. Curtis,
- 25 John Dick.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Thomas Davis,
- 2 *Benj. B. Thurston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 *John M'Queen,
- 2 *William Aiken,
- 3 L. M. Keitt,
- 4 Preston S. Brooks,
- 5 *James L. Orr,
- 6 Wm. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.

- 1 Nath'l G. Taylor,
- 2 *W. M. Churchwell,
- 3 Samuel A. Smith,
- 4 *William Cullom,
- 5 Charles Ready,
- 6 *Geo. W. Jones,
- 7 Robert M. Bugg,
- 8 Felix K. Zollicoffer,
- 9 Emerson Etheridge,
- 10 *Fred'k P. Stanton.

TEXAS.

- 1 Geo. W. Smythe,
- 2 Peter H. Bell.

VERMONT.

- 1 *James Mescham,
- 2 Andrew Tracy,
- 3 Abrah Sabin.

VIRGINIA.

- 1 *Thomas H. Bayly,
- 2 John S. Milson,
- 3 *John S. Caskey,
- 4 William O. Goode,
- 5 *Thomas S. Bocock,
- 6 *Paulus Powell,
- 7 William Smith,
- 8 Chas. J. Faulkner,
- 9 *H. A. Edmundson,
- 10 *John Letcher,
- 11 Z. Kidwell,
- 12 C. S. Lewis,
- 13 Fayette M'Allen.

WISCONSIN.

- 1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,
- 2 *Ben. C. Eastman,
- 3 John B. Macy.

DELEGATES.

- Minnesota—H. M. Rice.
- Nebraska—T. Johnson.
- N. Mexico—J. M. Gallegos.
- Oregon—Joseph Lane.
- Utah—*J. M. Bernhisel.

Whigs in *Italics*, 73; Democrats in Roman, 157; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS, 3; Vacancy, 1; Total, 234.
There are also five Delegates from Territories, who participate in the debates, but cannot vote. * Members of the XXXIst Congress.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	W.D.	States.	W.D.	States.	W.D.	States.	W.D.	States.	W.D.					
Alabama.....	1	6	Illinois.....	4	5	Maryland.....	2	4	New-Jersey.....	1	4	S. Carolina.....	6	4
Arkansas.....	2	1	Indiana.....	1	10	Massachusetts..	9	2	New-York.....	12	21	Tennessee.....	6	4
California.....	2	1	Iowa.....	1	1	Michigan.....	4	5	N. Carolina....	5	5	Texas.....	3	2
Connecticut...	4	1	Kentucky.....	4	6	Mississippi....	1	3	Ohio.....	8	13	Vermont.....	3	3
Delaware.....	1	1	Louisiana.....	1	3	Missouri.....	4	3	Pennsylvania..	9	16	Virginia.....	13	5
Florida.....	1	1	Maine.....	3	3	New-Hampshire	2	2	Rhode Island..	2	2	Wisconsin.....	13	3
Georgia.....	2	6												

In the above classification, Messrs. DE WITT of Massachusetts, and WADE of Ohio, are placed in the Democratic column, and GIDDINGS in the Whig.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS—As FAR AS CHOSEN.

SENATE.

MAINE.
Hannibal Hamlin,
Wm. P. Fessenden.

VERMONT.
Solomon Foote,
Jacob Colburn.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner,
Henry Wilson, k. n.

RHODE ISLAND.
Charles T. James,
Philip Allen.

CONNECTICUT.
Isaac Toucey,
Lafayette S. Foster.

NEW-YORK.
Hamilton Fish,

NEW-JERSEY.
John R. Thomson,
William Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Richard Brodhead,

DELAWARE.
James A. Bayard,
John M. Clayton.

MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce,
Thomas G. Pratt.

VIRGINIA.
James M. Mason,
Robt. M. T. Hunter.

NORTH CAROLINA.
David S. Reid,
Asa Biggs.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Josiah J. Evans,
Andrew P. Butler.

GEORGIA.
Robert Toombs,
Alfred Iverson.

ALABAMA.
Clement C. Clay, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
Stephen Adams,
Albert G. Brown.

LOUISIANA.
Juliah P. Benjamin,

OHIO.
Benj. F. Wade,
George E. Fugh.

KENTUCKY.
John J. Crittenden,
John B. Thompson.

TENNESSEE.
John Bell,
James C. Jones.

INDIANA.
Jessa D. Bright,

ILLINOIS.
Stephen A. Douglas,

MISSOURI.
Henry S. Geyer,

ARKANSAS.
Robt. W. Johnson,
Wm. K. Sebastian.

MICHIGAN.
Lewis Cass,
Chas. E. Stuart.

FLORIDA.
Stephen R. Mallory,
David L. Yulee.

TEXAS.
Thomas J. Rusk,
Sam Houston.

IOWA.
George W. Jones,
James Harlan, Rep.

WISCONSIN.
Henry Dodge,

CALIFORNIA.
John B. Waller,

Whigs in *Italics*, 16; Democrats in Roman, 33; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 2. Total, 51.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.
1 John M. Wood, r
2 John J. Perry, r
3 Ebenezer Knowlton, r
4 Sam'l Benson, r
5 Israel Washburn, Jr. r
6 Thos. J. D. Fuller, d*

VERMONT.
1 James Meacham, w
2 Justin S. Morrill, w
3 Alvah Sabin, w

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Robert B. Hall, k n
2 James Buffington, k n
3 William S. Darnell, k n
4 Linus B. Comins, k n
5 Anson Burlingame, k n
6 Timothy Davis, k n
7 Nath'l F. Banks, Jr. k n
8 Ob'ey L. Knapp, k n
9 Alex. De Witt, k n
10 Henry Morris, k n
11 Mark Trafton, k n

NEW-YORK.
1 Wm. W. Vall, k n d
2 J. S. T. Stranahan, w
3 Gay B. Pelton, k n w
4 John Kelly, d*
5 Thos. R. Whitney, k n
6 John Wheeler, d
7 Thos. Childs, Jr. k n w
8 Abram Wakeman, w
9 Bayard Clarke, k n w
10 Ambrose S. Murray, w
11 Rufus H. King, w
12 Killian Miller, w
13 Russel Sage, w
14 S. H. Dickson, w
15 Edward Dodd, w
16 Geo. A. Simmons, w
17 Francis E. Spinner, d
18 Thomas R. Horton, w
19 Jonas Hughston, w

NEW-JERSEY.
20 Orsamus B. Matteson, w
21 Henry Bennett, w
22 Andrew Z. M'Carty, w
23 Wm. A. Gilbert, w
24 Amos P. Granger, w
25 Edwin B. Morgan, w
26 Andrew Oliver, d
27 John M. Parker, w
28 Wm. H. Kelsey, w
29 John Williams, d
30 Benj. Pringle, w
31 Thomas Flagger, w
32 Solomon G. Haven, w
33 Francis S. Edwards, k n

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Thos. B. Florence, d
2 Job R. Tyson, w
3 William Millward, w
4 Jacob Brom, k n
5 John Caldwell, d*
6 John Hickman, k n d
7 Sam'l C. Bradshaw, w
8 J. Glancy Jones, d
9 A. E. Roberts, k n w
10 John C. Kunkel, w
11 James H. Campbell, w
12 Henry M. Fuller, w
13 Asa Packer, d
14 Galusha A. Grow, r
15 John J. Pearce, r
16 Lemuel Todd, r
17 David F. Robinson, w
18 John R. Edie, w
19 John Covode, w
20 Jonathan Knight, w
21 David Ritchie, w
22 Sam'l A. Purviance, w
23 John Allison, w
24 David Barclay, d
25 John Dick, w

DELAWARE.
Elisha D. Cullen, k n
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 John McQueen, d
2 William Atkin, d
3 Lawrence M. Keitt, d
4 Preston S. Brooks, d
5 James L. Orr, d
6 Wm. W. Boyce, a
OHIO.
1 Timothy O. Day, r
2 John S. Harrison, r
3 Lewis D. Campbell, r
4 Matthias H. Nichols, r
5 Richard Mott, r
6 Jonas R. Emrie, r
7 Aaron Harlan, r
8 Benjamin Stanton, r
9 Cooper K. Watson, r
10 Oscar F. Moore, r
11 V. B. Horton, r
12 Samuel Galloway, r
13 John Sherman, r
14 Philemon Bliss, r
15 William R. Sapp, r
16 Edward Ball, r
17 Charles J. Albright, r
18 Benjamin F. Leiter, r
19 Edward Wade, r
20 Joshua R. Giddings, r
21 John A. Bingham, r
INDIANA.
1 Smith Miller, d
2 Wm. H. English, d
3 George G. Dunn, r
4 David P. Holloway, r
5 Will Cumback, r
6 Lucien Barbour, r
7 Harvey D. Scott, r
8 Daniel Mace, r
9 Schnyler Colfax, r
10 Samuel Brenton, r
11 John U. Pettitt, r

ILLINOIS.
1 E. B. Washburne, r
2 J. H. Woodworth, r
3 Jesse O. Norton, r
4 James Knox, r
5 Wm. A. Richardson, d
6 Thomas L. Harris, d
7 James C. Allen, d*
8 Lyman Trumbull, d
9 S. A. Marshall, d
MISSOURI.
1 Luther M. Kennen, w
2 Gilchrist Porter, w
3 James J. Lindley, w
4 Horace Olin, w
5 John G. Miller, w
6 John S. Phelps, d
7 Sam'l Caruthers, w
ARKANSAS.
1 Alfred B. Greenwood, d
2 Albert Rust, d
MICHIGAN.
1 William A. Howard, d
2 Henry Waldron, r
3 David S. Walbridge, r
4 George W. Fick, d
FLORIDA.
Augustus E. Burdick, d
WISCONSIN.
Daniel Wells, Jr. d
C. C. Washburn, r
Charles Billingshurst, r
CALIFORNIA.
J. W. Denver, d
Philip T. Herbert, d

Nebraska men in *Italics*, 33; Anti-Nebraska in Roman, 118. w. Whig; d. Democrat; r. Republican; k n. Know-Nothing. * Seat contested.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE year 1853 ended with gloomy forebodings for the peace of Europe, indeed of the entire Old World. The year 1854 has seen those forebodings realised to a great extent, and according to all probability will transmit to its successor the bloody torch of war, still blazing and ready to inflame countries which have hitherto been preserved from conflagration.

The year 1853 closed with the destruction of the Turkish fleet in the harbor of Sinope, by the Russian Admiral Nachimoff. This catastrophe forced England and France, on behalf of their ally, to employ more decided measures. On the 4th of January, 1854, the allied fleets left the Bosphorus and entered the Black Sea. But as England and France still desired to mask their ulterior projects with a semblance of peaceful intentions, the commanding Admirals issued a proclamation, to the effect that this measure was resorted to for the sake of preserving the Turkish shores of the Euxine from further annoyance, and thus facilitating a pacific solution of the pending contest. Diplomacy was still busy with the same purpose. The so-called Conference at Vienna, composed of the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, continued to hold its sittings. But early in the year 1854 the war was opened with redoubled energy. At Tchetate, on the left bank of the Danube, a bloody fight occurred between the Turks and the Russians. It was renewed for four consecutive days; during the first the Russians were successful, but finally they were repulsed with heavy losses, and the Turks maintained possession of the battle-field.

France and England strengthened their alliance, on the ground that the equilibrium of Europe and of the powers composing it was endangered by Russia. To this idea they have made and make still great efforts to win over the remaining sovereigns, and principally those of Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm. The spring and a part of summer was spent by the diplomats in drawing up protocols, notes, communications, explanations, and exchanging dispatches. The high roads between the European capitals were covered with couriers. But all these efforts ended in smoke, and the Vienna Conference was finally dissolved in June.

Previous to its closing, polite but trenchant letters were exchanged between Napoleon and Nicholas. The language of diplomacy also became more and more irritated and angry, and it

was clear that from words the sovereigns must now come to blows.

Early in the year the Christian populations of Turkey, and especially the Greeks of Epirus and Albania, believing that the quarrel between Russia and Turkey had a religious origin, and that the Eastern Church was menaced—these populations effected partial risings, which were backed principally from Greece with men, money and ammunition. This contest began successfully for the insurgents, and lasted for a few months. But the Western powers menaced the King of Greece with the loss of his throne, blockaded the shores of the Adriatic and the Egean, and French vessels finally entered the port of Piræus, occupied Athens, and forced the King to withhold all support from the insurgents, who after a spirited struggle succumbed to the Turks. The Turkish sway over them was restored by Christian powers, and thus ended one of the side episodes of the struggle between Turkey and Russia.

The great centre of action was the banks of the Danube. The Turks tried to cross it on other points beyond those already occupied, but were repulsed. During this pulling backwards and forwards in the East, matters came to an issue in the West, and the Russian envoys at Paris and London broke off further communications with these cabinets, and soon after left both the capitals. Nicholas, Napoleon, and Queen Victoria each respectively issued proclamations or declarations of war. England, France, and Turkey concluded a special defensive and offensive alliance. Austria, without declaring positively for the one or the other, began to cover with troops her frontiers toward Turkey and Russia, and her language toward the latter became more and more frigid and even hostile. Austria, as her Minister positively declared, was moved principally by the fear that the crossing of the Danube by Russia would be followed by a general insurrection of the Christian populations in Turkey, whose consequences would be incalculable; as the movement might extend to the Austrian provinces inhabited by Slavonic races, kindred by origin as well as by religion to those of Turkey, most of them being believers in the Greek Church. Prussia, on the contrary, tried to preserve a strict neutrality, and so far she has shown no hostile feeling whatever toward Russia.

After the declaration of war, and as soon as

the season allowed it, a powerful English and French fleet entered the Baltic for the purpose of blockading the Russian seaports, and attacking the principal strongholds. Russia, remaining on the defensive, shut up her fleets behind the stone walls of her two principal military harbors: that of Cronstadt, defending the entrance to St. Petersburg, and that of Sweaborg, in Finland. If the allied fleet should attack those two points, the question at issue would be between wooden and stone walls, or between men-of-war and land defences. The fleet of the Allies, having embarked about 30,000 French troops, wore rather a menacing aspect. But they limited their operations to attacking and partially destroying some small harbors on the coast of Finland. Their principal feat of arms was the bombarding by land and sea, and storming of the Russian fort of Bomarsund, on the island of Aland. The fortress was defended by 2,000 Russians, and as the attack on land was made by 12,000 French troops, the Russians capitulated and were taken prisoners of war. The fortress was blown up, the Islands abandoned by the Allies, and thus ended for the year 1854, in the North, the exploits of the formidable Baltic fleet, leaving undecided the question between the two sorts of walls, with however a strong preponderance in favor of the stone ones. The Allies tried hard to bring Sweden to join them, and to declare war against Russia, but their efforts in this respect proved unsuccessful.

Meanwhile England and France prepared to send armies to Turkey—France about 70,000, and England 80,000 men. During these preparations the fighting continued on the Danube. The Russians were wholly unable to force and expel the Turks from their strong position at Kalafat, on the left bank of the river, but they repelled an attempt of the Turks to establish themselves at Kalarash. Finally, about 70,000 of the Russian army crossed the Danube at three points, overpowered small Turkish forces defending the banks, took several small fortresses, and established a firm footing in the Turkish province of the Dobrodja, around Trajan's wall.

The Russians advanced into Bulgaria, and finally invested and besieged with their main army the fortress of Silistria, one of the principal defences before the entrance to the Balkan mountains. Various parties of Russian troops which remained in the Dobrodja were worsted in their encounters with the Turks. The siege of Silistria, commanded in person by Field Marshal Prince Paskiewitch, proved likewise unsuccessful. In vain the whole Russian force attempted

were always successfully repulsed, some of their Generals, including Paskiewitch, wounded, and Gen. Schilders slain. Finally, as Austria began to threaten an immediate occupation of the Principalities, and thus to cut off the Russian army from its communications with Russia, the siege of Silistria was abandoned, and the whole army retired behind the Danube. In June, the Russians wholly evacuated the Principalities, re-entered behind the Pruth, and the country forming the bone of contention was immediately occupied by either Austrian or Turkish forces. Thus ended for this year the war on the Danube.

On the Black Sea the struggle began by an attempt of the allied fleets to bombard Odessa. They destroyed a land battery, burnt some stores and vessels of transport, and then retired.

In Asia, the war was continued during the whole year, until the advanced season obliged both Turks and Russians to take to their winter quarters. The Russians were assailed in the north and in the south of their possessions. In the north by the Caucasian mountaineers, under the indefatigable and almost invincible Shamyl, in the south by the Turks. With the latter the Russians have been mostly successful, the Turkish army having suffered several heavy defeats. The great chieftain of the Circassians was more lucky in his rapid invasions of the plains, and his scouts even terrified Tiflis, the capital of the Russian possessions in this part of Asia. But still no general rising of all the tribes inhabiting the Caucasus has taken place; and even those living on the western slope toward the shores of the Euxine, refused lately to admit the envoys of Shamyl and of the Sultan, as well as English agents. This has crippled the force of Shamyl, and according to the last accounts he has retired into his inaccessible mountainous recesses.

In the autumn, the war acquired a more decided and bloody character, being transported to a new theatre, on Russian soil. The Allies, unable to get at the Russian fleet sheltered behind the walls and forts of Sevastopol, on the peninsula of the Crimea, and one of the strongest positions in the world, decided to attack the place by land as well as by sea. Great preparations having been made in the harbors of Varna and Constantinople, nearly 100,000 men were transported to the Crimea. The army consisted of more than 50,000 French, the rest of English, Turkish, and Egyptian troops. They landed in September near the small harbor of Eupatoria, without any opposition from the Russians. The Allies began their inland march, but next day

camped on the heights along the river Alma. A bloody encounter took place, and the Russians were finally obliged to retire, which they did in the best order, having lost only two cannons. The Allies lost, in killed and wounded, about 5,000, and the loss on the Russian side was about the same. Menchikoff, the chief commander of the Russian forces in the Peninsula, retired a little into the interior, while the Allies marched to the south of Sevastopol, took a small harbor called Balaklava, and therefrom began their besieging operations against the stronghold, which they assailed on the southern side only. The Russians had previously blocked up the entrance of the port by sinking several line-of-battle ships. In the beginning of the operations the Allies concentrated their action on two forts, which they bombarded by land and by sea, and seriously damaged, without either destroying or taking them. The assailing vessels were roughly treated, since which they have kept aloof from the stone walls.

As only a part of Sevastopol was invested, the Russian army outside of the forts was in continual communication with the town, and reinforcements were continually thrown in. Menchikoff's army was increased by considerable numbers of fresh troops from the interior of the Empire, and he soon became able to take the offensive against the besiegers. They were first attacked in the flank at Balaklava, and the attack was successfully carried out by the Russians. But this did not prevent the Allies from approaching their trenches nearer and nearer to the city, or from bombarding it successfully. Their shells set on fire and destroyed a hospital filled with two thousand sick and wounded men.

On the 5th of November, the Russian army in the field made an attack on the intrenchments of the Allies. The battle, known as that of Inkermann, lasted the whole day. The Russians were finally beaten off, having inflicted severe losses on the besieging army, and having suffered terribly themselves. England and France at once began to send new reinforcements to the Crimea, and Russia most probably did the same. While we write, the panting attention of the whole world is concentrated on the awful drama playing around Sevastopol. Whatever be its final fate, the war will probably not end there; this struggle, which began slowly, and so to say on both sides with reluctance, continually expands its bloody folds, and acquires step by step more gigantic and extensive proportions. It may next year embrace the whole of Europe, as Germany led by Austria, or even Austria alone, will no longer be able to preserve

its ambiguous position, and will be forced to take an active part in this duel of the West against the East.

Another episode of this great struggle, and an evidence of its extensive reach, was the attack by a combined Anglo-French squadron on the harbor of Petropaulofsk, situated in Kamtschatka, on the northern shores of the Pacific. The Allies attempted to seize the place, but were beaten off and obliged to retire, with considerable losses.

If the military operations have relaxed, the diplomatic have been more active. Austria, Prussia, and the rest of Germany have been the cause of these negotiations. Russia wished to secure their neutrality; the western allies, on the contrary, constantly seek to bring these powers to their side, and entangle them in a war with the enemy. Russia finally accepted the four points laid down by the Western Powers as the basis of negotiations for peace. The points aim—First, to establish a joint protectorate over the Principalities subject to the existing Russian treaties; secondly, a like protectorate over the Principalities subject to the Russian treaties; thirdly, the revision of the treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent if the Sultan will; and finally, the free navigation of the Danube. The Allies, apparently dissatisfied with this tardy concession, succeeded in bringing Austria more decidedly on their side, and a treaty was concluded on the 2d of December, between Austria, England and France. It secures to the Allies an invasion of Russian territory beyond the Pruth; and, in a word, allows as much as an open enemy of one of the belligerents could permit. A decided step this, and it would seem that hostilities between Russia and Austria, foreseen in another article of the treaty, ought to begin at once. Still this treaty, a work principally of Louis Bonaparte, is accepted with distrust by at least a portion of the British Cabinet, as may be inferred from the comments thereupon by Lord John Russell, which occasioned a fall in the funds. It appears that the English Ministry is confident in the force of the treaty. Austria is still wrapped in double-meanings, still facing both ways, and still likely to extricate herself at the last extremity. This uncertainty becomes more profound from the fact, that instantly after the conclusion of the treaty, the Austrian Emperor sent for the Russian Envoy, and during a long audience, explained personally to Prince Gorchakoff the meaning of the new alliance. The Emperor contended that there was nothing new in the treaty, and as the Russian Envoy did not quit Vienna, the mystery is increased.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

THE Political events of the year 1854 are: 1. The passage of the Nebraska bill; 2. The Veto of the River and Harbor bill; 3. The defeat of the Federal Administration, through its supporters, in nearly all the Free States of the Union, mainly in consequence of the general opposition to so much of the Nebraska bill as repeals the Missouri Restriction on the westward progress of Slavery. 4. The rise and progress of the Know-Nothings. The Acts of Congress and the Election Returns herewith printed will shed light on most or all of these events, but the rise of the new power in our politics known as the Know-Nothings seems to require some further elucidation.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution to pass uniform laws of Naturalization; yet it has been legally decided that no law so passed can oblige a State to admit to or exclude from the Political Franchises in accordance with its provisions. That is to say: Congress may extend the term of probation for immigrants seeking to become citizens to twenty or forty years, and yet any State may admit those same probationers to vote, to hold office, and even be elected to the lower House of Congress itself, before they shall have resided among us even one year. The exclusive power of Naturalization vested in Congress is thus practically of small account; the States being enabled to overrule or evade it as they may see fit. And in fact Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and perhaps other Free States, have extended the Right of Suffrage to immigrants who had not been naturalized nor lived long enough among us to be entitled to Naturalization.

The first act of Congress establishing the conditions of Naturalization was quite liberal—much like our present law. The great convulsion in Europe generated by the French Revolution of 1789-93, however, threw upon our shores a large body of exiles and refugees from the British Isles, from France, &c., of whom the younger and more energetic portion were eager to involve this country in a war with Great Britain and other Aristocratic Powers in favor of Democracy and revolutionary France. Their efforts were sternly resisted by the Federal Administrations of Washington and John Adams, and the refugees very naturally became the active and implacable adversaries of the Federal party. Hence, in 1798, Congress, under the Presidency of John Adams, passed an act requiring *fourteen years'* residence in this country prior to Naturalization—an act which did not prevent but probably aided the overthrow of Adams and the election of Jefferson in the heated and memorable Presidential con-

test of 1800. The Jeffersonian triumph insured a return to liberality in Naturalization; and the act was passed which still endures, reducing the term of probation to *five* years, and requiring a declaration of intention to become a citizen at least *two* years before that intention can be consummated.

The Naturalized citizens, improperly termed 'Foreigners,' continued, very naturally, to vote almost unanimously for the party which had thus lowered the barrier between their former estate and citizenship; and, as they were in the average notoriously less intelligent and more inclined to belligerent demonstrations at the polls than our native-born electors, they were often viewed with unfriendly regard by those whom, by throwing their whole weight into one of the scales nearly balanced without them, they pretty generally overbalanced at the polls. Accordingly we find the easy naturalization and great power of Foreigners enumerated among the chronic grievances complained of by the ultra-Federalists in the famous Hartford Convention of 1814-15. And when Albert Gallatin was nominated for Vice-President in 1824, as the 'Republican' or Congressional caucus candidate, it was objected to him that he, being of Foreign (Swiss) birth, and therefore constitutionally ineligible to the Presidency, ought not to be chosen to the second office, which might involve him at any moment in the discharge of the high responsibilities of the first. Still, no change in the law of Naturalization was made, or seriously urged in Congress, nor has there been down to this December, 1854.

In 1835-6-7, a 'Native American' organization—not very formidable nor yet very decided and definite in its purposes—was maintained in the city of New-York; but it dealt mainly with municipal affairs, and did not make head in the Fall or State Election of 1837. Nothing more was heard of it until 1843, when the Democrats, having regained control of the city at the Spring Election, in good part through the efforts of the Adopted Citizens, (and, as was stoutly alleged, by the aid of illegal voting to an enormous extent,) proceeded to parcel out the newly won offices, and gave so considerable a share of them to their partisans born in Europe as to excite very general dissatisfaction and disgust among their native-born compatriots. Hereupon Nativism sprang into new life, this time having its origin in the Democratic camp, but soon drawing in thousands from the opposite party. It polled 9,000 votes at the Fall Election of that year, and next spring carried the city, most of the Whigs

falling into its support as the only way of beating their old antagonists. James Harper (Native) was chosen Mayor, having some 25,000 votes to 20,000 for Coddington (Dem.) and 5,000 for Graham (Whig), and a strong Native ascendancy in every branch of the city government was secured. Thence the flame spread to Philadelphia, where it was swelled by repeated riots and fights between the Natives and the Irish, in the course of which several lives were destroyed and much property, including one or two Catholic churches. The cities of Philadelphia and New-York were both carried in the Fall by the Natives, with such help as the Whigs chose to give them in the expectation of securing in return the entire Native vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and thus electing those candidates. This expectation was disappointed; New-York city gave 2,900 majority against Clay at the same time that it chose Native Members of Congress and Assembly, and both this State and Pennsylvania voted for Polk and elected him. Next spring Nativism was beaten in our city, and prostrate or extinct everywhere.

But its spirit was not wholly dead. It gave rise to a secret society known as 'The Order of United Americans,' which has ever since existed, and though ostensibly taking no part in politics, has occasionally given a lift to a brother who was up for office, especially if a 'foreigner' or champion of foreigners were running against him. Very little attention, however, was excited by its doings.

In 1852, a new secret order was devised and started, having the same general object, but more subtle in its principles and operations. Its animating spirit is hostility to the exercise of political power in this country by 'Foreigners'—that is, men born in other lands—but more especially to Roman Catholics. Its members are popularly termed '*Know-Nothings*,' because they are required, when interrogated with respect to this Order, to declare that they know nothing about it, and to answer all manner of interrogatories in that spirit. The very name of the Order is not revealed to them until they are admitted to its higher degrees, so that they can conscientiously swear that they know no such society and do not belong to it. (It is understood to be 'The Sons of '76, or Order of the Star-Spangled Banner.') No badges are worn by the members at any time, no banners displayed; their meetings are held as privately as possible, and called by a signal understood only by the initiated. Each lodge is represented by delegates to a 'Council,' which nominates candidates whom the members are sworn to support and punished by expulsion when they fail to do so. And, so long as the Councils adhered to their original plan of

selecting the best men already in nomination from the tickets of the several parties and voting for them without giving public notice of their choice until the ballots were counted out of the box, they were well nigh invincible. For instance: suppose the Know-Nothings of this city to number 5,000 only, composed of 8,000 Whigs and 2,000 Democrats; the concentration of their entire vote on a ticket made up by selection from the regular Whig and Democratic tickets, would almost inevitably result in their complete triumph. Thus were won their earlier victories. More recently, however, they have seen fit in many cases to nominate tickets of their own, containing few or no names borne on other tickets. Thus they have succeeded in Delaware and Massachusetts, (two of the States which went strongest for John Adams against Jefferson;) while they have failed in New-York, where their State ticket ran below either its 'Whig' or its 'Soft' antagonist. In the local or municipal Elections, however, this secret organisation has often exhibited great strength, especially where the Whig party has declined to oppose it—witness Baltimore, New-Orleans, San Francisco, &c. It is now organizing and drilling to play an important part in the next Presidential contest, and among those severally mentioned as its probable nominees for President are Millard Fillmore of New-York, Sam Houston of Texas, John M. Clayton of Delaware, John Bell of Tennessee, Kenneth Raynor of North Carolina, and Jacob Broome of Pennsylvania. In case a Southern man should be taken for President, the Vice-Presidency is assigned by public rumor to Daniel Ullmann of New-York. But all such forecastings are subject to time and chance, and the powerful Order is already, as is reported, beset by jars and feuds which threaten its unity if not its existence. Unless past experience misleads, it is likely to run its career rapidly, and vanish as suddenly as it appeared. It *may* last through the next Presidential canvass, but hardly longer than that; or it may cast off its cloak of mystery and come into the field of open conflict a Native American and anti-Romanist party, and win two or three victories on that platform. But it would seem as devoid of the elements of persistence as an anti-Cholera or anti-Potato-Rot party would be, and unlikely long to abide the necessary attrition of real and vital differences of opinion among its members with respect to the great questions of Foreign and Domestic Policy which practically divide the country. These must soon dissolve its compact organization, distract its councils,

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

STATISTICAL VIEW OF AMERICA.

(Compiled for the Whig Almanac.)

I. COUNTRIES OF NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.	AREA : Sq. Miles	Population est'd 1855.	CAPITALS.	CHIEF EXECUTIVE.
Greenland, North..... <i>Danish</i>	900,000	6,800	{ Godhavn	S. C. M. Olrik..... <i>Inspector.</i>
Greenland, South..... <i>do</i>			{ Godthaab	C. P. Holboell..... <i>do</i>
Russian America.....	394,000	66,000	N. Archangel.....	Z. Wenzel..... <i>Governor.</i>
Vancouver's Is., etc..... <i>British</i>	153,000	11,480	Fort Victoria.....	James Douglas..... <i>do</i>
New-Britain (H. B. Co's Ter.) <i>do</i>	1,880,000	150,000	York Factory.....	George Simpson..... <i>do</i>
Labrador..... <i>do</i>	170,000	5,000	(Attached politically	to Newfoundland.)
Canada West..... <i>do</i>	148,000	1,247,200	{ Quebec.....	{ Edmund W. Head, <i>Gov. General</i>
Canada East..... <i>do</i>	210,000	984,800	{	of Brit. N. A.
New-Brunswick..... <i>do</i>	28,000	213,200	Frederickton.....	J. H. T. M. Sutton..... <i>Lt. Governor.</i>
Nova Scotia, etc..... <i>do</i>	19,000	307,180	Halifax.....	J. G. LeMarchant..... <i>do</i>
Prince Edward's Isl'd..... <i>do</i>	2,200	68,070	Charlotte Town.....	Dominic Daly..... <i>do</i>
Newfoundland..... <i>do</i>	36,000	*107,100	St. John.....	Kerr B. Hamilton..... <i>Governor.</i>
St. Pierre & Miquelon..... <i>French</i>	118	1,420	St. Pierre.....	— Gervais..... <i>do</i>
Bermuda Islands..... <i>British</i>	47	12,020	Hamilton.....	Freeman Murray..... <i>do</i>
United States of America.....	3,200,000	27,322,700	Washington City.....	Franklin Pierce..... <i>President.</i>
United States of Mexico.....	762,600	7,853,400	City of Mexico.....	Ant. Lopez de Santa Anna..... <i>do</i>
Belize..... <i>British</i>	62,740	11,770	Belize.....	{ William Stevenson..... <i>Governor.</i>
Bay Islands..... <i>do</i>	600	3,200	Port Royal.....	Trinidad-Cabanas..... <i>President.</i>
Honduras.....	72,000	315,000	Comayagua.....	Rafael Carrera..... <i>do</i>
Guatemala.....	28,000	981,000	N. Guatemala.....	Jose M. San Martin..... <i>do</i>
San Salvador.....	14,000	367,000	Cajutepeque.....	Juan Rafael Mora..... <i>do</i>
Costa Rica.....	17,000	132,000	San Jose.....	Fruto Chamorro..... <i>do</i>
Nicaragua.....	49,000	282,000	Leon.....	<i>Indian King.</i>
Mosquito Coast.....	23,000	4,000	Blewfields.....	<i>An Independent Municipality.</i>
San Juan del Norte.....	15	3,000	S. J. del N. (Greytown)	

II. WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Hayti..... <i>San Domingo</i>	11,000	700,000	Cape Haytien.....	Faustin I..... <i>Emperor.</i>
Dominica..... <i>do</i>	18,000	200,000	San Domingo.....	Pedro Santana..... <i>President.</i>
Jamaica..... <i>British</i>	6,250	388,000	Kingston.....	Harry Barclay..... <i>Gov. Gen.</i>
Trinidad..... <i>do</i>	2,020	62,000	Puerto d'España.....	Charles Elliott..... <i>Governor.</i>
Barbadoes..... <i>do</i>	163	137,000	Bridgetown.....	W. M. G. Colebrook..... <i>do</i>
Grenada..... <i>do</i>	155	32,000	St. George.....	R. W. Keate..... <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
St. Vincent..... <i>do</i>	132	27,600	Kingstown.....	Rich'd G. McDonnell..... <i>do</i>
Tobago..... <i>do</i>	144	14,400	Scarboro'.....	Willoughby Shortland..... <i>do</i>
St. Lucia..... <i>do</i>	159	24,600	Castries.....	Maurice Power..... <i>Governor.</i>
Nevia..... <i>do</i>	20	9,600	Charlestown.....	Frederick Seymour, <i>Administrator.</i>
St. Kitts..... <i>do</i>	68	23,400	Basseterre.....	E. H. D. Hay..... <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
Antigua..... <i>do</i>	108	37,800	St. John's Town.....	Alfred Read..... <i>Governor.</i>
Montserrat..... <i>do</i>	47	7,400	Plymouth.....	— Booth..... <i>President.</i>
Virgin Isles..... <i>do</i>	188	6,800	Tortola.....	John A. McGregor..... <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
Anguilla..... <i>do</i>	81	3,200	Anguilla.....	(App. to St. Kitt's.)
Dominica..... <i>do</i>	275	22,700	Roseau.....	S. W. Blackall..... <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
Bahama Islands..... <i>do</i>	3,962	28,000	Nassau.....	Alex. Baumermann..... <i>Governor.</i>
Turk's Is'd & the Caicos, <i>do</i>	434	6,200	Turk's Island.....	Robert Inglis..... <i>President.</i>
Cuba..... <i>Spanish</i>	42,583	1,207,000	Havana.....	Jose de la Concha..... <i>Gov. Gen.</i>
Porto Rico..... <i>do</i>	3,565	390,000	San Juan.....	Garcia Cambia..... <i>do</i>
Guadalupe, etc..... <i>French</i>	631	147,000	Grandebourg.....	Anbry Baillet..... <i>Governor.</i>
Martinique, etc..... <i>do</i>	392	152,000	Fort Royal.....	Comte de Gueydon..... <i>do</i>
Dutch West Indies.....	569	28,500	Wilhelmstadt.....	J. J. R. Elselver..... <i>do</i>
Danish West Indies.....	192	59,700	Christianstadt.....	J. D. F. Feddersen..... <i>do</i>
Swedish West Indies.....	25	8,900	Gustavia.....	N. F. Wallenstein..... <i>do</i>

III. COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela.....	426,700	1,522,000	Caracas.....	Jose Gregorio Monagas, <i>President.</i>
New-Granada.....	522,000	2,410,000	Santa Fe de Bogota.....	Jose Maria Obando..... <i>do</i>
Ecuador.....	320,000	664,000	Quito.....	Jose Maria Urbina..... <i>do</i>
Bolivia.....	450,000	1,729,000	Chuquisaca.....	Manuel Isidoro Belzu..... <i>do</i>
Peru.....	520,000	2,238,000	Lima.....	Jose Rufino Echarique..... <i>do</i>
Chili.....	250,000	1,406,000	Santiago.....	Manuel Monte..... <i>do</i>
Argentine Confederation.....	850,000	520,000	Santa Fe.....	Justo J. de Urquiza..... <i>do</i>
Buenos Ayres.....	76,000	240,000	Buenos Ayres.....	Pastor Obligado..... <i>Governor.</i>
Uruguay.....	120,000	60,000	Montevideo.....	— Flores..... <i>President.</i>
Paraguay.....	84,000	320,000	Asuncion.....	Carlos Antonio Lopez..... <i>do</i>
Brazil.....	3,890,000	6,200,000	Rio de Janeiro.....	Pedro II..... <i>Emperor.</i>
Guiana..... <i>British</i>	96,000	132,000	Georgetown.....	Philip Wodehouse..... <i>Governor.</i>
Guiana..... <i>Dutch</i>	38,000	63,000	Paramaribo.....	J. G. O. S. de Schmidt..... <i>do</i>
Guiana..... <i>French</i>	23,000	22,500	Cayenne.....	— Fourichon..... <i>do</i>
Patagonia.....	200,000	20,000	.....	<i>Native Chiefs.</i>
Falkland Island..... <i>British</i>	13,000	560	Fort Louis.....	George Reunie..... <i>do</i>

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Sections.	Area—Sq. Miles.	Population.
North and Central America.....	8,169,320	40,462,320
West India Islands.....	91,073	3,603,800
South America.....	7,848,700	17,647,000
Total.....	16,109,093	61,713,120

SLAVERY LEGISLATION.

The following Acts of Congress mark the progress of the Slave Power in the Legislation of the American Government:

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1793.

An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the executive authority of any state in the Union, or of either of the territories, north-west or south of the river Ohio, shall demand any person, as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such state or territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall, moreover, produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the state or territory from whence the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear. But if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. And all costs or expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the state or territory making such demand, shall be paid by such state or territory.

SEC. 2. That any agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into his custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the state or territory from which he or she shall have fled. And, if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent while transporting as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said states or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate,

either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before, and certified by, a magistrate of any such state or territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the state or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the state or territory from which he or she fled.

SEC. 4. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared, or shall harbor or conceal such person after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. Which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; saving, moreover, to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for or on account of the said injuries, or either of them.

Approved February 12, 1793.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820.

An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories.

(All the previous sections of this Act relate entirely to the formation of the Missouri Territory in the usual form of territorial bills—the 8th section only relating to the slavery question.)

SEC. 8. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, for ever prohibited. Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Approved March 6, 1820.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1850.

An Act to amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed Commissioners, in virtue of any Act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SEC. 2. That the Superior Court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil cases, which is now possessed by the Circuit Court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

SEC. 3. That the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of Commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this Act.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant, or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to

the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the Circuit or District Court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive, by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody, under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District whence he escaped; and the better to enable said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers, anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or Court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the Courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken forthwith before such Court, Judge or Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken, and certified by such Court, Judge, or Commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some Court, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy, or other authority as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper Court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity

of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this Act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first (fourth) section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or other person whatsoever.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States, for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States, and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the District or Territorial Courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

Sec. 8. That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services

and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such Commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioner for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each, for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioners for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioner; and, in general, for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or Commissioner in the premises. Such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such Commissioner or not.

Sec. 9. That, upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or her possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants while so employed to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 10. That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor may be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply

in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of the escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in law.

Approved September 18, 1850.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854.

An Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of the territory of Utah on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at

the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. That the executive power and authority in and over said territory of Nebraska shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. That there shall be a secretary of said territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative

assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine; an apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

Sec. 5. That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said ter-

ritory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory, by reason of being on service therein.

Sec. 6. That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said territory, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor of the territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 7. That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

Sec. 8. That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly: and no person holding a

commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said territory.

SEC. 9. That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the district which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decision of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decision of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-

three, and the "act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. That the provisions of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 11. That there shall be appointed an attorney for said territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 12. That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of said territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the

person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The chief justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 13. That the legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct;

and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 14. That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution, and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

SEC. 15. That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said governor of the territory of Nebraska, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. That when the lands in the said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in each township in said

territory, shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 17. That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said territory may define the judicial districts of said territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 18. That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the territory of Nebraska, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursements, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 19. That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point on the western boundary of the state of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the state of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be includ-

ed within the said territory of Kansas, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

[With the single exception of the location of the seat of government for KANSAS at Fort Leavenworth, provided for in section 31, the ensuing sixteen sections, relative to the organization and government of the territory, are precisely similar to the sections already recited, providing for the government of Nebraska territory. The final section of the act, which has a general reference to both territories, is as follows:]

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, that all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories embraced within this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding anything contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of superintendent.

This bill passed the House on the 22d day of May, 1854, and the following is a careful classification of the vote:

YEAS—113.

FROM THE FREE STATES.

MAINE—Moses McDonald—1.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Harry Hibbard—1.
CONNECTICUT—Collin M. Ingersoll—1.
VERMONT—None. MASSACHUSETTS—None.
RHODE ISLAND—None.
NEW-YORK—Thomas W. Cumming, Francis B. Cutting, Peter Rowe, John J. Taylor, William M. Tweed, Hiram Walbridge, William A. Walker, Mike Walsh, Theo. R. Westbrook—9.
PENNSYLVANIA—Samuel A. Bridges, John L. Dawson, Thomas B. Florence, J. Glancy Jones, William H. Kurtz, John McNair, Asa Packer, John Robbins, Jr., Christian M. Straub, William H. Witte, Hendrick B. Wright—11.
NEW-JERSEY—Samuel Lilly, George Vail—2.
OHIO—David T. Disney, Frederick W. Green, Edson B. Olds, Wilson Shannon—4.
INDIANA—John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dunham, Norman Eddy, William H. English, Thomas A. Hendricks, James H. Lane, Smith Miller—7.
ILLINOIS—James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Wm. A. Richardson—3.
MICHIGAN—Samuel Clark, David Stuart—2.
IOWA—Bernhart Henn—1. WISCONSIN—None.
CALIFORNIA—Milton S. Latham, J. A. McDougall—2.
Total—44.

FROM THE SLAVE STATES.

DELAWARE—George R. Riddle—1.
MARYLAND—William T. Hamilton, Henry May, Jacob Shower, Joshua Vansant—4.
VIRGINIA—Thomas H. Bayly, Thomas S. Beecock, John S. Caskie, Henry A. Edmondson, Charles J. Faulkner, William O. Goode, Zedekiah Kid-

well, John Letcher, Paulus Powell, William Smith, John F. Snodgrass—11.

NORTH CAROLINA—William S. Ashe, Burton Craige, Thomas L. Clingman, John Kerr, Thomas Ruffin, Henry M. Shaw—6.

SOUTH CAROLINA—William W. Boyce, Preston S. Brooks, James L. Orr—3.

GEORGIA—David J. Bailey, Elijah W. Chastain, Alfred H. Colquitt, Junius Hillyer, David A. Reese, Alex. H. Stephens—6.

ALABAMA—James Abercrombie, Williamson R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell, Sampson W. Harris, George S. Houston, Philip Phillips, William R. Smith—7.

MISSISSIPPI—William S. Barry, William Barksdale, Otho R. Singleton, Daniel B. Wright—4.

LOUISIANA—William Dunbar, Roland Jones, John Perkins, Jr.—3.

KENTUCKY—John C. Breckenridge, James S. Chrisman, Leander M. Cox, Clement S. Hill, John M. Elliott, Benj. E. Grey, William Preston, Richard H. Stanton—8.

TENNESSEE—William M. Churchwell, George W. Jones, Charles Ready, Samuel A. Smith, Frederick P. Stanton, Felix K. Zollicoffer—6.

MISSOURI—Alfred W. Lamb, James J. Linsley, John G. Miller, Merdecas Oliver, John S. Phelps—5.

ARKANSAS—A. B. Greenwood, Edwin A. Warren—2. FLORIDA—A. E. Maxwell—1.

TEXAS—Peter H. Bell, Geo. W. Smyth—2.

Total—69.

Total, Free and Slave States—113.

NAYS—100.

NORTHERN STATES.

MAINE—Samuel P. Benson, E. Wilder Farley, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Samuel Mayall, Israel Washburn, Jr.—5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—George W. Kittredge, George W. Morrison—2.

MASSACHUSETTS—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., Samuel L. Crocker, Alex. De Witt, Edward Dickinson, J. Wiley Edmonds, Thomas D. Eliot, John Z. Goodrich, Charles W. Upham, Samuel H. Walley, Tupper Wentworth—10.

RHODE ISLAND—Thomas Davis, Benjamin B. Thurston—2.

CONNECTICUT—Nathan Belcher, James T. Pratt, Origen S. Seymour—3.

VERMONT—James Meacham, Alvah Sabin, Andrew Tracy—3.

NEW YORK—Henry Bennett, Davis Carpenter, Gilbert Dean, Caleb Lyon, Reuben E. Fenton, Thomas T. Flagler, George Hastings, Solomon G. Haven, Charles Hughes, Daniel T. Jones, Orasmus B. Matteson, Edwin B. Morgan, William Murray, Andrew Oliver, Jared V. Peck, Rufus W. Peckham, Bishop Perkins, Benjamin Pringle, Russell Sage, George A. Simmons, Gerrit Smith, John Wheeler—22.

NEW JERSEY—Alex. C. M. Pennington, Charles Skelton, Nathan T. Stratton—3.

PENNSYLVANIA—Joseph R. Chandler, Carlton B. Curtis, John Dick, Augustus Drum, William Everhart, James Gamble, Galusha A. Grow, Isaac E. Hiestor, Thomas M. Howe, John McCulloch, Nor Mittenwarth, David Ritchie, Samuel L. Russell, Michael C. Trout—14.

OHIO—Edward Ball, Lewis D. Campbell, Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, Joshua R. Giddings, Aaron Harlan, John Scott Harrison,

H. H. Johnson, William D. Lindsley, M. H. Nichols, Thomas Ritchey, William R. Sapp, Andrew Stuart, John L. Taylor, Edward Wade—15.

INDIANA—Andrew J. Harlan, Daniel Mac Samuel W. Parker—3.

ILLINOIS—James Knox, Jesse O. Norton, E. J. Washburne, John Wentworth, Richard Yates—4.

MICHIGAN—David A. Noble, H. L. Stevens—2.

WISCONSIN—B. O. Eastman, Daniel Wells, Jr.—4.

IOWA—None. CALIFORNIA—None. Total—81.

SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA—John S. Millson—1.

NORTH CAROLINA—Richard C. Puryear, Stoa H. Rogers—2.

TENNESSEE—Robert M. Bugg, Wm. Cullom Emerson Etheridge, Nathaniel G. Taylor—4.

LOUISIANA—Theodore G. Hunt—1.

MISSOURI—Thomas H. Benton—1.

OTHER SOUTHERN STATES—None. Total—9.

Total, Free and Slave States—100.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—21.

N. ENGLAND STATES—W. Appleton of Mass.—1.

NEW YORK—Geo. W. Chase, James Maurice—2.

PENNSYLVANIA—None. NEW JERSEY—None.

OHIO—George Bliss, Moses B. Corwin—2.

ILLINOIS—Wm. H. Bissell—1.

CALIFORNIA—None.

INDIANA—Eben. M. Chamberlain—1.

MICHIGAN—None. IOWA—John P. Cook—1.

WISCONSIN—John B. Macy—1.

Total from Free States—9.

MARYLAND—John R. Franklin, Augustus R. Sollers—2. VIRGINIA—Fayette McMullen—1.

NORTH CAROLINA—None. DELAWARE—None.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Wm. Aiken, Lawrence M. Keitt, John McQueen—3.

GEORGIA—Wm. B. W. Dent, James L. Seward—2.

ALABAMA—None.

MISSISSIPPI—Wiley P. Harris—1.

KENTUCKY—Linn Boyd, (Speaker,) Presley Ewing—2. MISSOURI—Samuel Caruthers—1.

ARKANSAS—None. FLORIDA—None.

TEXAS—None. TENNESSEE—None.

LOUISIANA—None.

Total from Slave States—12.

The bill having been amended in the House so as to allow Aliens to vote, was sent back to the Senate and ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Atchison (Mo.), Badger (N. C.), Benjamin (La.), Broadhead (Pa.), Brown (Mi.), Butler (S. C.), Cass (Mich.), Clay (Ala.), Dawson (Ga.), Douglas (Ill.), Fitzpatrick (Ala.), Gwin (Cal.), Hunter (Va.), Johnson (Ark.), Jones (Iowa), Jones (Tenn.), Mallory (Pa.), Mason (Va.), Morton (Pa.), Norris (N. H.), Pearce (Md.), Pettit (Ind.), Pratt (Md.), Rusk (Texas), Sebastian (Ark.), Shields (Ill.), Sildell (La.), Stuart (Mich.), Thompson (Ky.), Thomson (N. J.), Toombs (Ga.), Toucey (Cal.), Weller (Cal.), Williams (N. H.), Wright (N. J.)—35.

NAYS—Allen (R. I.), Bell (Tenn.), Chase (Ohio), Clayton (Del.), Fish (N. Y.), Foote (Vt.), Gillette (Cal.), Hamlin (Me.), James (R. I.), Seward (N. Y.), Sumner (Mass.), Wade (Ohio), Walker (Wis.)—18.

Democrats in Roman; Whigs in Italics; Free Democrats in SMALL CAPS.

The bill was finally passed without a division, the Senate refusing to call the Yeas and Nays.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. William H. Seward, in the Senate of the United States, on the night of the final passage of the Nebraska Bill, May 26, 1854.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I rise with no purpose of further resisting or even delaying the passage of this bill. Let its advocates have only a little patience, and they will soon reach the object for which they have struggled so earnestly and so long. The sun has set for the last time upon the guaranteed and certain liberties of all the unsettled and unorganized portions of the American continent that lie within the jurisdiction of the United States. To-morrow's sun will rise in dim eclipse over them. How long that obscurity shall last, is known only to the Power that directs and controls all human events. For myself, I know only this—that now no human power will prevent its coming on, and that its passing off will be hastened and secured by others than those now here, and perhaps by only those belonging to future generations.

Sir, it would be almost factious to offer further resistance to this measure here. Indeed, successful resistance was never expected to be made in this Hall. The Senate floor is an old battle ground, on which have been fought many contests, and always, at least since 1820, with fortune adverse to the cause of equal and universal freedom. We were only a few here who engaged in that cause in the beginning of this contest. All that we could hope to do—all that we did hope to do—was to organize and to prepare the issue for the House of Representatives, to which the country would look for its decision as authoritative, and to awaken the country that it might be ready for the appeal which would be made, whatever the decision of Congress might be. We are no stronger now. Only fourteen at the first, it will be fortunate if, among the ills and accidents which surround us, we shall maintain that number to the end.

We are on the eve of the consummation of a great national transaction—a transaction which will close a cycle in the history of our country—and it is impossible not to desire to pause a moment and survey the scene around us and the prospect before us. However obscure we may individually be, our connection with this great transaction will perpetuate our names for the praise or for the censure of future ages, and perhaps in regions far remote. If, then, we had no other motive for our actions but that of an honest desire for a just fame, we could not be indifferent to that scene and that prospect. But individual interests and ambition sink into insignificance in view of the interests of our country and of mankind. These interests awaken, at least in me, an intense solicitude.

It was said by some in the beginning, and it has been said by others later in this debate, that it was doubtful whether it would be the cause of Slavery or the cause of Freedom that would gain

advantages from the passage of this bill. I do not find it necessary to be censorious, nor even unjust to others, in order that my own course may be approved. I am sure that the honorable Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] did not mean that the slave States should gain an advantage over the free States, for he disclaimed it when he introduced the bill. I believe, in all candor, that the honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. TOOMBS,] who comes out at the close of the battle as one of the chiefest leaders of the victorious party, is sincere in declaring his own opinion that the slave States will gain no unjust advantage over the free States, because he disclaims it as a triumph in their behalf. Notwithstanding all this, however, what has occurred here and in the country, during this contest, has compelled a conviction that Slavery will gain something, and Freedom will endure a severe, though I hope not an irretrievable loss. The slaveholding States are passive, quiet, content, and satisfied with the prospective boon, and the free States are excited and alarmed with fearful forebodings and apprehensions. The impatience for the speedy passage of the bill manifested by its friends betrays a knowledge that this is the condition of public sentiment in the free States. They thought in the beginning that it was necessary to guard the measure by inserting the Clayton amendment, which would exclude unnaturalized foreign inhabitants of the Territories from the right of suffrage. And now they seem willing, with almost perfect unanimity, to relinquish that safeguard, rather than to delay the adoption of the principal measure for at most a year, perhaps for only a week or a day. Suppose that the Senate should adhere to that condition, which so lately was thought so wise and so important—what then? The bill could only go back to the House of Representatives, which must either yield or insist! In the one case or in the other, a decision in favor of the bill would be secured; for even if the House should disagree, the Senate would have time to recede. But the majority will hazard nothing, even on a prospect so certain as this. They will recede at once, without a moment's further struggle, from the condition, and thus secure the passage of this bill now, to-night. Why such haste? Even if the question were to go to the country before a final decision here, what would there be wrong in that? There is no man living who will say that the country anticipated, or that as anticipated, agitation of this measure in Congress, when this Congress was elected, or even when it assembled in December last.

Under such circumstances, and in the midst of agitation, and excitement, and debates, it is only fair to say that certainly the country has not decided in favor of the bill. The refusal, then, to let the question go to the country, is a conclusive proof that the slave States, as represented here, expect from the passage of this bill what the free States insist that they will lose by it, an advantage, a material advantage, and not a mere abstraction. There are men in the slave States, as in the free States, who insist always too pertinaciously upon mere abstractions. But that is not the policy of the slave States to-day. They are in earnest in seeking for and securing an object, and an important one. I believe they are going to have it. I do not know how long the advantage gained will last, nor how great or

comprehensive it will be. Every Senator who agrees with me in opinion must feel as I do—that under such circumstances he can forego nothing that can be done decently, with due respect to difference of opinion, and consistently with the constitutional and settled rules of legislation, to place the true merits of the question before the country. Questions sometimes occur, which seem to have two right sides. Such were the questions that divided the English nation between Pitt and Fox—such the contest between the assailant and the defender of Quebec. The judgment of the world was suspended by its sympathies, and seemed ready to descend in favor of him who should be most gallant in conduct. And so, when both fell with equal chivalry on the same field, the survivors united in raising a common monument to the glorious but rival memories of Wolfe and Montcalm. But this contest involves a moral question. The slave States so present it. They maintain that African Slavery is not erroneous, not unjust, not inconsistent with the advancing cause of human nature. Since they so regard it, I do not expect to see statesmen representing those States indifferent about a vindication of this system by the Congress of the United States. On the other hand, we of the free States regard Slavery as erroneous, unjust, oppressive, and therefore absolutely inconsistent with the principles of the American Constitution and Government. Who will expect us to be indifferent to the decisions of the American people and of mankind on such an issue?

Again: there is suspended on the issue of this contest the political equilibrium between the free and the slave States. It is no ephemeral question, no idle question, whether Slavery shall go on increasing its influence over the central power here, or whether Freedom shall gain the ascendancy. I do not expect to see statesmen of the slave States indifferent on so momentous a question, and as little can it be expected that those of the free States will betray their own great cause. And now it remains for me to declare, in view of the decision of this controversy so near at hand, that I have seen nothing and heard nothing during its progress to change the opinions which at the earliest proper period I deliberately expressed. Certainly, I have not seen the evidence then promised, that the free States would acquiesce in the measure. As certainly, too, I may say that I have not seen the fulfillment of the promise that the history of the last thirty years would be revised, corrected, and amended, and that it would then appear that the country, during all that period, had been resting in prosperity and contentment and peace, not upon a valid, constitutional, and irrevocable compromise between the slave States and the free States, but upon an unconstitutional and false, and even infamous, act of Congressional usurpation.

On the contrary, I am now, if possible, more than ever satisfied that, after all this debate, the history of the country will go down to posterity just as it stood before, carrying to them the everlasting facts that until 1820 the Congress of the United States legislated to prevent the introduction of slavery into new Territories whenever that object was practicable; and that in that year they so far modified that policy, under alarming apprehensions of civil convulsion, by a constitutional enactment in the character of a

compact, as to admit Missouri a new slave State; but upon the express condition, stipulated in favor of the free States, that Slavery should be forever prohibited in all the residue of the existing and unorganized Territories of the United States lying north of the parallel of 86 deg. 30 m. north latitude. Certainly, I find nothing to win my favor toward the bill in the proposition of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. PHARMER] to restore the Clayton amendment, which was struck out in the House of Representatives. So far from voting for that proposition, I shall vote against it now, as I did when it was under consideration here before, in accordance with the opinion adopted as early as any political opinions I ever had, and cherished as long, that the right of suffrage is not a mere conventional right, but an inherent natural right, of which no Government can rightly deprive any adult man who is subject to its authority, and obligated to its support.

I hold, moreover, sir, that inasmuch as every man is, by force of circumstances beyond his own control, a subject of Government somewhere, he is, by the very constitution of human society, entitled to share equally in the conferring of political power on those who wield it, if he is not disqualified by crime; that in a despotic Government he ought to be allowed arms, in a free Government the ballot or the open vote, as a means of self-protection against unendurable oppression. I am not likely, therefore, to restore to this bill an amendment which would deprive it of an important feature imposed upon it by the House of Representatives, and that one, perhaps, the only feature that harmonizes with my own convictions of justice. It is true that the House of Representatives stipulates such suffrage for white men as a condition for opening it to the possible proscription and slavery of the African. I shall separate them. I shall vote for the former, and against the latter, glad to get universal suffrage of white men, if only that can be gained now, and working right on, full of hope and confidence, for the prevention or the abrogation of slavery in the Territories hereafter.

Sir, I am surprised at the pertinacity with which the honorable Senator from Delaware, mine ancient and honorable friend, [Mr. CLAYTON,] perseveres in opposing the granting of the right of suffrage to the unnaturalized foreigner in the Territories. Congress cannot deny him that right. Here is the third article of that convention by which Louisiana, including Kansas and Nebraska, was ceded to the United States:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion they profess."

The inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska are citizens already, and by force of this treaty must continue to be, and as such to enjoy the right of suffrage, whatever laws you may make to the contrary. My opinions are well known, to wit: That Slavery is not only an evil, but a local one, injurious and ultimately pernicious to society, wherever it exists, and in conflict with the con-

stitutional principles of society in this country. I am not willing to extend nor to permit the extension of that local evil into regions now free within our empire. I know that there are some who differ from me, and who regard the Constitution of the United States as an instrument which sanctions Slavery as well as Freedom. But if I could admit a proposition so incongruous with the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, and the known sentiments of its illustrious founders, and so should conclude that Slavery was national, I must still cherish the opinion that it is an evil; and because it is a national one, I am the more firmly held and bound to prevent an increase of it, tending, as I think it manifestly does, to the weakening and ultimate overthrow of the Constitution itself, and therefore to the injury of all mankind. I know there have been States which have endured long, and achieved much, which tolerated Slavery; but that was not the Slavery of caste, like African Slavery. Such Slavery tends to demoralize equally the subjected race and the superior one. It has been the absence of such Slavery from Europe that has given her nations their superiority over other countries in that hemisphere. Slavery, wherever it exists, begets fear, and fear is the parent of weakness. What is the secret of that eternal, sleepless anxiety, in the legislative halls, and even at the firesides, of the slave States, always asking new stipulations, new compromises and abrogation of compromises, new assumptions of power and abnegations of power, but fear? It is the apprehension that, even if safe now, they will not always or long be secure against some invasion or some aggression from the free States. What is the secret of the humiliating part which proud old Spain is acting at this day, trembling between alarms of American intrusion into Cuba on one side, and British dictation on the other, but the fact that she has cherished Slavery so long, and still cherishes it, in the last of her American colonial possessions? Thus far, Kansas and Nebraska are safe, under the laws of 1820, against the introduction of this element of national debility and decline. The bill before us, as we are assured, contains a great principle, a glorious principle; and yet that principle, when fully ascertained, proves to be nothing less than the subversion of that security, not only within the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, but within all the other present and future new Territories of the United States. Thus it is quite clear that it is not a principle alone that is involved, but that those who crowd this measure with so much zeal and earnestness must expect that either Freedom or Slavery shall gain something by it in those regions. The case, then, stands thus in Kansas and Nebraska: Freedom may lose, but certainly can gain nothing; while Slavery may gain, but as certainly can lose nothing.

So far as I am concerned, the time for looking on the dark side has passed. I feel quite sure that Slavery at most can get nothing more than Kansas; while Nebraska, the wider northern region, will, under existing circumstances, escape, for the reason that its soil and climate are uncongenial with the staples of slave culture—rice, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Moreover, since the public attention has been so well and so effectually directed toward the subject, I cherish a hope that Slavery may be prevented even from

gaining a foothold in Kansas. Congress only gives consent, but it does not and cannot introduce slavery there. Slavery will be embarrassed by its own overgrasping spirit. No one, I am sure, anticipates the possible re-establishment of the African slave trade. The tide of emigration to Kansas is therefore to be supplied there solely by the domestic fountain of slave production. But Slavery has also other regions besides Kansas to be filled from that fountain. There are all of New-Mexico and all of Utah already within the United States; and then there is Cuba, that consumes slave labor and life as fast as any one of the slaveholding States can supply it; and besides these regions, there remains all of Mexico down to the Isthmus. The stream of slave labor flowing from so small a fountain, and broken into several divergent channels, will not cover so great a field; and it is reasonably to be hoped that the part of it nearest to the North Pole will be the last to be inundated. But African slave emigration is to compete with free emigration of white men, and the source of this latter tide is as ample as the civilization of the two entire continents. The honorable Senator from Delaware mentioned, as if it were a startling fact, that twenty thousand European immigrants arrived in New-York in one month. Sir, he has stated the fact with too much moderation. On my return to the capital, a day or two ago, I met twelve thousand of these immigrants who had arrived in New-York on one morning, and who had thronged the churches on the following Sabbath, to return thanks for deliverance from the perils of the sea, and for their arrival in the land, not of Slavery, but of Liberty. I also thank God for their escape, and for their coming. They are now on their way westward, and the news of the passage of this bill, preceding them, will speed many of them towards Kansas and Nebraska. Such arrivals are not extraordinary—they occur almost every week; and the immigration from Germany, from Great Britain, and from Norway, and from Sweden, during the European war, will rise to six or seven hundred thousand souls in a year. And with this tide is to be mingled one rapidly swelling from Asia and from the islands of the South Seas. All the immigrants, under this bill as the House of Representatives overruling you have ordered, will be good, loyal, Liberty-loving, Slavery-fearing citizens. Come on, then, gentlemen of the slave States. Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of the cause of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side which is stronger in numbers as it is in right.

There are, however, earnest advocates of this bill, who do not expect, and who, I suppose, do not desire, that Slavery shall gain possession of Nebraska. What do they expect to gain? The honorable Senator from Indiana [Mr. PARRIS] says that by thus obliterating the Missouri Compromise restriction, they will gain a *tubula rasa*, on which the inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska may write whatever they will. This is the great principle of the bill, as he understands it. Well, what gain is there in that? You obliterate a Constitution of Freedom. If they write a new Constitution of Freedom, can the new be better than the old? If they write a Constitution of Slavery, will it not be a worse one? I ask the honorable Senator that! But the honorable Sen-

ator says that the people of Nebraska will have the privilege of establishing institutions for themselves. They have now the privilege of establishing free institutions. Is it a privilege, then, to establish Slavery? If so, what a mockery are all our Constitutions, which prevent the inhabitants from capriciously subverting free institutions and establishing institutions of Slavery! Sir, it is a sophism, a subtlety, to talk of conferring upon a country, already secure in the blessings of Freedom, the power of self-destruction.

What mankind everywhere want, is not the removal of the Constitutions of Freedom which they have, that they may make at their pleasure Constitutions of Slavery or of Freedom, but the privilege of retaining Constitutions of Freedom when they already have them, and the removal of Constitutions of Slavery when they have them, that they may establish Constitutions of Freedom in their place. We hold on tenaciously to all existing Constitutions of Freedom. Who denounces any man for diligently adhering to such Constitutions? Who would dare to denounce any one for disloyalty to our existing Constitutions, if they were Constitutions of Despotism and Slavery? But it is supposed by some that this principle is less important in regard to Kansas and Nebraska than as a general one—a general principle applicable to all other present and future Territories of the United States. Do honorable Senators then indeed suppose they are establishing a principle at all? If so, I think they egregiously err, whether the principle is either good or bad, right or wrong. They are not establishing it, and cannot establish it in this way. You subvert one law capriciously, by making another law in its place. That is all. Will your law have any more weight, authority, solemnity, or binding force on future Congresses, than the first had? You abrogate the law of your predecessors—others will have equal power and equal liberty to abrogate yours. You allow no barriers around the old law, to protect it from abrogation. You erect none around your new law, to stay the hand of future innovators.

On what ground do you expect the new law to stand? If you are candid, you will confess that you rest your assumption on the ground that the free States will never agitate repeal, but always acquiesce. It may be that you are right. I am not going to predict the course of the free States. I claim no authority to speak for them, and still less to say what they will do. But I may venture to say, that if they shall not repeal this law, it will not be because they are not strong enough to do it. They have power in the House of Representatives greater than that of the slave States, and, when they choose to exercise it, a power greater even here in the Senate. The free States are not dull scholars, even in practical political strategy. When you shall have taught them that a compromise law establishing Freedom can be abrogated, and the Union nevertheless stand, you will have let them into another secret, namely: that a law permitting or establishing Slavery can be repealed, and the Union nevertheless remain firm. If you inquire why they do not stand by their rights and their interests more firmly, I will tell you to the best of my ability. It is because they are conscious of their strength, and, therefore, unsuspecting, and slow to apprehend danger. The reason why you prevail in so many

There cannot be a convocation of Abolitionists, however impracticable, in Faneuil Hall or the Tabernacle, though it consists of men and women who have separated themselves from all effective political parties, and who have renounced all political agencies, even though they resolve that they will vote for nobody, not even for themselves, to carry out their purposes, and though they practice on that resolution, but you take alarm, and your agitation renders necessary such compromises as those of 1820 and of 1850. We are young in the arts of politics; you are old. We are strong; you are weak. We are, therefore, over-confident, careless, and indifferent; you are vigilant and active. These are traits that redound to your praise. They are mentioned not in your disparagement. I say only that there may be an extent of intervention, of aggression, on your side, which may induce the North, at some time, either in this or in some future generation, to adopt your tactics and follow your example. Remember now, that by unanimous consent, this new law will be a repealable statute, exposed to all the chances of the Missouri compromise. It stands an infinitely worse chance of endurance than that compromise did.

The Missouri compromise was a transaction which wise, learned, patriotic statesmen agreed to surround and fortify with the principles of a compact for mutual considerations, passed and executed, and therefore, although not irrepealable in fact, yet irrepealable in honor and conscience, and down at least until this very session of the Congress of the United States, it has had the force and authority not merely of an act of Congress, but of a covenant between the free States and the slave States, scarcely less sacred than the Constitution itself. Now, then, who are your contracting parties in the law establishing Governments in Kansas and Nebraska, and abrogating the Missouri compromise? What are the equivalents in this law? What has the North given, and what has the South got back, that makes this a contract? Who pretends that it is anything more than an ordinary act of ordinary legislation? If, then, a law which has all the forms and solemnities recognised by common consent as a compact, and is covered with traditions, cannot stand amid this shuffling of the balance between the free States and the slave States, tell me what chances this new law that you are passing will have?

You are, moreover, setting a precedent which abrogates all compromises. Four years ago, you obtained the consent of a portion of the free States—enough to render the effort at immediate repeal or resistance alike impossible—to what we regard as an unconstitutional act for the surrender of fugitive slaves. That was declared, by the common consent of the persons acting in the name of the two parties, the slave States and the free States in Congress, an irrepealable law—not even to be questioned, although it violated the Constitution. In establishing this new principle, you expose that law also to the chances of repeal. You not only so expose the fugitive slave law, but there is no solemnity about the articles for the annexation of Texas to the United States, which does not hang about the Missouri compromise; and when you have shown that the Missouri compromise can be re-

Texas are subject to the will and pleasure and the caprice of a temporary majority in Congress. Do you, then, expect that the free States are to observe compacts, and you to be at liberty to break them; that they are to submit to laws and leave them on the statute-book, however unconstitutional and however grievous, and that you are to rest under no such obligation? I think it is not a reasonable expectation. Say, then, who from the North will be bound to admit Kansas, when Kansas shall come in here, if she shall come as a slave State?

The honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. TOOMBS,] and I know he is as sincere as he is ardent, says if he shall be here when Kansas comes as a free State, he will vote for her admission. I doubt not that he would; but he will not be here, for the very reason, if there be no other, that he would vote that way. When Oregon or Minnesota shall come here for admission—within one year, or two years, or three years from this time—we shall then see what your new principle is worth in its obligation upon the slaveholding States. No; you establish no principle, you only abrogate a principle which was established for your own security as well as ours; and while you think you are abnegating and resigning all power and all authority on this subject into the hands of the people of the Territories, you are only getting over a difficulty in settling this question in the organization of two new Territories, by postponing it till they come here to be admitted as States, slave or free.

Sir, in saying that your new principle will not be established by this bill, I reason from obvious, clear, well-settled principles of human nature. Slavery and Freedom are antagonistical elements in this country. The founders of the Constitution framed it with a knowledge of that antagonism, and suffered it to continue, that it might work out its own ends. There is a commercial antagonism, an irreconcilable one, between the systems of free labor and slave labor. They have been at war with each other ever since the Government was established, and that war is to continue forever. The contest, when it ripens between these two antagonistic elements, is to be settled somewhere; it is to be settled in the seat of central power, in the Federal Legislature. The Constitution makes it the duty of the central Government to determine questions as often as they shall arise in favor of one or the other party, and refers the decision of them to the majority of the votes in the two Houses of Congress. It will come back here, then, in spite of all the efforts to escape from it.

This antagonism must end either in a separation of the antagonistic parties—the slaveholding States and the free States—or, secondly, in the complete establishment of the influence of the slave power over the free—or else, on the other hand, in the establishment of the superior influence of Freedom over the interests of Slavery. It will not be terminated by a voluntary secession of either party. Commercial interests bind the slave States and the free States together in links of gold that are riveted with iron, and they cannot be broken by passion or by ambition. Either party will submit to the ascendancy of the other, rather than yield the commercial advantages of this Union. Political ties bind the Union together—a common necessity, but not merely a common necessity, but the common

interests of empire—of such empire as the world has never before seen. The control of the national power is the control of the great Western Continent; and the control of this continent is to be in a very few years the controlling influence in the world. Who is there, North, that hates Slavery so much, or who, South, that hates emancipation so intensely, that he can attempt, with any hope of success, to break a Union thus forged and welded together? I have always heard, with equal pity and disgust, threats of disunion in the free States, and similar threats in the slaveholding States. I know that men may rave in the heat of passion, and under great political excitement; but I know that when it comes to a question whether this Union shall stand, either with Freedom or with Slavery, the masses will uphold it, and it will stand until some inherent vice in its Constitution, not yet disclosed, shall cause its dissolution. Now, entertaining these opinions, there are for me only two alternatives, viz: either to let Slavery gain unlimited sway, or so to exert what little power and influence I may have, as to secure, if I can, the ultimate predominance of Freedom.

In doing this, I do no more than those who believe the Slave Power is rightest, wisest, and best, are doing, and will continue to do, with my free consent, to establish its complete supremacy. If they shall succeed, I still shall be, as I have been, a loyal citizen. If we succeed, I know they will be loyal also, because it will be safest, wisest, and best for them to be so. The question is one, not of a day, or of a year, but of many years, and, for aught I know, many generations. Like all other great political questions, it will be attended sometimes by excitement, sometimes by passion, and sometimes, perhaps, even by faction; but it is sure to be settled in a constitutional way, without any violent shock to society, or to any of its great interests. It is, moreover, sure to be settled rightly; because it will be settled under the benign influences of Republicanism and Christianity, according to the principles of truth and justice, as ascertained by human reason. In pursuing such a course, it seems to me obviously as wise as it is necessary to save all existing laws and Constitutions which are conservative of Freedom, and to permit, as far as possible, the establishment of no new ones in favor of Slavery; and thus to turn away the thoughts of the States which tolerate Slavery from political efforts to perpetuate what in its nature cannot be perpetual, to the more wise and benign policy of emancipation.

This, in my humble judgment, is the simple, easy path of duty for the American Statesman. I will not contemplate that other alternative—the greater ascendancy of the Slave Power. I believe that if it shall ever come, the voice of Freedom will cease to be heard in these Halls, whatever may be the evils and dangers which Slavery shall produce. I say this without disrespect for Representatives of slave States, and I say it because the rights of petition and of debate on that are effectually suppressed—necessarily suppressed—in all the slave States, and because they are not always held in reverence even now, in the two Houses of Congress. When freedom of speech on a subject of such vital interest shall have ceased to exist in Congress, then I shall expect to see Slavery not only luxuriating in all new

Territories, but stealthily creeping even into the free States themselves. Believing this, and believing, also, that complete responsibility of the Government to the people is essential to public and private safety, and that decline and ruin are sure to follow, always, in the train of Slavery, I am sure that this will be no longer a land of Freedom and constitutional liberty when Slavery shall have thus become paramount. *Auferre trucidare falsis nominibus imperium atque, ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.*

Sir, I have always said that I should not despond, even if this fearful measure should be effected; nor do I now despond. Although, reasoning from my present convictions, I should not have voted for the compromise of 1820, I have labored, in the very spirit of those who established it, to save the landmark of Freedom which it assigned. I have not spoken irreverently even of the compromise of 1850, which, as all men know, I opposed earnestly and with diligence. Nevertheless, I have always preferred the compromises of the Constitution, and have wanted no others. I feared all others. This was a leading principle of the great statesman of the South, [MR. CALHOUN.] Said he:

"I see my way in the Constitution; I cannot in a compromise. A compromise is but an act of Congress. It may be overruled at any time. It gives us no security. But the Constitution is stable. It is a rock on which we can stand, and on which we can meet our friends from the non-slaveholding States. It is a firm and stable ground, on which we can better stand in opposition to fanaticism than on the shifting sands of compromise. Let us be done with compromises. Let us go back and stand upon the Constitution."

I stood upon this ground in 1850, defending Freedom upon it as MR. CALHOUN did in defending Slavery. I was overruled then, and I have waited since without proposing to abrogate any compromises.

It has been no proposition of mine to abrogate them now; but the proposition has come from another quarter—from an adverse one. It is about to prevail. The shifting sands of compromise are passing from under my feet, and they are now, without agency of my own, taking hold again on the rock of the Constitution. It shall be no fault of mine if they do not remain firm. This seems to me auspicious of better days and wiser legislation. Through all the darkness and gloom of the present hour, bright stars are breaking, that inspire me with hope, and excite me to perseverance. They show that the day of compromises has passed forever, and that henceforward all great questions between Freedom and Slavery legitimately coming here—and none other can come—shall be decided, as they ought to be, upon their merits, by a fair exercise of legislative power, and not by bargains of equivocal prudence, if not of doubtful morality.

The House of Representatives has, and it always will have, an increasing majority of members from the free States. On this occasion, that House has not been altogether faithless to the interests of the free States; for although it has taken away the charter of Freedom from Kansas and Nebraska, it has at the same time told this proud body, in language which compels acquiescence, that in submitting the question of

interested citizens, but to the alien inhabitants of the Territories also. So the great interests of humanity are, after all, thanks to the House of Representatives, and thanks to God, submitted to the voice of human nature.

Sir, I see one more sign of hope. The great support of Slavery in the South has been its alliance with the Democratic party of the North. By means of that alliance it obtained paramount influence in this Government about the year 1800, which, from that time to this, with but few and slight interruptions, it has maintained. While Democracy in the North has thus been supporting Slavery in the South, the people of the North have been learning more profoundly the principles of republicanism and of free government. It is an extraordinary circumstance, which you, sir, the present occupant of the chair, [MR. STRAIGHT,] I am sure will not gainsay, that at this moment, when there seems to be a more complete divergence of the Federal Government in favor of Slavery than ever before, the sentiment of Universal Liberty is stronger in all free States than it ever was before. With that principle the present Democratic party must now come into a closer contest. Their prestige of Democracy is fast waning, by reason of the hard service which their alliance with their slaveholding brethren has imposed upon them. That party perseveres, as indeed it must, by reason of its very constitution, in that service, and thus comes into closer conflict with elements of true Democracy, and for that reason is destined to lose, and is fast losing the power which it has held so firmly and long. That power will not be restored until the principle established here now shall be reversed, and a Constitution shall be given, not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but also to every other national Territory, which will be not a *tabula rasa*, but a Constitution securing equal, universal, and perpetual Freedom.

ABOLISH THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

THE following brief but stirring and sterling speech was delivered before the Massachusetts Whig State Convention on the 16th of August, 1854, by HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, Sen., a man venerable alike for his years, intelligence, integrity and genuine patriotism:

I came to this meeting *by invitation* as a citizen—not as a partisan; with no intention to *volunteer* a word on the occasion, but with a fixed purpose to respond if called upon, as became an individual who has in this world now little to hope, and, I thank God, nothing to fear;—who has behind him only the memory of the past, and before him the opening grave in which he must soon be deposited. From such an individual you have a right to expect words of truth, duty and soberness. I come not here to utter vituperative demonstrations against the slaveholders of the South. They have used the powers vested in them by the Constitution for their own interests, as every other selfish association of men would have done under the same circumstances with the same powers, and under

the same temptations. In every step of the progress of the slave power, they have had members of the free States as half workers. If the free States would regain their influence, they must *utivate a higher standard of political morality among themselves*; they must discard the doctrine that "all is fair in politics," and regard him who has notoriously sold himself for place or for office as a traitor to principle and to his country. The Nebraska fraud, as it is called, is nothing more than the last act of a series of gressions on the free States which slaveholders have practiced for more than fifty years, in no one of which could they have been successful except through the divisions and corruptions of the free States themselves. So far from complaining of this Nebraska perfidy, I rejoice in it. It is said it is "the last straw that breaks the camel's back." I trust in heaven that this Nebraska perfidy will soon prove to be the last straw which will excite the camel of the North to rise in his strength and toss from his back one at least of the many burdens with which he is oppressed. The Nebraska fraud is not that burden on which I intend now to speak. There is one nearer home, more immediately present and more insupportable. Of what that burden is, I shall speak plainly. The obligation incumbent upon the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves is that burden—and it must be obliterated from that Constitution at every hazard. And such obliteration can be demonstrated to be as much the interest of the South as it is of the North. *The circumstances in which the people of Massachusetts are placed in consequence of that burden are undeniable, and they are also undeniably insupportable. What has been seen, what has been felt, by every man, woman and child in this metropolis and in this community, and virtually by every man, woman and child in Massachusetts? We have seen our Court-House in chains, two battalions of dragoons, eight companies of artillery, twelve companies of infantry, the whole constabulary force of the city police, the entire disposable marine of the United States, with its artillery loaded for action, all marching in support of a Prætorian band, consisting of one hundred and twenty friends and associates of the United States Marshal, with loaded pistols and drawn swords, and in military costume and array—for what purpose? To escort and conduct a poor trembling slave from a Boston Court-House to the fetters and lash of his master! This display of military force the Mayor of this city officially declared to be necessary on the occasion. Nay, more, at a public festival he openly took to himself the glory of this display, declaring that by it life and liberty had been saved, and the honor of Boston vindicated! I make no comments. I state facts as the ground out of which spring the duties of the people of Massachusetts. I state another fact still more conclusive and illustrative of these duties. This scene, (thus awful, thus detestable,) every inhabitant of this metropolis, nay, more, every inhabitant of this Commonwealth, may be compelled again to witness at any and every day of the year, at the will or the whim of the meanest and basest slaveholder of the South. This also is undeniable. Now, is there a man in Massachusetts, with a spirit so low, so debased, so corrupted by his fears or his fortune, that he*

is prepared to say that *this is a condition of things to be endured*, in perpetuity, by us, and that this is an inheritance to be transmitted by us to our children for all generations? For so long as the fugitive slave clause remains in the Constitution of the United States, unobliterated, it is an obligation perpetual upon them, as well as upon us. And is this inheritance we are about to transmit to our children an inheritance of freedom? No, fellow-citizens—it is an inheritance worse than that of slavery. There is not a negro in the South that can be compelled, even by his master, to cut the throat, or blow out the brains of his brother negro. Yet, so long as the fugitive slave obligation remains in the Constitution, there is not a militia man in Massachusetts, who may not be compelled, to-morrow, to cut the throat or blow out the brains of a fellow-citizen, at the will of the basest Southern slaveholder. My fellow-citizens, believe me—the time has come for the people of Massachusetts to look upon this slave clause no longer in the ever shifting, ever dubious, ever suspicious light of party spirit, but under the influence of an enlightened patriotism, watchful of the signs of the times and anxious concerning their duties to themselves and their posterity. But I hear some timid brother exclaim—"Why, this is, in effect, a dissolution of the Union. Did not the Southern slaveholders tell us before the adoption of the Constitution, that without the fugitive slave clause they would not come into the Union, and have they not told us every day since its adoption that whenever that clause is obliterated they will go out of it?" And do you believe them any the more for this reiterated threat and eternal outcry? Does not the nature of things speak a louder language than that of these threateners? Are the slaveholders fools or madmen? They go out of this Union for the purpose of maintaining the subjection of their slaves? Why, the arm of the Union is the very sinew of that subjection! It is the slaveholder's main strength. Its continuance is his forlorn hope. But I go further, fellow-citizens. I believe that in the nature of things, by the law of God and the law of man, that clause is at this moment abrogated so far as respects moral obligation. There is a principle of common law, which, if not strictly applicable, is sufficiently analogous to the obligations resulting from that clause. It is, *cessante ratione cessat et ipsa lex*. Now what was the understanding and what was the state of things under which that contract was made? The free States agreed in 1789 to be field-drivers and pound-keepers for the black cattle of the slaveholding States, within the limits and according to the fences of the old United States. Between that year and this, Anno Domini 1854, those slaveholders have broken down the old boundaries, and opened new fields of unknown and indefinite extent. They have multiplied their black cattle by millions; and are every day increasing their numbers, and extending their cattle field into the wilderness. Under these circumstances, are we bound to be their field-drivers and pound-keepers any longer? Answer me, people of Massachusetts. Are you the sons of the men of 1776? or do you "lack gall to make oppression bitter?" I would willingly dwell upon this topic and others which are in my mind, but I have already occupied more than my proportion of

this debate. I have pointed out your burden. I have shown you that it is insupportable. I shall be asked, how shall we get rid of it? I answer, it is not for a private individual to point the path which a State is to pursue to cast off an insupportable burden—it belongs to the constituted authorities of that State. But this I will say, that if the people of Massachusetts adopt, in the spirit of their fathers, as one man, solemnly the resolve that they will no longer submit to this burden, and call upon the free States to concur in, and carry into effect, this resolution, this burden will be cast off, the fugitive slave cause obliterated, not only without the dissolution, but with a newly acquired strength to the Union.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

THE following are among the acts of the XXXIIIrd Congress, 1st Session.

An Act to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers and Cultivators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all of the public lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten years or upward, prior to the time of application to enter the same under the provisions of this act, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at the price of one dollar per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for fifteen years or upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at seventy-five cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty years or upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre; and all lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty-five years or upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at twenty-five cents per acre; and all lands of the United States that shall have been in market for thirty years or more shall be subject to sale at twelve and a half cents per acre: *Provided*, This section shall not be so construed as to extend to lands reserved to the United States, in acts granting land to States for railroad or other internal improvements, or to mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon every reduction in price under the provisions of this act the occupant and settler upon the lands shall have the right of preemption at such graduated price, upon the same terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations upon which the public lands of the United States are now subject to the right of preemption, until within thirty days preceding the next graduation or reduction that shall take place; and if not so purchased shall again be subject to right of preemption for eleven months as before, and so on from time to time, as reductions take place: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may accrue by virtue of any act grant-

ing preemption to actual settlers upon public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands shall be required to make affidavit before the Register or Receiver of the proper land office that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm or plantation, owned or occupied by him or herself, and together with said entry he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established surveys; and if any person or persons taking such oath or affidavit shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

An Act to establish the offices of Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes.—This act authorizes the President to appoint a Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, with powers and duties similar to those of the Surveyor-General of Oregon; and authorizes the donation of one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land, to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and was residing in the territory prior to 1st January, 1858, and is still residing there; and to every white male over twenty-one, who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said territory between 1st January, 1858, and 1st January, 1868, one quarter section shall also be given, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years—said donations to include the actual settlement and improvement of the donee, and to be selected by legal subdivisions within three months after the survey of the land, if the settlement was made before the survey; if made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement—all claims not conforming to these requirements to be forfeited. Proof of settlement and cultivation to be made to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General, on which a certificate shall be issued to the occupant; and the heirs at law of any settler who dies before his four years' term is expired, shall lose no part of their rights thereby, but shall be entitled to a certificate and patent, on proof of continued occupancy for the required term—but patents will be issued to no foreigners till they become citizens. The usual reservation is made of military, mineral, school and salt lands, and due provision for the security of preemption rights; and the Surveyor-General is required to ascertain and report the nature, origin and extent of all claims to lands under the laws and usages of Spain and Mexico.

The act also requires the appointment, by the President, of a Surveyor-General of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas—the office to be located where the President shall direct—and the powers, duties and responsibilities of the post to be similar to those of the same office in Wisconsin and Iowa; provides that all lands to which the Indian title has been or may be ex-

tinguished in said territories, shall be subject to the operation of the preemption act of September 4, 1841—provided that where unsurveyed lands are claimed by preemption, notice of the tracts claimed must be filed within three months after the survey; and failure to file notice or pay for the tracts claimed, prior to the day fixed for public sale by President's proclamation, works a forfeiture. Public lands in Nebraska, where the Indian title shall have been extinguished, to form a new district, called the Omaha district; and those in Kansas, with the Indian title cancelled, to be called the Pawnee district. A Register and Receiver of public moneys to be appointed for each district, and the surveyed lands to be exposed for sale from time to time, the same as other public lands.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

THE following is a copy of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin and Secretary Marcy, extending the right of fishing and regulating the commerce and navigation between the British North American Provinces and the United States:

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention of 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. *Provided*, That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad-fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen. And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply, each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner. The said Commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration, that they will impartially and carefully decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the

common liberty of fishing under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. The Commissioners shall name some third person to act as arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree with the name of such person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by a lot which of the two persons so named shall be arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the Commissioners. The person so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either the Commissioners, or the arbitrator, or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named, as aforesaid, to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid. Such Commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States embraced within the provision of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein. The decision of the Commissioners, and of the arbitrator and umpire, shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively. The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ART. 2. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell-fish on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea, the coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shores, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts, in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad-fisheries and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for the fishermen of the United States.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule, hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States, shall be ad-

mitted into each country respectively free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds.
 Fresh, smoked and salted meats.
 Cotton; Wool.
 Seeds and vegetables.
 Undried fruits.
 Fish of all kinds.
 Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water.
 Poultry; Eggs.
 Hides, furs, skins or tails undressed.
 Dyestuffs.
 Fish oil.
 Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
 Slate; Coal.
 Butter, cheese, tallow.
 Lard, horns, manures.
 Ores or metals of all kinds.
 Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
 Timber, and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, manufactured in whole or in part.
 Firewood.
 Plants, shrubs and trees.
 Pelts, wool.
 Rice, broom-corn and bark.
 Gypsum, ground and unground.
 Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstone.
 Flax, hemp and tow unmanufactured.
 Unmanufactured tobacco.
 Rags.

ART. 4. It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the Canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully as the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now or may hereafter be exacted of her Majesty's said subjects; it being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the Government of the United States. It is further agreed, that if at any time the British Government should exercise the said reserved right, the Government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it think fit, the operation of Article III. of the present treaty, in so far as the Province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence or the canals may continue. It is further agreed that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the River St. Lawrence, secured to Americans by the above clause of the present article, shall continue, and the United States further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several canals on terms of equity with the inhabitants of the United States. And it is further agreed, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to sea, when

the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New-Brunswick.

ART. 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other; such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterward. It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended to affect the reservation made by Art. IV. of the present treaty with regard to the right of temporarily suspending the operation of Articles III. and IV. thereof.

ART. 6. And it is hereby further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles shall extend to the Island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that colony. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace in their laws, enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the colony of Newfoundland, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the Legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining articles of this treaty.

ART. 7. The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. L. MARCY. [L. S.]
 ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. [L. S.]

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

THE following are the essential items in the late treaty with Mexico, generally known as the Gadsden Treaty:

ARTICLE 1. The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future: retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31 deg. 47 min. north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to

the parallel of 81 deg. 20 min. north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 81 deg. 20 min. to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers; thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico.

For the performance of this portion of the treaty, each of the two governments shall nominate one commissioner, to meet in the city of Paso del Norte, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, to survey and mark the dividing line stipulated by this article, where it shall not have already been surveyed and established by the mixed commission, according to the treaty of Guadalupe.

The line established by this commission shall be final, and be considered an integral part, without the necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting.

In consequence, the stipulation in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe upon the boundary line therein described is no longer of any force, wherein it may conflict with that here established.

ART. 2. The government of Mexico hereby releases the United States from all liability on account of the obligations contained in the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and the said article and the thirty-third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States concluded at Mexico, on the fifth day of April, 1881, are hereby abrogated.

ART. 3. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, the government of the United States agrees to pay to the government of Mexico, in the city of New York, the sum of ten millions of dollars, of which seven millions shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked and established.

ART. 4. The provisions of the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo are hereby abrogated, and the provisions as herein expressed substituted therefor. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have free and uninterrupted passage through the Gulf of California, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line of the two countries. It being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican government; and precisely the same provisions, stipulations and restrictions, in all respects, are hereby agreed upon and adopted, and shall be scrupulously observed and enforced by the two contracting governments in reference to the Rio Colorado, so far and for such distance as the middle of that river is made their common boundary line by the first article of this treaty.

The several provisions, stipulations and restrictions contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shall remain in force only so far as regards the Rio Bravo del Norte, below the initial of the said boundary provided in the first article of this treaty;

that is to say, below the intersection of the 81 deg. 47 min. 30 sec. parallel of latitude, with the boundary line established by the late treaty dividing said river from its mouth upwards, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe.

ART. 5. All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic in the first article of the present treaty.

ART. 6. No grants of land within the territory ceded by the first article of this treaty bearing date subsequent to the day—twenty-fifth of September—when the minister and subscriber to this treaty on the part of the United States proposed to the Government of Mexico to terminate the question of boundary, will be considered valid or be recognized by the United States, nor will any grants made previously be respected or be considered as obligatory which have not been located and duly recorded in the archives of Mexico.

ART. 7 reaffirms articles 21 and 22 of the treaty of Guadalupe in reference to any future disagreement between the two nations.

ART. 8. The Mexican Government having on the 5th of February, 1853, authorized the early construction of a plank and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and, to secure the stable benefits of said transit way to the persons and merchandise of the citizens of Mexico and the United States, it is stipulated that neither government will interpose any obstacle to the transit of persons and merchandise of both nations; and at no time shall higher charges be made on the transit of persons and property of citizens of the United States, than may be made on the persons and property of other foreign nations, nor shall any interest in said transit way, nor in the proceeds thereof, be transferred to any foreign government.

The United States shall have the right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of communication; also the effects of the United States government and its citizens, which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican government. Neither passports nor letters of security will be required of persons crossing the Isthmus and not remaining in the country.

When the construction of the railroad shall be completed, the Mexican government agrees to open a port of entry in addition to the port of Vera Cruz, at or near the terminus of said road on the Gulf of Mexico.

The two governments will enter into arrangements for the prompt transit of troops and munitions of the United States, which that government may have occasion to send from one part of its territory to another, lying on opposite sides of the continent.

The Mexican government having agreed to protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation and security of the work, the United States may extend its protection as it shall judge wise to it when it may feel sanctioned and warranted by the public or international law.

ART. 9 provides for the exchange of ratifications within six months.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

In our Almanac for 1854 we gave a historical account of the operation of the Japanese Expedition under Com. Perry. We now have the pleasure of announcing the entire success of Com. Perry in opening commercial and friendly relations between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of the United States. On the 31st of March, 1854, a treaty was signed at Yedo which opens the port of Simodi, near the entrance to the Bay of Yedo, and the port of Hakodadi (near Matsumai) on the Straits of Sangad, to our commerce. The treaty secures assistance to our vessels in case of distress, provides that they shall be furnished with wood, water, coal, provisions, &c., at fixed and reasonable prices; establishes a scale of the value of coin, a standard of weights and measures, and provides for the carrying on of commerce with Japan by the citizens of the United States. The treaty arranges for the residence of American citizens at these ports, and also for the residence of consuls, if, in future, either party should desire it. It also stipulates that Americans residing in or visiting these ports, shall be free to visit the interior to the distance of ten or twelve miles without molestation.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury we learn that the receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were as follows:

1st quarter—from customs.....	\$19,718,822 00
from lands.....	1,489,562 05
miscellaneous.....	147,994 87
	\$21,356,379 42
2d quarter—from customs.....	\$18,587,821 27
from lands.....	2,325,076 89
miscellaneous.....	101,968 64
	\$15,912,861 80
3d quarter—from customs.....	\$16,896,724 88
from lands.....	2,012,908 86
miscellaneous.....	486,091 98
	\$19,395,725 12
4th quarter—from customs.....	\$14,020,822 17
from lands.....	2,745,251 59
miscellaneous.....	118,666 10
	\$16,884,739 86
Making.....	\$78,549,705 20
Balance in the treasury 1st of July, 1855.....	21,942,892 56

Total sum for the service of the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$98,492,597 76

Expenditures for said year were:

Civil list.....	\$4,640,884 98
Foreign intercourse.....	7,726,677 13
Miscellaneous.....	13,581,810 88
Interior department.....	2,609,054 79
War department.....	11,738,629 48
Navy department.....	10,768,192 89
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium.....	24,886,880 66

Total expenditure.....	\$75,854,680 26
Balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1854.....	\$20,187,967 50

The receipts of the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1854, were as follows:	
From customs.....	\$18,639,798 45
From lands.....	2,731,654 12
Miscellaneous.....	149,850 28

Total.....\$21,521,302 85

The expenditures for the same first quarter were:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse.....	\$6,241,749 81
Interior Department.....	2,175,787 13
War Department.....	3,867,089 92
Navy Department.....	2,508,791 09
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium.....	1,876,618 17

Total expenditures.....\$16,169,880 62

The receipts of the remaining three quarters of the year are estimated as follows:

From customs.....	\$36,000,000 00
From lands.....	6,000,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	500,000 00

Total.....\$42,500,000 00

The receipts for the first quarter, the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1854, make a total sum of \$84,107,967 50 for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

The estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the year are as follows:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	\$15,066,981 18
Deficiency in the Post-Office Department.....	2,719,464 00
Interior Department.....	3,183,655 25
War Department.....	13,628,350 90
Navy Department.....	11,258,095 71
Interest on the public debt.....	2,870,098 60

Making.....	\$48,176,590 59
Total estimated expenditures for the year 1855.....	\$64,845,921 21

The expenditures of the first quarter, and the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters, are \$64,845,921 21, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1855, of \$19,702,046 29.

The amount of the public debt outstanding on the 1st of July, 1855, was.....	\$67,840,628 78
And on the 1st day of July, 1854.....	47,180,506 05

Being a reduction of

\$20,160,122 73

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, are as follows:

From customs.....	\$56,000,000 00
From lands.....	6,000,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	500,000 00
	\$62,500,000 00

Add estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1855..... 10,762,046 29

Making the estimated sum of \$73,262,046 29 for the service of the fiscal year 1855.

Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1855: Balance of former appropriations, to be expended this year..... \$11,212,905 20

Permanent and indefinite appropriations, to be expended this year..... 7,984,411 70

Appropriations asked for and to be expended this year..... 41,733,516 47

Total..... \$60,930,838 87
leaving the sum of \$21,892,212 92 on the 1st of July, 1855.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

THE general facts contained in this document are as follows: During the year ending June 30, there were 7,085,000 acres sold for cash; 8,402,900 located by land warrants, and 14,000 by other certificates; 11,000,000 reported as swamp lands, and 1,751,000 for internal improvement—making a total of 23,238,818 acres. For the last quarter, 4,760,000 acres were disposed of, being all together an increase of sales amounting to 5,600,000 acres over the previous year, though there is a diminution of 3,000,000, including land warrant and swamp transactions—the difference being caused by the fact that the most of the grants for bounty lands, swamps, railroads, etc., had previously been disposed of. The sales for the third quarter of the current calendar year are more than twice as heavy as those for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, though the locations are less numerous. From the 30th of September, 1853, to the 30th of September, 1854, 9,384,454 acres were surveyed, chiefly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Florida, and 8,190,917 acres were brought into market. This is exclusive of the surveys in California, Oregon and Washington, amounting to 1,686,471 acres, which have not yet been proclaimed for sale. The Commissioner says, on an average, full one-third more business has been done in the office during the past year than in the preceding; of the 26,548,760 acres embraced by the land warrants now issued, 23,238,880 acres have been located—leaving only 4,307,880 acres to be satisfied. The report gives a minute detail of the labors of the Department, and recommends more secure deposits for the books and papers; and then presents the operations of the various State and Territorial Surveyors. With regard to railroad lands, it is stated that at the instance of several Members of Congress and others, about 31,000,000 of acres in several of the land States had been withdrawn from market, in anticipation of grants for railroad and other internal improvements. As such grants were not made, it was deemed expedient to restore these masses of land to market, especially in view of the passage of the bill graduat-

ing the price of public lands, and this has been done, except where the reservation was for a fixed period, or have already been made. In view of the increase of business consequent on the operations of the law graduating the price of the public lands, and the decrease in the compensation of the land offices, caused by that reduction, the Commissioner recommends better provision for remunerating land officers, with allowances for clerk hire and office rent. Of the operation of the graduation law, the report says: "Judging from the reports received, it has been productive of much fraud and perjury, and proved seriously injurious to the actual settlers on the public domain. As far as practicable, these evils have been remedied by construction and instructions; but the law is inherently defective. If it be designed to engraft this feature permanently on our land system, the privilege of purchasing at the graduated price should have been limited to preëmptors or made general to all. Now, it is alleged, that persons take the oath required by the law with the mental qualification that the land will be required for actual settlement and cultivation at some future time. Others, it is stated, have employed men to go forward and make the affidavit, paying all their expenses, and also paying for the land—the employer agreeing to give his employee, in fee simple, a portion, say an eighth or a quarter of the land so entered, retaining the balance." The difficulties are further explained, as will be seen in the report. The Commissioner discusses at length the granting of land to the States, and for railroad and other improvements. With regard to the Pacific Railroad, he says, the necessity of such a mode of communication becomes daily more apparent, and that the only way it can be secured is by grants of land; and adds, that should the land system be crippled, this work, and all others of like character, will be rendered impracticable. If the object sought in the Graduation Act was to get rid of the lands as soon as practicable, he says, there is but little doubt that object will be attained by it. If, on the contrary, the supposition was that the lands would not sell for more, his statements, he presumes, will satisfactorily show that supposition to be erroneous. The sales have always been equal to the demand; the supply far, very far beyond it. The demand at the reduced prices will be increased, but chiefly for purposes of speculation, and the hardy and enterprising settler, instead of dealing with a kind and paternal Government in the purchase of his lands, and securing a perfect title, will have to look to the wealthy monopolist, and trust to his tender mercies, with the risk that his title is encumbered by prior liens and mortgages. With such views, the Commissioner says the natural suggestion is, that the graduation law be radically amended, if it be the pleasure of Congress to engraft it permanently on the land system; and, in that event, it is further suggested that the 12 1-2 cent class be abolished, or rather donated to the States respectively in which they lie, as the profit will scarcely defray the expense of disposing of them.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE whole number of Post-Offices in the United States on the 30th June, 1854, was 28,548; not

increase for the year ending that date, 1,238. The total number of offices on the first of December, 1854, was 23,925. On the 30th June last there were in operation 6,697 mail routes. The number of contractors was 5,167. The length of these routes is estimated at 219,965 miles. The total annual transportation of mails was 68,387,005 miles, costing \$4,630,876, and divided as follows, viz: 21,267,608 miles by modes not specified, at \$1,092,838, about 5 cents per mile; 20,890,530 miles by coach, at \$1,290,095, about 6 cents per mile; 15,438,389 miles by railroad, at \$1,758,610, about 11 cents 4 mills per mile; 5,795,433 miles by steamboat, at \$439,138, about 8 cents 4 mills per mile. Compared with the services of the year ending 30th June, 1853, there is an increase of 1,494,468 miles of transportation, or about 2.1 per cent., and of \$124,703 cost, being about 8 per cent. The increase of railroad service is 2,446,684 miles, and the expense \$157,281, being 19 per cent. in transportation, and not quite 1 per cent. in cost. The increased transportation by modes not specified is 377,157 miles, or about 1 per cent., at a cost of \$37,520, or 8.35-100 per cent. The transportation by coaches is less by 439,796 miles, or about 2 per cent., though at an increased cost of \$53,137, or 6.83-100 per cent. The steamboat transportation during the past year was reduced 839,582 miles, or 15.8-8 per cent., at a reduced cost of \$143,230, or 29.7-10 per cent. There were in service on the 30th June last, 236 route agents, at a compensation of \$181,600 per annum; 21 local agents at \$15,490 per annum; and 968 mail messengers, at \$92,131.80 per annum; making a total cost of \$289,221.80 per annum to be added to the other cost of transportation.

The Auditor reports the expenditure of the Department for the last fiscal year at \$9,577,424 12, and the gross revenue, including foreign postages, etc., at \$6,955,586 22. This revenue includes the balance against the Department of \$138,565 61, resulting from our postal accounts with Great Britain, Prussia and Bremen. One of the results of the great activity and expansion which have prevailed in the general business operations of the country during the past year, is manifest in an extraordinary increase in the Post-Office revenue, amounting to nearly one million of dollars.

Revenue of 1854.....	\$6,955,586 22
Revenue of 1853.....	5,940,724 70

Difference.....	\$1,014,861 52
-----------------	----------------

Deduct the balance in each year, resulting from our postal accounts with England, etc., viz: in 1853, \$94,466 27, and in 1854, \$138,928 81, and the total increase in 1854 is \$970,399 48, or 18.35-100 per cent. In view of the trivial increase of the postage on printed matter, and of the extremely low rates, particularly for newspapers and periodicals, the Postmaster-General recommends that the law be so changed as to omit the clause referred to, leaving the department to fall back upon the act of 1835, under which quarterly payments in advance on newspapers and periodicals have heretofore always been required.

The Postmaster-General states, that the expenditure of the current year, ending June 30, 1855, owing to causes not within the control of the Department, will greatly exceed those of the last year. Among the causes of this increase, Mr. Campbell names the increased compensation

of Postmasters, under the act of Congress, passed June 22, 1854, and to another law of Congress, making provision for the postal service in the State of California, and the Territories of Oregon and Washington. The following figures, however, are made. Estimated expenditures for the year 1855, exclusive of payments for foreign postages accruing within the year, \$9,841,921 23. The means of the year, Mr. Campbell states, will probably amount, to \$9,989,944 96. Estimated surplus, June 30, 1855, \$143,023 68. Mr. Campbell recommends the passage of a law authorizing the establishment of a system of registration of all valuable letters, at the option of the correspondents—five cents additional postage being charged for registration, and all registered letters to be made up under the special Post bill, and sent under a special envelop to the Postmasters. A system of checks and accounts is also suggested, in order the more readily to ascertain when valuable letters are missing, and to give an easier clue to mail robberies. The Postmaster compliments the Collins' line of steamers highly, and thinks the original allowance made to it by the Government was too low, but that the present pay is too high. He does not, however, recommend any decided course with reference thereto. He thinks the California mail steamers' service costs too much, and suggests that unless contractors will give weekly service for the present contract price, the Government had better exercise their right and abrogate the contract by a purchase of the company's ships.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends an additional but gradual increase of the Navy; its reorganization, and the enactment of new regulations for the discipline and improvement of seamen. The movements of the various squadrons are reported in detail. The sloop-of-war Albany was last heard from at Aspinwall on the 28th September, when she left for New-York. Painful anxiety is felt touching her fate. The steamer Princeton was sent in search of her several days since. Lieut. Strain and party are complimented for enterprise, and exhibition of powers of endurance and generous devotion to duty in the exploration of the Darien Ship Canal route. The result arrived at is that the proposed Canal is totally impracticable; and this, the Secretary apprehends, settles the question forever. The bombardment of Greytown by the sloop-of-war Cyane is narrated, and indirectly approved. Commodore Perry is highly complimented for his success in Japan. The Secretary does not propose to increase the number of officers nor materially enlarge the squadrons, and thereby largely increase the current expenses, nor have a navy of the immense size and extent of some of the navies of European powers, but to increase the material of our Navy so as at least to approximate to a state of readiness for emergencies, which wise statesmen strive to avoid, but wiser statesmen prepare to meet.

The Secretary renews his recommendations of last year for the reorganization of the Navy; the creation of a retired list for infirm officers; the discharge of the inefficient, and to have promotions regulated by capacity and merit in some degree, instead of by seniority of com-

mission and pay to some extent controlled by sea service. So far as he has authority these views will guide his action, even without legislation. The Secretary is far from recommending the restoration of flogging. The experience of the Navy justifies its abrogation. There is, however, urgent necessity for some substitute, accompanied with a plan of reward as well as punishment—a substitute which would be prompt and sure—in order to restrain the offender and deter the inconsiderate; to reward, equally sure, the generous; to encourage fidelity and promote respectability. It is not the severity, but the certainty and promptness of punishment, which promote discipline. He recommends that the commander of any vessel be authorized by law to order a summary court-martial for the trial of petty officers and those below them; that they have power to punish by dishonorable discharge in any port, or by confinement on reduced rations, and without pay, with extra labor and a denial of shore privileges. It is the Secretary's purpose to immediately adopt, in modified form, the apprentice system, and to encourage the enlistment of American boys from 14 until 21 years of age; to train them first on a receiving-ship, then on cruisers, in practical seamanship. He is clearly of the opinion, also, that the number of men in the service should be increased at least 2,500. The number of the marine corps is deemed entirely too small, and an indefinitely stated increase is earnestly recommended. The corps would be improved and elevated in character by adopting some system of appointing officers of military education and training. Prof. Maury's achievements in developing his theory of winds and currents, and his preparation of charts, are noticed most flatteringly. It is estimated that the saving to our commerce by the use of his charts would amount to several millions per annum. Robert L. Stevens's iron war-steamer, shot and shell proof, for harbor defense, is rapidly progressing. The boilers will be ready to put on board in about three weeks.

REPORT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The actual strength of the Army is only 10,745. The whole authorized strength is 14,216. The deficiency is fast decreasing by more rapid enlistments. A statement is given of the changes made in the distribution of the army during last year. The removal from Florida of the remnant of the Seminoles, has received the attention of the Department; but its efforts have not been very successful. The Indian difficulties elsewhere are alluded to. The massacre of Lieut. Gratton and men by the Sioux is narrated, and the fact stated that the army force is quite inadequate to the protection of our frontier and to punish Indian aggressions. Our entire loss in Indian actions during the year is four officers and sixty-three men killed, and four officers and forty-two men wounded. The occurrences on the frontier furnish deplorable proofs of the insufficiency of our military force, and of the absolute necessity for its increase, which was urged by the Secretary last year. Our effective force does not exceed 11,000 men, which is entirely inadequate for the purposes for which we maintain a standing army. Its immediate increase is urged, at a

cost sufficient to give some degree of security to the Indian frontier, for which purpose the regular force is the most efficient, cheap, proper and constitutional means. The increased pay to enlisted men induced the enlistment of 1,005 men in October and September last, against 800 men during the corresponding months last year. The number of recruits required for the service of the ensuing year will, probably, not be less than 6,000. He recommends the use of camels and dromedaries for military purposes again, and asks an appropriation to test their usefulness. An increased pay for officers is urged as an act of justice and necessity. Additional legislation is asked to place the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the Army on an equality with the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the Navy. The necessity of a revision of our military legislation in some important particulars is pointed out, in order to prevent conflicting claims in regard to rank and command which now give rise to much inconvenience and trouble. One great source of difficulty is the double rank recognized by our laws; to remedy this, it is proposed to give effect to brevet rank only when the President may see fit, and forbid the exercise of brevet commissions in the regiment, troop, or company, where officers are mustered. Elaborate suggestions for reorganization of the staff corps are presented, and compared with European systems. It is proposed that there be nine Brigadier Generals, one for each department; one for Quartermaster-General, one for Adjutant-General, and two for Inspectors-General; being an addition of three to those who now, by brevet or otherwise, have rank and command as Brigadier-Generals. Other marked changes in staff appointments, rank and duty, are proposed. Reforms in the organization of regiments are also suggested. The expediency of general promotions by seniority instead of merit is doubted by the Secretary, and the establishment of a retired list again urged. Professorships of Ethics and of English studies at the Military Academy are recommended.

REPORT OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

The whole number of pensioners, June 30, 1853, was 11,867. Annual amount payable to them, \$1,070,679. Same, June 30, 1854, 14,065, and annual amount payable to them, \$1,172,651 63. Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1853, 1,995; number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1854, 1,049. There have been taken from the rolls of the Army Pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854, by death, 648; by transfer to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions, 838—total 1,526. Of the Navy Pensioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, 24 are reported dead, and 88 transferred to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions. Of those transferred to the Treasury Department, but few are again restored to the roll.

REPORT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

ACCORDING to the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, the arrearages in business in that office have been well pushed forward by la-

creasing the number of examiners. Since the 1st of January 1,600 patents have been issued, and the whole number for the year will reach 1,900, or double that of 1853. The principal recommendations of Mr. Mason are that the examining force be permanently augmented, that better provision be made for taking testimony in cases of appeal, and a new rate of fees established.

REPORT ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

From this report it appears that there have been built within the present year 364 ships and barks, 69 brigs, 485 smaller vessels, and 121 steamboats, registering an aggregate of over 840,000 tons. There were built in the New-York District, 40 ships and barks, 7 brigs, 185 smaller vessels, and 88 steamboats—63,496 tons. The total registered tonnage of the United States, on the 30th of June, was 5,661,416; of which 2,883,819 was employed in foreign trade; 2,622,114 in coasting; 146,965 in cod-fishing; 181,901 in whaling, and 677,618 in steam navigation.

AGRICULTURAL.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

It is a fact that during the late drouth, which was the most serious ever experienced in America, upon all deeply plowed land crops suffered least. On all subsoil-plowed land they suffered but little. Upon land underdrained, subsoiled, deep plowed, and frequently stirred upon the surface, the growing plants kept as green and vigorous as in a wet season.

It is a fact, then, that all clay lands, or lands with a stiff subsoil, would be vastly improved by deep surface plowing, subsoil plowing, and underdraining, in drouth as well as wet seasons.

It is a fact that one of the most neglected agricultural improvements in this country is irrigation. If all the running streams that might easily be used for that purpose were turned upon the cultivated fields, to add moisture and fertility to the soil, it would increase the products of this country at least five hundred millions of dollars annually.

The actual *bona-fide* loss to farmers from the drouth of 1854, by lessening the products of the soil, is more than two hundred millions of dollars, besides the loss of property destroyed by fire.

The corn crop of 1849, according to the census report, was in

Ohio.....	50,073,695 bushels.
Indiana.....	52,964,363 "
Illinois.....	57,646,984 "
Kentucky.....	58,672,591 "
Tennessee.....	52,276,323 "

Aggregate.....280,636,856 "

Now, 26 per cent. on this amount is *fifty-five millions of bushels*, for the loss in these five states. In our opinion, the real loss was more than double, as none of the estimates make the

ber of acres planted is certainly one third more than it was in that year. If the failure of the corn crop be as large as we suppose, there will be a reduction of 1,000,000 in the number of fatted hogs in the United States, and of cattle in proportion. The number of hogs fatted in the West, according to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, is nearly or quite 2,500,000. In the United States, 3,000,000, at least.

One effect of this reduction will be, that there will be little or no export. There can not be any considerable export without at once raising the price beyond what meat can be exported at profitably.

The number of cattle and hogs brought to market depends so much on the corn crop, that the diminution of the crop by a partial failure is likely to produce very important results on the trade in domestic produce.

Though the scarcity of corn may not raise the price of pork correspondingly with the increased price of the grain, it will lessen the quantity sent to market.

As the manufacture of whisky never ceases, the consumption of corn will go on, increasing the price of food, without producing one single corresponding benefit to the laborer.

Hundreds, yes, thousands of farmers, have suffered great loss for the want of water, for family use and for stock, because wells, springs, brooks, and ponds have dried up; all of which could have been avoided.

Do you wish to know how?

By building capacious cisterns. From two to three feet in depth of water falls in rain and snow all over the surface of the earth in the course of a year. From your roofs you can always fill cisterns if you have them, and there lay up a storehouse of water for a dry time.

It is estimated that a barn thirty by forty feet supplies annually from its roof 864 barrels, or enough for more than two barrels a day for every day in the year. Many farmers have in all five times this amount of roof, or enough for twelve barrels a day yearly. If, however, this water was collected, and kept for the dry season only, twenty or thirty barrels daily might then be used.

A cistern 10 feet diameter, 9 feet deep, will hold 168 barrels. That is a very good size to make barn cisterns. If you want more capacity, make two. A cistern 5 feet diameter will hold 5 2-3 barrels to each foot in depth. One 6 feet diameter 6 8-4 nearly of barrels to each foot. And 7 feet diameter 9 1-3 barrels per foot; 8 feet nearly 12 barrels; 9 feet 15 1-3 barrels; 10 feet 18 2-3 barrels per foot.

How to build a cistern. Dig your hole about four inches larger than the determined size. If the earth is compact, you need no brick-work. If it is loose, allow a foot increase of excavation for the wall. When you are ready, mix water lime with twice its bulk of coarse, clean sand, and plaster two or three coats over bottom and sides. Use the mortar as fast as mixed. Finish the top from eighteen inches below the surface with a double row of bricks as "headers," to support a four-inch plank covering, and over that earth, to prevent freezing. Every such cistern is worth its cost every year.

It is a fact that all domestic animals can be improved in size and value. One hundred and fifty years ago, the average weight of cattle at

and that of sheep 26 pounds. Now, the average weight of the former is over 800 pounds, and of the latter 80 pounds.

The average weight of cattle, properly termed beeves, in the New-York market, is about 700 pounds, and sheep 50 pounds.

The average live weight of the heaviest drove of beeves of 100 in number ever brought to this market was 2,067 pounds, weighed from dry feeding, in Illinois, last spring.

The mode of selling cattle in New-York is at so much per pound for the estimated weight of meat contained in the four quarters. The estimation is made upon the live weight of cattle as follows :

A drover in buying a lot of grass-fed, common stock in Illinois should never calculate to get an estimate of over one half here of the live weight there. That is, if the drove average 12 cwt. they will make 6 cwt. of meat each.

Medium beeves may be estimated at 54 or 55 pounds per cwt. Good beeves at 56 or 57 pounds. Extra good, large, and fat, from 58 to 63 pounds per cwt.

In the Boston market, the weight is generally estimated upon "five quarters," that is, the product of meat, fat, and skin. There the cattle are generally weighed, and the product estimated upon an average, 64 pounds per cwt.

In New-York not one bullock in ten thousand goes upon the scales to determine his price to the butcher.

It is a fact that cattle of a large breed or variety are the most profitable to the grazier who feeds for beef. It is doubtful whether that rule will hold good with poultry. Dorking fowls are medium size, and a much esteemed variety. They have five toes.

WHEAT in California has been grown at the rate of sixty-six and two thirds bushels, of 60 pounds, per acre. That is more than three times the average of the Atlantic States, and higher than we have ever known grown upon the best wheat fields of the old States, or fertile lands of the Western prairies.

TIMBER should be cut while the tree is in its most rapid season of growth, and near the close of the growing season, when the terminal bud of each limb is fully formed. Saw logs cut in winter always decay on the outside more or less if left over, while summer cut logs keep sound for years. Hickory cut in winter soon suffers with "powder-post," if cut in August it will keep for ever.

PODS should always be set top end down. They will last twice as long. Put six inches of broken stone in the bottom of the hole.

LOCUST trees make most valuable timber, and grow quick and easy from the seed, if it is soaked with boiling water, or still better, lye, and then planted as you would beets or onions, and the plants are about as sure as those vegetables to live when transplanted.

SALT applied at the rate of four quarts to a ton of hay will aid materially in its preservation, and make it more nutritious and wholesome for stock, and is just about the amount usually fed by a good farmer to an ox while eating that quantity of hay.

COMPOSITION ROOFS are cheaper than tin, better than shingles, are perfectly tight, and almost fire-proof against sparks, when made as follows :

Sheet the rafters with close boarding up and

down. Cover this with felting paper, laying the sheets to break joints, with one third exposed, just as you would courses of shingles. Fasten the courses to the boards by nailing thin strips of lath, and also upon the eaves, sides, and all exposed edges. The whole is now covered by the "composition," which we believe is just such as caulkers use, that is, boiling pitch. It saturates the paper and sticks the sheets all together and to the boards. As fast as one man puts on pitch enough, another must cover it with clean gravel, dried by heating in a very hot sun, or an iron pan over the fire. Make a complete gravel surface in the hot pitch, and your roof will be very tight and durable.

KING BIRDS.—It is a fact that they do eat bees. That is settled. And it is almost indisputably settled that the birds never touch a working bee. They pick out the drones and destroy them, as all *drones* should be. These are beautiful birds, and should never be destroyed, because they are both ornamental and useful to the farmstead.

WHEAT sown in drills will yield ten per cent. more than broadcast sowing, and it requires one fourth less seed. That wheat seed will produce chaff, is just about as clear as that the earth is globular, notwithstanding *science* told Galileo "it can not be so." It says the same of chess.

MUCK.—Many farms contain mines of gold in their deposits of swamp muck—the sweepings and scrapings of ages washed down and buried in some valley. To extract the gold, it must be dug in a dry time, and carted up to the high land fields, and converted into grains of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, and thence, by an easy transmutation, into grains of gold.

Before using muck, it should be mixed with alkaline substances, such as ashes, lime, soda, etc., to neutralize the acid, which is the antiseptic that has preserved the vegetable fibres of its composition almost as unchanged as though they had been mineral instead of vegetable substances.

Perhaps the best way to correct this acidity and decompose the muck is the following :

Take a tub or barrel of water and set a basket of salt in it, so that the water just comes up to wet the bottom of the salt, and let it dissolve as long as it will. When it will take no more, the water is saturated. Use that to slake lime, and use that lime in the formation of your muck pile, at the rate of a bushel to a cart load, and the muck will soon become as fine as loamy earth, and may be used as a top dressing for grass or grain, or, better still, be mixed with manure to form a compost. It should always be used in stables to absorb all the urine, and keep the place as free from offensive smell as a clean house.

MANURE should never be hauled to the field and dropped in little piles to await the time when it is wanted—often from fall till spring. It loses half its value. Manure should never be exposed to the weather; and we think it should never be kept in a cellar under the barn, unless it is absolutely perfectly disinfected by the use of muck, charcoal, peat, plaster, copperas, or something else.

In the farm yard, manure should be stacked every day, and made to shed rain, or piled under a roof. It is nonsense to talk of making manure by letting cattle tramp clean straw in the mud. The straw is worth more clean than dirty. The chemistry of the dung heap ought to be taught

in every country school. It is not "a dirty subject."

WHAT IS DIRTY? The grain, meat, fruit you eat are all dirt. You sit in the dirt and sleep in the dirt. The white linen table cloth before you is dirt. The beautiful clean porcelain plate, upon which you place your food, was dug out of a clay-bank last week. That bright steel blade, with which you are now lifting the salt out of that crystal cup, if left in contact with that salt a little space—a very short fraction of eternity—would turn to dirt—very dirty dirt. Even the crystal cup, reduced to powder and mixed with water, would change into the potato you are eating. And if crystal is dirt—nothing but dirt, what are you yourself? Dust thou art. You need not be ashamed to talk about yourself or your fellow—what you are or he will be, in the course of nature's eternal changes—for by her immutable laws we are but dirt purified from its most offensive particles for a little season, and shall return again to our original condition.

APPLES intended for winter keeping should not be shaken or beaten from the trees, nor suffered to remain until ripe enough to fall of their own propensity. Just before the time when apples would be liable to freeze upon the trees, they should be picked by hand, as carefully as though they were eggs, and handled so as hardly to dull the bloom upon the surface. They should never be packed in barrels under the trees, but taken under shelter, and piled upon and covered with clean straw, to undergo the sweating which they will do wherever they are placed. The longer they can lie unharmed by frost in this pile, the better will they keep, after being packed for sale, or in bins, in a dry, clean, cool cellar for winter use. If they are to be barreled for sale, make three sorts, and mark the barrels No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and be very careful that not a single one of No. 3 gets into a No. 1 barrel. Never handle your apples on a wet day. Pick them dry, and pack them dry, and keep them dry.

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The officers marked thus (*) have the rank of *Commanders*; thus (†) *Lieutenants*; the rest are *Captains*.

Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
<i>Ships of the Line, 11.</i>				
Pennsylvania.....	120	Philadelphia.....1837	*John Manning.....	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
Columbus.....	80	Washington.....1819	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Ohio.....	84	New-York.....1820	*Andrew K. Long.....	Receiving Ship, Boston.
North Carolina.....	84	Philadelphia.....1820	*Elisha Peck.....	" " N. York.
Delaware.....	84	Norfolk, Va.....1820	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Alabama.....	84			On stocks, Portsmouth.
Vermont.....	84	Boston.....1848	In ordinary.....	Boston.
Virginia.....	84			On stocks, Boston.
New-York.....	84			Norfolk.
New-Orleans.....	84			" Sac. Harbor.
<i>Frigates, 13.</i>				
Independence.....	56	Boston.....1814	†Josiah Tatnall.....	Pacific Ocean.
United States.....	50	Philadelphia.....1797	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Constitution.....	60	Boston.....1797	*John Rudd.....	Coast of Africa.
Potomac.....	50	Washington.....1821	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Brandywine.....	50	".....1825	In ordinary.....	New-York.
Columbia.....	60	".....1836	*Stephen B. Wilson.....	Home Squadron.
Congress.....	50	Portsmouth.....1841	In ordinary.....	New-York.
Zumberland.....	50	Boston.....1842	*A. A. Harwood.....	Mediterranean.
Javannah.....	50	New-York.....1842	*Samuel Mercer.....	Coast of Brazil.
Taritan.....	50	Philadelphia.....1843	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Antee.....	50			On stocks, Portsmouth.
Labine.....	50			New-York.
H. Lawrence.....	50	Norfolk.....1847	*W. W. Hunter.....	Pacific Ocean.
<i>Sloops of War, 20.</i>				
Constellation.....	22	Norfolk.....1854	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Jasonian.....	22	Captured 1812, rebuilt 1836	Joel Abbot.....	East Indies.
Arctoga.....	20	Portsmouth.....1842	In ordinary.....	Boston.
John Adams.....	20	Charleston, S. C.†.....1799	*Edw. B. Bouiwell.....	Pacific Ocean.
Incennes.....	20	New-York.....1826	†Henry Rolando.....	North Pacific Expedition.
Almouth.....	20	Boston.....1827	*T. D. Shaw.....	Home Squadron.
Andalia.....	20	Philadelphia.....1826	*John Pope.....	East Indies.
St. Louis.....	20	Washington.....1828	*Henry W. Morris.....	Mediterranean.
Lyane.....	20	Boston.....1837	In ordinary.....	Boston.
Evant.....	20	New-York.....1837	*C. C. Turner.....	Mediterranean.
Portsmouth.....	22	Portsmouth.....1843	*T. A. Dornin.....	Pacific Ocean.
Lymouth.....	22	Boston.....1843	*John Kelly.....	East Indies.
St. Mary's.....	22	Washington.....1844	*T. Bailey.....	Pacific Ocean.
Amestown.....	22	Norfolk.....1844	In ordinary.....	Philadelphia.
Ibany.....	22	New-York.....1846	*James T. Gerry.....	Home Squadron.
Emmantown.....	22	Philadelphia.....1846	*Wm. F. Lyneh.....	Coast of Brazil.
Ecater.....	16	New-York.....1839	*Isaac S. Sterett.....	Pacific Ocean.
Reble.....	16	Portsmouth.....1839		Naval School Ship.
Arion.....	16	Boston.....1839	*Hugh Y. Purviance.....	Coast of Africa.
Ale.....	16	Philadelphia.....1839	*William C. Whittle.....	Coast of Africa.

‡ Rebuilt at Norfolk, in 1831.

Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
<i>Brigs, 4.</i>				
<i>Dolphin</i>	4	New-York.....1836	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
<i>Porpoise</i>	4	Boston.....1836	+A. B. Davis.....	North Pacific Expedition.
<i>Sainbridge</i>	6	Boston.....1842	+C. G. Hunter.....	Coast of Brazil.
<i>Ferry</i>	6	Norfolk.....1843	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
<i>Schooner, 1.</i>				
<i>Centmore Cooper</i>	3	Purchased.....1853	+H. K. Stevens.....	North Pacific Expedition.
<i>Steam Frigates, \$6.</i>				
<i>Franklin</i>	51		Rebuilding.....	Portsmouth.
<i>Massachusetts</i>	10	Philadelphia.....1841	+S. S. Lee.....	East Indies.
<i>Massachusetts</i>	9	Philadelphia.....1850	+F. Buchanan.....	East Indies.
<i>Massachusetts</i>	9	Norfolk.....1850	Wm. J. McCluney.....	East Indies.
<i>Massachusetts</i>	6	Portsmouth.....1842	John C. Long.....	Mediterranean.
<i>Massachusetts</i>	6	New-York.....1850	C. K. Stribling.....	Baltic.
<i>Steamers, 1st Class, 4.</i>				
<i>Princeton</i>	10	{ New-York.....1843	{ +H. Eagle.....	Home Squadron.
		{ Boston, rebuilt.....1851		
<i>Fulton</i>	5	New-York.....1837	+John K. Mitchell.....	Home Squadron.
<i>Michigan</i>	1	Erie, Pa.....1843	+J. S. Nicholas.....	Lakes.
<i>Alleghany</i>	10	Pittsburgh, Pa.....1846	In ordinary.....	Washington.
<i>Less than 1st Class, 5.</i>				
<i>Vixen</i>		Purchased.....1846	In ordinary.....	New-York.
<i>Water-Witch</i>	2	Washington.....1846	+Thomas B. Page.....	River La Plata.
<i>Massachusetts</i>		Transferred from W. D.	+R. W. Mead.....	Pacific Ocean.
<i>Engineer</i>		Purchased.....1846	Tender.....	Norfolk.
<i>John Hancock</i>	2	Boston.....1850	+John Rogers.....	North Pacific Expedition.
<i>Storeships, 7.</i>				
<i>Warren</i>		Boston.....1836	+D. McDougal.....	San Francisco.
<i>Relief</i>	6	Philadelphia.....1838	+S. C. Rowan.....	Brazil.
<i>Lexington</i>	6	New-York.....1825	+Jno. J. Glasson.....	East Indies.
<i>Southampton</i>	4	Norfolk.....1845	+J. J. Boyle.....	East Indies.
<i>Supply</i>	4	Purchased.....1846	+Arthur Sinclair.....	East Indies.
<i>Frederia</i>	4	Purchased.....1846	+T. D. Johnston.....	Valparaiso.
<i>John P. Kennedy</i>		Purchased.....1853	+N. Collins.....	North Pacific Expedition.
<i>Permanent Rec'g Vess. 2.</i>				
<i>Ontario</i>	18	Baltimore.....1813	+Robert G. Robb.....	Baltimore.
<i>Union (Steamer)</i>	4	Norfolk.....1842	+Frederick Engle.....	Philadelphia.

§ Under the act of the late session of Congress, authorizing the construction of six steam frigates, they are building as follows:—the Merrimack at Boston; the Niagara at New-York; the Wabash at Philadelphia; the Minnesota at Washington; the Roanoke and the Colorado at Norfolk; each to carry 50 guns.

STATES AND TERRITORIES—38.

Alabama—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by S. C. and Ga. Admitted into the Union Dec. 14, 1819.

Arkansas—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted June 15, 1836.

California—Formed out of territory ceded by Mexico. Admitted September 9, 1850.

Carolina, North—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Nov. 21, 1789.

Carolina, South—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. May 23, 1788.

Connecticut—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Jan. 9, 1788.

Delaware—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Const. of the U. S. Dec. 7, 1787.

Florida—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Spain. Admitted March 3, 1845.

Georgia—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Jan. 2, 1788.

Illinois—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Dec. 3, 1818.

Indiana—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Dec. 11, 1816.

Iowa—Formed from part of the territory of Wisconsin. Admitted Dec. 28, 1846.

Kentucky—From Va. Admitted June 1, 1792.

Kansas—Part of Louisiana cession by France. Organized as a territory July, 1854.

Louisiana—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted April 8, 1812.

Maine—From Mass. Admitted March 15, 1820.

Maryland—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. April 28, 1788.

Massachusetts—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution Feb. 6, 1788.

Michigan—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Jan. 26, 1837.

Minnesota Ter.—Ter. Gov. established in 1849.

Mississippi—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Georgia. Admitted Dec. 10th, 1817.

Missouri—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted August 10, 1820.

Nebraska—Part of Louisiana cession by France. Organized as a territory July, 1854.

New-Hampshire—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. June 21, 1789.

New-Mexico Territory—From Ter. ceded by Mexico and Texas. Ter. Gov. estab. 1850.

New-York—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. July 25, 1788.

New-Jersey—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Dec. 18, 1787.

Ohio—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by Va. Admitted November 29, 1803.

Oregon Territory—Territorial Gov. established August 14, 1848.

Pennsylvania—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Dec. 12, 1787.

Rhode Island—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. May 29, 1790.

Tennessee—Formed of territory ceded to the U. S. by N. C. Admitted June 1, 1796.

Texas—Ind. Republic. Admitted Dec. 29, 1845.

Utah Territory—Ter. gov. estab. Sep. 9, 1850.

Virginia—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. June 26, 1788.

Vermont—From New-York. Admitted, 1791.

Wisconsin—Formed from part of the territory of Michigan. Admitted May 29, 1848.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.			
Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
Morrill, Cary.	Reed.	Parris.	Scott, P'ree.
Androscoggin, 2253	170	851	1593.. (New County.)
Aroostook, 325	447	579	564.. 724 787 80
Cumberland, 5780	673	1247	3121.. 4471 6504 1379
Franklin, 1998	193	351	930.. 997 1310 506
Hancock, 3062	9	317	1121.. 1809 2619 214
Kennebec, 4617	498	1657	1357.. 4489 2703 954
Lincoln, 3791	242	2175	1956.. 5224 5168 563
Oxford, 3122	186	432	3045.. 1560 4049 697
Penobscot, 5304	156	1619	3621.. 3152 4513 1015
Piscataquis, 1208	13	327	953.. 693 851 381
Sagadahock, 2258	68	524	546.. (New County.)
Somerset, 2024	50	1671	1931.. 2394 2019 457
Waldo, 3376	104	708	2156.. 1379 3126 757
Washington, 2174	99	691	2176.. 2278 2690 211
York, 4565	516	1068	5426.. 3393 6270 736

Total, 44862 3424 14017 28396 32543 41609 8030

LEGISLATURE.—Large Republican majority.

CONGRESS.			
Dist.		Dist.	
I. John M. Wood, r 9227	IV. S. P. Benson, r 11610		
Sam'l Wells, d., 6196	George Rogers, d 5467		
Maj. for Wood, 3031.	Maj. for Benson, 8143.		
II. John J. Perry, r 10007	V. Is'l Washburn, r 10224		
Wm. Kimball, d 7315	Sam'l H. Blake, d 6010		
Maj. for Perry, 2694.	Maj. for Washburn, 4214.		
III. Ebu'r Knowlton, r 5995	VI. J. A. Milliken, r 4907		
J. G. Dickerson, d 4072	T. J. D. Fuller, d 4713		
E. W. Farley, r 3587	N. Smith, Jr., r 2099		
Plur. for Knowlton, 1923	Plu. for Fuller, 406.		

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.			
Whig.	Dem.	F.S.	Whig.
Royce.	Clark.	Brainerd.	Scott.
Addison, 2369	478	59..	2041 378 642
Bennington, 1668	1323	19..	1388 1160 181
Caledonia, 1920	1631	146..	1673 1480 487
Chittenden, 2369	789	19..	1672 803 908
Essex, 458	353	7....	467 382 16
Franklin, 2307	1294	23..	1675 1211 526
Grand Isle, 580	334	4....	205 186 31
Lamoille, 1270	635	19..	293 462 689
Orange, 2426	2114	203..	1799 1555 752
Orleans, 1489	920	21..	1199 850 308
Rutland, 3036	1010	89..	2758 938 373
Washington, 2153	1738	166..	1402 1231 1217
Windham, 2752	827	101..	2033 881 986
Windsor, 3309	1638	176..	3308 1628 1105

Total, 27926 15084 1052.. 22173 13044 8621

Maj. for Royce, 11,790; do. for Scott, 508.

LEGISLATURE largely Whig and Free Dem.

CONGRESS.			
Dist.		Dist.	
I. Jas. Meacham, r 8,626;	S. W. Jewett, d... 3,464;		
S. P. Jewett, r 174.	Maj. for Meacham, 4,988.		
II. Justin Morrill, r 8,380;	J. W. D. Parker, d 5,848;		
O. L. Shaffer, r 2,473.	Maj. for Morrill, 59.		
III. Alvah Sabin, r 7,862;	W. Heywood, d... 3,608;		
Scatterling, 33.	Maj. for Sabin, 4,221.		

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.			
W. & M. Law.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Hopkin.	Dimond.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bristol, 638	332..	628 367 2	
Cent, 833	664..	839 748 83	
Newport, 1454	834..	1249 1005 48	
Providence, 4932	4033..	3888 5629 431	
Washington, 1325	561..	1022 1086 80	

Total, 9112 6484.. 7626 8735 644

Maj. for Hopkin, 2,628; do. for Pierce, 465.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.			
Whig.	K.N.	F.S.	Dem.
Washb'n.	Gard'r.	Wilson.	Bishop.
Scott.	P'ree.	Hale.	
Barnstable, 632	1964	147	353.. 1379 892 473
Berkshire, 1428	3938	176	1672.. 3679 2973 631
Bristol, 1440	6144	535	1022.. 3827 3267 2091
Dukes, 63	273	3	55.. 250 226 48
Essex, 3398	11523	987	1136.. 6539 4576 3485
Franklin, 1447	2304	265	825.. 2552 1736 1218
Hampshire, 1366	2925	366	429.. 3300 1425 1243
Hampden, 1012	4931	44	1048.. 3445 3468 767
Middlesex, 5310	14155	921	2228.. 8750 8925 4231
Nantucket, 289	234	3	90.. 329 189 169
Norfolk, 1976	7360	458	621.. 3589 3454 2479
Plymouth, 1400	5254	534	454.. 2993 2380 2440
Suffolk, 4336	8284	470	1312.. 4568 5413 1600
Worcester, 3392	12114	1573	2397.. 7283 5966 7138

Total, 27,279 81503 6483 15742 52683 44569 29023

Maj. for Gardner, 54,224; Scott over Pierce, 8,114.

LEGISLATURE.—Nearly all Know-Nothings.

CONGRESS.			
Dist.		Dist.	
I. Robt. B. Hall, r 5335	C. W. Upham, r 5231		
Thos. D. Elliot, r 2238	Nath. J. Lord, r 746		
A. H. Howland, r 854	VII. N. P. Banks, Jr., r 8929		
II. Jas. Buffinton, r 5064	Luther V. Bell, r 2481		
Sam'l L. Crocker, r 1914	B. Buckman, r 785		
G. R. Vickery, r 1856	VIII. C. L. Knapp, r 5232		
III. W. S. Damrell, r 5658	T. Wentworth, r 3164		
N. F. Safford, r 1033	D. Needham, r 470		
All others, 1047	IX. Alex. De Witt, r 8795		
IV. J. B. Comins, r 4972	Isaac Davis, d... 1526		
S. H. Walley, r 2770	Ira M. Barton, r 1105		
L. R. Spinner, r 926	X. Henry Morris, r 7723		
V. A. Burlingame, r 5967	E. Dickinson, r 2757		
Wm. Appleton, r 3109	S. C. Bemis, r 1473		
Wm. Parmenter, r 620	XI. Mark Traflet, r 6640		
VI. Timothy Davis, r 7428	J. Z. Goodrich, r 3938		
	W. Griswold, r 2533		

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.			
Whig.	Dem.	Temp.	Whig.
Dutton.	Ingham.	Chap'n.	Scott.
P'ree.	Hale.		
Fairfield, 3120	3691	1717..	4814 5155 167
Hartford, 4207	6104	1877..	6329 6639 461
Litchfield, 2873	3648	992..	5946 4082 413
Middlesex, 1461	2561	501..	2055 2734 228
New-Haven, 3812	5136	2540..	6046 6097 424
New-London, 1819	3135	1906..	3361 4079 637
Tolland, 779	1768	921..	1703 2115 202
Windham, 1394	2295	518..	2095 2448 618

Total, 19465 28638 10672. 30359 33249 3160

LEGISLATURE.—Anti-Nebraska and Temperance majority.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.			
Whig.	Dem.	F. S.	Whig.
Bell.	Baker.	Perkins.	Scott.
P'ree.	Hale.		
Belknap, 1023	1990	622..	737 1837 262
Carroll, 736	2922	782..	491 1825 350
Cheshire, 1534	2174	1039..	2063 2264 698
Cook, 339	1830	383..	376 1491 167
Grafton, 2006	4232	1331..	2043 4286 771
Hillsboro', 3156	4638	2316..	2985 4855 1447
Merrimac, 1703	4550	1651..	1627 4628 1001
Rockingham, 3040	4415	1545..	2506 4502 1071
Stafford, 2107	2190	773..	2003 2260 498
Sullivan, 944	1917	838..	1316 2050 430

Total, 16888 29788 11080. 16147 29097 6095

Scott, 72. Maj. for Baker, 1748; do. for Pierce, 7156.

LEGISLATURE Democratic.

r. Republican; d. Democrat; w. Whig; k. Know-

NEW-YORK.

GOVERNOR. 1854. — LIUT. GOVERNOR. — PRESIDENT, 1862.									
Fusion.	Soft.	Hard.	K. N.	Fusion.	Soft.	Hard.	K. N.	W. Aig.	Dem.
Clark.	Seym'r.	Broa'n.	Ullman.	Raym'd.	Ludlow.	Ford.	Scroggs.	Scott.	Perot.
3998	6428	849	4775	4680	4126	1835	4597	7246	8563
2498	1789	244	2620	1896	1681	248	2623	3670	4009
2454	751	1370	1170	2314	584	1711	1221	2674	3064
1815	1002	244	3245	1709	955	261	3260	3687	3493
3807	2803	325	2469	5910	1976	373	2615	4838	4509
2709	1341	577	4519	2507	1251	392	4531	5612	3705
1067	1467	98	1613	1047	1433	132	1632	2326	3129
3632	1940	1050	801	3824	1177	1613	814	3880	4481
2444	2381	994	1662	2861	1719	1281	1533	4142	4465
2401	1637	327	86	2659	1277	482	58	2328	2094
1867	1440	373	597	1891	1324	400	596	2286	2812
2772	2828	326	558	2407	2650	351	542	3289	4052
3411	3150	724	1849	3668	2430	1163	1824	5495	5600
2119	5282	442	7712	2686	4633	717	7491	8023	7033
2084	1063	308	493	2119	862	411	521	2766	1973
1587	1481	244	179	1521	1528	255	156	1747	2074
1803	1878	231	442	1863	1347	260	391	2171	2070
1571	696	453	2260	1562	642	493	2367	3358	2166
1386	1707	272	1760	1398	1669	271	1817	2803	3242
119	248	94	0	123	245	91	0	126	349
2615	5113	142	571	2689	3077	157	566	2679	4220
4051	3768	574	1796	3070	3472	656	1789	666	6279
5237	8606	1409	6093	5413	7796	2038	6897	8487	10631
1549	1587	131	151	1458	1473	158	151	1727	2335
1969	1126	464	2672	2119	926	527	2686	4096	3065
2255	2063	631	475	2628	1734	639	395	2996	3373
3433	5128	457	277	2719	2099	1099	232	3379	3435
4044	8332	952	3516	4200	2938	1162	3523	7467	6314
12233	26780	4765	16583	12505	20229	10100	16404	23115	34226
2346	1118	670	1382	2233	892	694	1909	3413	2862
4740	4668	480	3054	4843	4183	680	3145	6097	6415
2431	1280	383	3148	2462	953	659	3080	4402	3347
2776	2187	1343	1790	2938	1347	1932	1774	4221	5171
7621	7870	621	1068	7884	6476	1832	963	7831	8636
4852	5476	475	1336	4006	3020	694	1397	4376	4973
1533	626	276	1985	1527	575	290	2005	2686	2267
3039	8061	611	652	3787	4180	650	626	4454	5486
564	617	83	638	523	291	415	641	826	1521
1375	1874	449	1294	1497	665	1286	1297	2208	2899
3741	3804	489	3077	3762	3673	663	3036	6185	6663
585	775	140	566	606	701	246	494	1147	1524
566	561	278	789	581	484	320	801	733	1785
4402	3071	286	947	2926	2986	340	869	4570	5583
3327	2596	733	1733	3333	1477	1486	1768	4498	4291
1222	758	525	525	1290	584	891	508	1654	1900
1582	1367	110	401	1677	1262	166	382	New County.	
1307	1428	235	2080	1143	1383	370	2144	1917	3306
1143	1201	220	1493	1162	1091	274	1504	2213	2511
1833	1712	1481	1138	2125	882	2180	1052	2968	3846
1061	1028	797	866	1083	738	1042	874	2054	2891
2082	2478	450	5001	2038	2418	477	5015	5236	6880
1622	1626	202	1019	1703	1404	228	1057	2234	2815
2847	1482	461	1406	2131	1000	914	1411	3410	3472
2651	2733	506	2472	2934	2516	663	2446	5163	5916
3199	1272	415	2325	2983	1150	496	1872	4290	3174
685	425	543	1408	690	861	613	1400	1174	1713
3067	2084	435	1516	3115	1824	512	1477	4033	4030
2100	1242	546	981	2208	1084	613	938	3006	2471
2340	2808	514	3413	2253	1757	1494	3567	4033	6279
1643	1056	281	711	1723	926	372	681	1974	2153

156,804 156,495 33,850 122,282 157,166 128,833 52,074 121,037 234,882 262,053 2,329
 nr, 309; Raymond over Ludlow, 28,333; Pierce over Scott, 27,201.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

161,006; Clark, S.....126,210; Burnham, H.....113,968; Williams, K. N.....58,244.

PRISON INSPECTOR.

153,947; Andrews, S.....124,735; Vernam, H.....41,978; Sanders, K. N.....120,747.

LEGISLATURE.

2; Hards, 7; Softs, 3.

s of all sorts, 82; Softs of all grades, 26; Hards, 16; Maine Law Independents, 3; Vacan-
 Know-Nothings are sprinkled miscellaneously among Whigs, Hards and Softs; and
 there are of these gentry in the Assembly Nobody Knows.

NE
 I
 Phila
 Quee
 Edwar
 Phila
 Total
 Bailey, I
 Clarke, 282
 X. M
 Orange
 Sullivan
 Total
 Plura
 XII
 Greene
 Clister
 Total
 R
 Ma

NEW-YORK
CONGRESS.

I.	Va. 2.	Val. 1.	Allen.
*Kings	877	33	460
Queens	976	1568	1309
Richmond	290	192	661
Suffolk	533	1960	358
Total	2676	3753	2778
Lord, Soft, 2227; Discoway, Temp.			
1902. Plurality for Valk, 975.			
II. Stranahan. TAYLOR. Jack.			
Brooklyn	7927	7623	20
Maj. for Stranahan, 284.			
III. Pelton. CLINTON. Miner.			
N.Y. Wd. 1	332	331	59
2	252	152	109
3	738	461	102
5	998	817	278
8	1704	798	578
Total	4084	2559	1123
Maj. for Pelton, 402.			
IV. WALSH. Kelly. Bryant.			
Ward ... 4	942	701	119
6	922	780	121
10	528	566	988
14	655	1041	386
3047 3068 1594			
Macomber, Whig, 821. Plurality			
for Kelly, 21.			
V. Andrews. Whitney. HAM'N.			
Ward ... 7	900	1038	878
13	392	859	584
Williamsb'g. 1473	1324	1266	1286
Total	2765	3321	2718
Berry, Soft, 1954. Plurality for			
Whitney, 556.			
VI. MARSH. WHEELER. Mrphy.			
Ward ... 11	268	2189	965
15	890	1352	188
17	1118	1560	1880
Total	2256	5101	2583
Mead, Ind. Hard, 1123. Plurality			
for Wheeler, 2568.			
VII. Childs. Kennedy.			
Ward ... 9	2509	2124	
16	2164	1264	
20	1794	1706	
Total	5567	5094	
Maj. for Childs, 1463.			
VIII. Wake. CURTIS. Fellows.			
Ward ... 12	681	561	51
18	1532	693	743
19	643	904	96
21	1124	528	428
22	915	583	382
Total	4896	2969	1699
Maj. for Wakeman, 227.			
IX. Clark. WHITE. BRANTH.			
Putnam	1110	68	253
Rockland	1257	726	236
Westchester	5397	1244	2062
Total	7764	2038	2540
Bailey, Ind. Hard, 367. Maj. for			
Clarke, 2529.			
X. Murray. Wood. RST. Str'n			
Orange	3766	3000	1289
Sullivan	1443	1574	764
Total	5209	4574	2053
Plurality for Murray, 635.			
XI. King. STRONG.			
Greene	3254	1842	
Ulster	5322	3200	
Total	8576	5042	
Maj. for King, 3534.			

XII. Miller. WILSON. McClelland.			
Columbia.....	3767	1190	2405
Dutchess.....	4609	1286	3135
Total.....	8376	2486	5540
Maj. for Miller, 350.			
XIII. Sager. COOK. Clum.			
Reusselaer.....	6354	1971	2075
Maj. for Sage, 2908.			
XIV. Dickson. Pruyn. Hare'tt.			
Albany.....	4638	3244	4270
Hamilton, 2255. Plurality for			
Dickson, 368.			
XV. Dodd. CLARK. Hughes.			
Hamilton.....	82	543	3
Saratoga.....	2496	2352	1309
Essex.....	1236	1287	234
Wash'g't'n.....	2942	2476	882
Total.....	6760	6358	2428
Andrews, Temp., 2398. Plurality			
for Dodd, 402.			
XVI. Simmons. Bailey. Thomas.			
Clinton.....	1664	1771	427
Essex.....	2331	846	218
Franklin.....	1538	445	1107
Total.....	5533	3062	1752
Flanders, Hard, 1025. Plurality			
for Simmons, 2471.			
XVII. Alex' der. BENT'N. Spinner.			
Herkimer.....	2117	745	3448
St. Law'r'ce.....	3240	2669	4170
Total.....	5357	3414	7618
Plurality for Spinner, 2261.			
XVIII. Horton. JACKSON.			
Fulton.....	2204	1084	
Montgo'r'y.....	2753	2292	
Schenec'dy.....	1739	1300	
Schoharie.....	2735	3469	
Total.....	9431	8945	
Maj. for Horton, 486. [F.S.]			
XIX. Hughes. Palmer. Hawes.			
Delaware.....	3150	2231	641
Oswego.....	5594	4213	698
Total.....	8744	6444	1339
Sturges, 1066. Plurality for Hugh-			
son, 300.			
XX. Mar'gon. Johnson. Hunt'lon.			
Oneida.....	6492	5172	4759
Moore, Hard, 588. Plurality for			
Matteson, 1320.			
XXI. Bennett. TOMPKINS. Crocker.			
Broome.....	2670	2475	478
Chenango.....	4364	2363	661
Cortland.....	2723	736	948
Total.....	9757	5579	2077
Maj. for Bennett, 2101. [F.S.]			
XXII. McCarty. Babcock. Case.			
Madison.....	2650	2027	1204
Oswego.....	2885	2701	2448
Total.....	5535	4728	3652
Lewis, Hard, 3281. Plurality for			
McCarty, 807.			
XXIII. Gilbert. BROWN. Ives.			
Jefferson.....	4666	1520	4092
Lewis.....	1586	193	1643
Total.....	6251	1513	5545
Goodale, 77. Plurality for Gil-			
bert, 605.			
XXIV. Granger. Alvord. Nowont.			
Onondaga.....	4203	4109	3409
Parker, Hard, 487. Plurality for			
Granger, 694.			
XXV. Morgan. ALD'CH. Mid'tont.			
Cayuga.....	4170	356	4305
Wayne.....	3514	940	2606
Total.....	7684	1296	6910
Plurality for Morgan, 774.			

XXVI. Seeley. HOWELL. Oliver.			
Ontario.....	2419	1548	2724
Seneca.....	1262	498	2230
Yates.....	1623	122	1876
Total.....	5304	2163	6880
Plurality for Oliver, 1576.			
XXVII. Parker. CUSH'g. McDowell.			
Chemung.....	1717	142	1396
Schuyler.....			
Tioga.....	2969	200	1300
Tompkins.....	3218	1622	778
Total.....	7915	1964	3467
Maj. for Parker, 2474.			
XXVIII. Kelsey† Hastings. GIBBS.			
Livingston.....	4302	1767	72
Steuben.....	6759	2883	47
Total.....	11061	4450	119
Maj. for Kelsey, 6492.			
XXIX. Carpenter. W'ns.† SIBLEY.			
Monroe.....	4227	5609	1866
Plurality for Williams, 1382.			
XXX. Pringle† BELDEN. Lansing.			
Allegany.....	2619	1027	2391
Genesee.....	4179	465	392
Wyoming.....	2721	991	1646
Total.....	9510	2483	3829
Hull, F. S., 692. Maj. for Prin- gle, 2506. [F.S.]			
XXXI. Flagler† BAKER. Chase.			
Niagara.....	3812	926	780
Orleans.....	3378	305	182
Total.....	7190	1231	962
Maj. for Flagler, 497.			
XXXII. Haven.† Haich.			
Erle.....	9075	5388	
Maj. for Haven, 3687.			
XXXIII. Edge† Fenton. LESTER.			
Catt'agus.....	3383	2794	0
Chautau'c.....	4875	3648	241
Total.....	8259	6442	241
Maj. for Edwards, 1676.			
* Except Brooklyn and Williams- burgh.			
† Voted for by Know Nothings.			
Whigs in <i>Italian</i> , Hards in <i>SMALL</i> CAPS, Softs in Roman.			

NEW-YORK CITY.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Whig. K.N. S.H. Ref.

Wards.	Herck.	Barker.	Wood.	Hunt.			
I.....	172	231	607	372			
II.....	33	296	196	143			
III.....	221	451	275	439			
IV.....	79	196	863	903			
V.....	283	709	712	764			
VI.....	131	179	1446	240			
VII.....	245	1245	961	1081			
VIII.....	339	1172	997	1054			
IX.....	633	1851	1142	1578			
X.....	167	1127	807	666			
XI.....	107	1099	1862	949			
XII.....	127	309	699	328			
XIII.....	208	1060	952	376			
XIV.....	160	511	1236	494			
XV.....	418	798	287	1412			
XVI.....	580	1417	1105	1043			
XVII.....	572	1019	1652	1075			
XVIII.....	434	728	859	1249			
XIX.....	138	397	614	303			
XX.....	389	1305	1804	568			
XXI.....	331	757	517	788			
XXII.....	339	497	841	134			
Total.....	5696	18547	20003	15397			
Wood over Barker, 1456.							

NEW-YORK CITY.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

	Whig.	K.N.	S.&H.	Ref'm.
Wards.	Her'ck.	Barker.	Wood.	Hunt.
I....	172	231	607	372
II....	33	286	196	143
III....	221	451	275	498
IV....	79	196	863	903
V....	263	709	712	764
VI....	131	179	1446	240
VII....	245	1245	961	1081
VIII....	339	1172	997	1064
IX....	633	1851	1142	1678
X....	157	1127	807	565
XI....	107	1059	1862	940
XII....	127	309	599	528
XIII....	208	1060	982	376
XIV....	160	511	1236	494
XV....	418	798	287	1412
XVI....	380	1417	1106	1043
XVII....	372	1019	1652	1075
XVIII....	434	728	859	1269
XIX....	138	397	614	303
XX....	399	1305	1504	556
XXI....	331	757	517	758
XXII....	339	497	841	134
Total.	5696	18547	20003	15397
Wood over Barker,	1456.			

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESS. GOV'NOR. 1854. PRESID'T. 1852.

Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. F.S.

Morris. F'rince. Pol'ck. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

I.	Morris. F'rince. Pol'ck. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
1st Ward.....	1111	952	1107	966	
2d ".....	1685	1497	1685	1492	
3d ".....	937	1042	956	1050	
4th ".....	804	1311	808	1318	
5th " (part) 354	353	353	355	365	
7th ".....	1107	1284	1169	1346	

Total.....5999 6439 6058 6526

Maj. for Florence, 440; do. for Bigler, 466; do. for Pierce, 943.

II.	Tysen. Hamd. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
5th Wd. (prt)	688	462	736	652	
6th ".....	1080	781	1153	1005	
8th ".....	1034	713	1130	893	
9th ".....	1160	744	1222	951	
0th ".....	1692	800	1803	918	

Total.....5654 3500 6044 4419

Chandler, Whig, received 1198 votes.

Maj. for Tyson, 958; do. for Pollock, 1625; do. for Scott, 2624.

III.	Mill'wd. Landy. Pol'ck. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
11th Ward.....	823	1035	861	1059	
12th ".....	1171	912	1210	953	
15th ".....	1117	1008	1127	1028	
17th ".....	667	1311	678	1321	
18th ".....	1470	720	1591	737	
19th " (part) 592	515	583	542		
23d " (part) 48	24	47	25		

Total.....5888 5625 6097 5645

Maj. for Millward, 363; do. for Pollock, 452; do. for Pierce, 1293.

IV.	Broom. Phil'ps. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
13th Ward.....	1313	951	1236	924	
14th ".....	1717	982	1902	960	
15th ".....	1164	1191	1249	1196	
19th " (prt)	254	531	573	542	
20th ".....	1040	1062	1152	1090	
21st " (prt)	112	223	161	245	
23d ".....	239	275	273	270	
24th ".....	898	798	976	799	

Total.....6747 5993 7921 6026

Lambert, Whig, received 855 votes.

Plurality for Broom, 754; Maj. for Pollock, 1885; do. for Pierce, 1904.

V.	Jonas. Cadw'ler. Pol'ck. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
21st Wd. (prt)	661	633	623	680	
22d ".....	960	754	942	788	
23d " (prt) 1119	874	1132	852		
Montgomery Co.	5094	5561	5144	5559	

Total.....7834 7842 7841 7879

Maj. for Cadwallader, 8; do. for Bigler, 38; do. for Pierce, 909.

VI.	Broom'Hickman. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
Thester.....	4195	6764	6644	4412	
Delaware.....	1882	1969	2292	1556	

Total.....6077 8733 8836 5968

Maj. for Hickman, 2656; do. for Pollock, 2868; do. for Scott, 526.

VII.	Brad'w. Bridges. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
Jacks.....	5483	5115	5495	5089	
Lehigh.....	3044	3067	3094	3026	

Total.....8527 8182 8592 8115

Maj. for Bradshaw, 345; do. for Pollock, 477; do. for Pierce, 1335.

VIII.	Myers. Jones. Pollock. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
Jacks.....	5485	5152	5143	5493	
Maj. for Jones, 2666; do. for Bigler, 3530; do. for Pierce, 4590.					

IX.	Rob't. Hiest'r. Lefevre. Pol'ck. Big. Sct' P'ree. Hale.				
Ancestor.....	6561	5371	4256	10962	
Roberts over Hiest'r, 1190; Pollock over Bigler, 953; Scott over Pierce, 5068.					

* Native candidate.

X.	Kunkel. Boug't'r. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
Dauphin.....	5368	2676	4061	2224	
Lebanon.....	2073	2250	2626	1761	
Union.....	2890	1375	2381	1913	
N'th'ld Co. (pt.) 169	50	with North'ld.			

Total.....8600 6049 9678 5888

Maj. for Kunkel, 2451; do. for Pollock, 3690; do. for Scott, 3172.

XL Campb'l. Dewart. Pol'ck. Big. Sct' P'ree. Hale.

Northumberland. 1258 2235 2121 2132

Schuykill.....4126 2246 4252 5388

Total.....5384 5081 6373 7570

Coke, Dem., 3036; Cleaver, N. A., 454.

Campbell over Dewart, 363; Bigler over Pollock, 1197; Pierce over Scott, 1462.

XII. Fuller. Wright. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Columbia.....1483 2034 1899 2180

Luzerne.....5475 3549 4384 4368

Montour.....688 794 757 976

Wyoming.....1269 710 1174 895

Total.....9115 7087 8214 8417

Maj. for Fuller, 2023; for Bigler, 235; for Pierce, 3973.

XIII. Stewart. Packer. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Carbon.....1090 1259 1056 1227

Monroe.....512 1847 625 1917

Northampton.....3414 3675 3417 3685

Pike.....162 615 207 624

Wayne.....1345 1710 1406 1577

Total.....6433 9136 6713 9330

Maj. for Packer, 2705; do. for Bigler, 2617; do. for Pierce, 5429.

XIV. Pol'ck. Bigler. Scott. P'ree. Hale.

Bradford.....No oppo- 4611 2369 3526 3930

Susquehanna.....sition to 2819 2126 2035 3046

Tioga.....Galusha 2448 1489 1564 214

A. Grow.....10078 5984 7125 9590

Maj. for Pollock, 4994; do. for Pierce, 2485.

XV. Pierce. White. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Centre.....2573 1979 2774 2143

Clinton.....1453 937 1497 955

Lycorning.....2717 2253 2799 2269

Mifflin.....1564 1318 1630 1267

Sullivan.....316 392 839 417

Potter.....665 649 748 666

Total.....9688 7528 9177 7677

Maj. for Pierce, 2060; do. for Pollock, 2106; do. for Pierce, 2879.

XVI. Todd. Bonham. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. P'ree. Hale.

Cumberland.....3431 2305 3167 2861

Perry.....2214 1596 2121 1412

York.....4637 4678 4777 4707

Total.....10472 8319 10056 8700

Maj. for Todd, 2133; do. for Pollock, 1356; do. for Pierce, 1941.

XVII. Rob'ton. Ralphy. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Adams.....2172 2071 2124 2086

Bedford.....2143 2047 2157 2019

Franklin.....3493 2865 3879 2799

Fulton.....705 875 708 875

Junata.....1128 1167 1170 1176

Total.....9641 9025 9735 8956

Maj. for Robinson, 616; for Pollock, 779; for Scott, 841.

XVIII. Edie. Cresaw'l. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Blair.....272 692 2706 1513

Cambria.....1645 156 1637 1739

Huntingdon.....1547 1603 2514 1500

Somerset.....2659 767 2756 1288

Total.....8423 3218 9703 6020

Maj. for Edie, 6205; for Pollock, 3683; for Scott, 2333.

XIX. Covode. Drum. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Armstrong.....2621 1730 2659 1949

Indiana.....3024 1035 3161 1264

Westmoreland.....3697 3820 3773 3503

Total.....9342 6585 9623 7016

Maj. for Covode, 2757; do. for Pollock, 2607; do. for Pierce, 2083.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

CONGRESS, GOV. NOV. 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. F.S.

XX Knight, Montg'y. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Fayette.....3512 2329 3488 2440 3030 3867 0

Greene.....1794 1921 1746 2006 1559 2602 30

Washington.....4606 3306 4276 3457 3810 4064 370

Total.....9912 7552 9510 7998 8399 10633 400

Maj. for Knight, 2360; do. for Pollock, 1607; do. for

Pierce, 2184.

XXI. Ritchie, Shafer, Pol'ck. Big. Scott. P'ree. Hale.

Allegheny.....5705 5714 10377 5115 9615 7226 965

Maj. for Ritchie, 1991; do. for Pollock, 5262; do. for

Scott, 2959.

XXII. Purviance, Palmer, Pol'ck. Big. Scott. P'ree. Hale.

Allegheny (part) 3023 1465 with Al'by. with Al'by.

Butler.....2303 2367 2955 2981 2833 2593 165

Total.....5926 3332 2955 2381 2833 2593 165

Maj. for Purviance, 3094; do. for Pollock, 574; do.

for Scott, 300.

XXIII. Allison, Trout, Pollock, Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Beaver.....2462 1460 2233 1458 1805 1943 361

Lawrence.....2513 1015 2676 994 1984 1064 514

Mercer.....2533 2697 3084 2550 2211 2693 769

Total.....7808 5172 7843 5002 6000 5700 1644

Maj. for Allison, 2536; for Pollock, 2841; for Scott, 300.

XXIV. Arthur, Barclay, Pol'ck. Big. Scott. P'ree. Hale.

Clarion.....1569 2140 2915 2173 1218 2542 23

Clearfield.....53 2220 1189 1448 997 1733 24

Elk.....127 528 401 384 163 423 14

Jefferson.....933 1456 1559 968 1115 1494 22

McKean.....212 405 562 405 567 78

Venango.....2390 1679 1466 1164 1899 204

Warren.....845 1329 1400 1118 1133 1438 243

Total.....3527 10415 8647 8059 6200 10211 613

Maj. for Barclay, 6888; for Pollock, 588; for P'ree, 4911.

XXV. Pollock, Bigler, Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Crawford. No opposition. 3696 2657 2775 3427 996

Erie.....to Gen. John. 3637 2526 4015 2738 611

Dick, Whig.....

Total.....7333 5213 6790 6166 1607

Maj. for Pollock, 2120; do. for Scott, 625.

GRAND TOTAL.—Pollock, 204,006; Bigler, 167,001;

Scott, 179,174; Pierce, 198,568; Hale, 8,524.

Maj. for Pollock, 37,007; do. for Pierce, 10,870.

Sup. Judge.—Smyser, Whig, 78,571; Black, Dem.,

107,100; Baird, K. N., 120,576.

Coral Com.—Darsie, Whig, 83,331; Mott, Dem. and

N. N., 274,074.

Maine Law.—For the law, 158,342; against, 163,510.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs, 15; Democrats, 17; K. Nothing, 1.

HOUSE.—Whigs, 46; Democrats, 32; K. Nothings, 22.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONGRESS, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Whig. Temp. Nob. Whig. Dem. F.S.

I. Clawson, Hazlet, Mulford, Sc't. P'ree. Hale.

Atlantic.....109 581 522 549 751 0

Camden.....2432 305 1050 1568 1096 27

Cape May.....116 583 306 604 362 0

Cumberland.....1197 978 710 1571 1612 2

Gloucester.....966 952 526 1221 1088 55

Salem.....1479 750 1270 1724 1783 31

Total.....6299 3949 4383 6837 7277 115

Maj. for Clawson over Mulford, 1836; do. for Pierce,

440.

II. Robbins, W. Rue, N. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Burlington.....4220 2906 3920 3796 114

Mercer.....2968 1950 2658 2569 13

Monmouth.....2144 2506 1806 3179 5

Ocean.....917 445 1102 567 0

Total.....10539 7769 9386 10111 132

Maj. for Robbins, 2770; do. for Pierce, 725.

III.

Bishop, W. Lally, N. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Hunterdon.....2820 2463 2290 3578 0

Middlesex.....2649 1622 2495 2401 0

Somerset.....1854 1234 1814 1690 1

Warren.....1728 2284 1574 2959 10

Total.....9081 7603 8173 10618 11

Maj. for Bishop, 1448; do. for Pierce, 2445.

IV. Osborn. Vail. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Bergen.....581 1160 926 1414 0

Morris.....2478 2649 2549 2800 5

Passaic.....1856 1356 1670 1825 0

Sussex.....1901 2114 1177 3184 3

Total.....6816 7281 6322 9223 28

Maj. for Vail, 465; do. for Pierce, 2901.

V. Pennington, W. Darcy, N. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Essex.....6150 5242 6242 5631 35

Hudson.....1967 1574 1596 1646 29

Total.....8137 6616 7838 7276 64

Maj. for Pennington, 1321; do. for Scott, 562.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs.....10; Democrats.....10

HOUSE.—Whigs, 25; Democrats, 22; Americans, 7;

Independents, 6. W, Whigs; N, Nebraska.

CALIFORNIA.

CONGRESS, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Whigs. Dem. Whig. Dem.

Bowle, Ben'h'm. Denver, Herb't. Sc't. P'ree.

Alameda.....748 765 1058 1074 0

Amador.....946 934 1169 1179 0

Butte.....682 680 860 863 1478 1741

Calaveras.....1498 1503 2638 2654 2290 2848

Colusa.....281 208 319 275 225 232

Contra Costa.....540 542 417 418 413 590

El Dorado.....4185 4150 5231 5233 5146 6106

Humboldt.....226 232 369 266 0

Klamath.....487 536 674 668 217 210

Los Angeles.....806 296 719 733 498 574

Marin.....154 166 326 332 145 137

Mariposa.....803 832 1044 1031 864 1222

Monterey.....85 84 60 58 54 273

Napa.....225 226 425 435 208 279

Nevada.....2423 1235 1757 1821 2618 2806

Placer.....2360 2373 1915 1938 2296 2831

Plumas.....894 882 966 1020 0

Sacramento.....2311 2266 1192 1156 3644 3280

San Bernardino.....1 1 256 0 0 0

San Diego.....24 25 134 133 107 106

San Francisco.....4130 5017 2620 2502 4167 4241

San Joaquin.....923 917 929 935 1159 1198

San Louis Obispo.....106 106 4 5 112 11

Santa Clara.....1207 1067 487 525 827 799

Santa Cruz.....410 415 278 280 186 306

Santa Barbara.....19 19 154 152 76 104

Shasta.....1783 1747 888 867 757 971

Sierra.....1783 1747 2560 2625 1348 1649

Siskiyou.....874 872 1166 1169 459 492

Solano.....483 476 570 566 308 365

Sonoma & Mendocino.....485 482 980 1002 267 474

Sutter.....229 210 381 370 214 205

Stanislaus.....168 143 202 228 0

Trinity.....740 762 1073 1026 683 785

Tulame.....1850 1832 1879 1869 2641 3182

Tulare.....61 63 118 134 32 40

Yolo.....468 456 540 544 400 380

Yuba.....1796 1806 1349 1337 2077 2199

Total.....36624 36158 37676 37409 35807 40566

Denver over Bowle, 1182; Herbert over Benham,

1251; Pierce over Scott, 4849.

For Congress, McDougal received 10,001; Latham

1873, and Churchman 10,039. These gentlemen ran as

Broderick Democrats, and the successful candidates

as Anti-Broderick Democrats. The vote for Clerk of

the Supreme Court was for Beard, Whig, 36,917;

Leake, Anti-Broderick, 36,743; Woodside, 11,718.

Beard over Leake, 174.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs.....7. Democrats.....26

HOUSE.—Whigs.....33. Democrats.....46

The Legislature is decidedly Anti-Broderick.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cong. Dist.	GOVERNOR, 1854.		PRESIDENT, 1852.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I.	Dockery.	Bragg.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bertie.....	490	410	490	444
Camden.....	461	125	503	107
Chowan.....	245	283	225	219
Currituck.....	158	544	134	400
Gates.....	351	422	368	368
Hamifax.....	551	584	497	424
Hertford.....	306	257	290	235
Martin.....	299	686	289	567
Northampton.....	480	641	455	536
Pasquotank.....	456	351	539	315
Perquimans.....	534	345	524	270
Tyrrell.....	275	109	286	87
Washington.....	588	345	502	210

Total.....4844 4970.....4710 4268

II.	Beaufort.....	901	572	910	574
	Carteret.....	405	399	414	386
	Craven.....	599	638	588	694
	Edgecomb.....	155	1404	89	1454
	Greene.....	351	368	325	326
	Hyde.....	397	305	335	227
	Jones.....	229	250	191	201
	Lenoir.....	274	364	282	397
	Onslow.....	238	595	175	597
	Pitt.....	708	725	679	692
	Wayne.....	504	1145	286	1067

Total.....4559 6764 4299 6527

III.	Bladen.....	423	630	371	582
	Brunswick.....	416	435	352	301
	Columbia.....	304	512	178	567
	Cumberland.....	304	1473	811	1483
	Duplin.....	225	1061	186	930
	New-Hanover.....	424	1109	953	1400
	Richmond.....	708	113	678	145
	Robeson.....	679	782	660	732
	Sampson.....	599	860	604	867

Total.....4965 6965.....4223 6808

IV.	Franklin.....	359	713	368	704
	Granville.....	995	1078	991	945
	Johnston.....	744	986	708	870
	Nash.....	95	1115	88	1080
	Orange.....	1086	963	1441	1307
	Wake.....	1170	1541	1052	1357
	Warren.....	153	754	167	691

Total.....4386 7109.....4790 6904

V.	Alamance.....	597	696	with Orange.	961
	Caswell.....	220	1007	225	961
	Chatham.....	1137	1017	1008	725
	Guilford.....	1615	528	1552	945
	Montgomery.....	741	145	620	132
	Moore.....	732	605	546	484
	Person.....	851	601	265	471
	Randolph.....	1378	403	1036	277

Total.....6771 5002.....5251 5365

VI.	Alexander.....	441	255	219	98
	Ashe.....	671	550	558	396
	Davidson.....	1292	679	1019	497
	Davie.....	610	584	414	259
	Forsythe.....	802	897	with Stokes.	392
	Iredell.....	1256	392	909	290
	Rockingham.....	310	1036	342	823
	Stokes.....	437	636	1081	1237
	Surry.....	464	797	1046	937
	Yadkin.....	758	650	with Surry.	650

Total.....7041 6226 5588 4527

VII.	Anson.....	902	255	992	369
	Cabarrus.....	624	425	642	371
	Catawba.....	810	739	with Lincoln.	978
	Cleveland.....	336	978	211	494
	Gaston.....	198	808	with Lincoln.	808

Lincoln.....	296	873	681	1418
Mecklenburg.....	652	1023	680	1115
Rowan.....	976	932	836	672
Stanly.....	874	95	714	68
Union.....	472	729	with Mecklenburg.	

Total.....5590 6557 4696 4497

VIII.	Burke.....	751	338	761	399
	Buncombe.....	775	562	557	376
	Caldwell.....	620	219	468	146
	Cherokee.....	684	427	534	296
	Haywood.....	350	345	314	308
	Henderson.....	687	243	493	220
	Jackson.....	255	368	with Haywood.	
	Macon.....	390	229	309	249
	Madison.....	811	423	with Buncombe & Yancey.	
	McDowell.....	674	217	with Burke.	
	Rutherford.....	1019	621	761	501
	Watauga.....	428	157	with Ashe.	
	Wilkes.....	1261	325	1073	242
	Yancey.....	349	689	236	357

Total.....5554 6111 5531 2926

Total State.....46680 48705 39058 39744

Maj. for Bragg, 2055; do. for Pierce, 686.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....20; Democrats.....30.

COMMONS—Whigs.....57; Democrats.....63.

FLORIDA.

	GOVERNOR, 1854.		PRESIDENT, 1852.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
	Brown.	Maxwell.	Scott.	Pierce.
Alachua.....	162	262	111	209
Calhoun.....	84	87	13	61
Columbia.....	333	529	197	337
Dade.....	19	4	no returns.	
Duval.....	416	406	274	314
Escambia.....	177	179	202	213
Franklin.....	120	132	87	173
Gadsden.....	431	388	170	305
Hamilton.....	136	133	27	117
Hernando.....	70	124	47	93
Hillsboro'.....	119	223	70	166
Holmes.....	77	65	73	69
Jackson.....	414	367	260	261
Jefferson.....	122	364	88	330
Leon.....	335	424	227	364
Levy.....	48	59	27	43
Madison.....	349	457	191	183
Marion.....	196	256	157	299
Monroe.....	75	151	95	116
Orange.....	62	18	55	36
Nassau.....	70	60	48	29
Putnam.....	52	123	37	47
St. Johns.....	108	137	97	149
Santa Rosa.....	205	188	218	129
St. Lucie.....	0	12	0	7
Sumpter.....	48	78	90	154
Waukulla.....	134	169	90	154
Walton.....	171	132	113	78
Washington.....	55	144	34	109

Total.....4383 5642 2875 4318

Maj. for Maxwell, 1059; do. for Pierce, 1443.

LEGISLATURE—Democratic in both branches.

DELAWARE.

	CONG'S, 1854.		GOV'R, 1854.		PRES'T, 1852.	
	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
	Cullen.	Riddle.	Cauley.	Burton.	Scott.	Pierce.
Kent.....	1711	1669	1730	1646	1591	1422
New Castle.....	2912	2723	2978	2677	2768	3038
Sussex.....	2197	1942	2233	1921	1934	1858

Total.....6820 6334 6941 6244.....6293 6318

Maj. for Cullen, 486; do. for Cauley, 697; Plurality for Pierce, 25.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Americans.....6; Democrats.....2; Whig.....1.

HOUSE—Americans.....19; Democrats.....2.

OHIO.

1864. 1863.
CONGRESS. PUB. WORKS. PRESIDENT.
Rep. Nob. Rep. Nob. Wg. Dem. F.S.

I. Part of Ham'n. 7716 4442. 7704 4387. 9252 13435 684
Maj. for Day, 5374; do. for Blickensderfer, 3407; do.
for Pierce, 4183.

II. Harri'n. Groe'h. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.
Rest of Ham'n. 7563 3691. 7843 3656 In Ist District.
Maj. for Harrison, 3671; do. for Blickensderfer, 3967.

III. Campbell. Va. Pm. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.
Butler. 2463 2756. 2614 2656. 2210 3679 122
Montgomery. 4181 2772. 4353 2626. 3668 3744 177
Preble. 2414 956. 2452 914. 2263 1633 197

Total. 9068 6493. 9819 6092. 6849 8056 496
Maj. for Campbell, 2666; do. for Blickensderfer, 3227;
do. for Pierce, 607.

IV. Nicholas. Dorsey. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.
Allen. 1797 426. 1691 622. 968 1656 23
Angulae. 1315 536. 896 870. 688 1490 24
Darke. 2206 1094. 2091 1237. 1719 1797 92
Mercer. 586 442. 379 649. 500 831 11
Miami. 2720 1176. 2739 1130. 3754 2040 236
Sheib. 1676 702. 1658 706. 1147 1306 94

Total. 10307 4377. 9445 6113. 7686 8907 459
Maj. for Nicholas, 2930; do. for Blickensderfer, 4332;
do. for Pierce, 1291.

V. Mott. Commager. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.
Defiance. 646 304. 526 428. 561 896 43
Fulton. 767 526. 695 606. 577 727 71
Hancock. 1348 1064. 1306 1130. 1076 1617 35
Henry. 400 340. 361 384. 326 536 14
Lucas. 1621 763. 1581 793. 1298 1271 129
Paulding. 406 31. 404 29. 121 542 6
Putnam. 786 532. 606 653. 461 890 61
Wood. 894 536. 861 592. 831 986 20
Williams. 950 708. 887 752. 546 832 160
Van Wert. 457 244. 452 344. 422 737 6

Total. 8263 5141. 7677 5711. 6158 8834 544
Maj. for Mott, 3112; do. for Blickensderfer, 1966;
do. for Pierce, 2676.

VI. Emrie. Ellison. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.
Adams. 1598 1050. 1587 1047. 1213 1736 233
Brown. 2621 1492. 2674 1592. 1702 2460 398
Clermont. 3272 1534. 3196 1548. 2313 2765 409
Highland. 2469 1294. 2663 1176. 1982 2299 281

Total. 9990 5370. 10020 5562. 7110 9260 1316
Maj. for Emrie, 4620; do. for Blickensderfer, 4668;
do. for Pierce, 2150.

VII. Harlan. Hinkson. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.
Clinton. 2305 0. 1874 589. 1424 1053 702
Fayette. 1010 547. 994 554. 1221 685 168
Greene. 2446 569. 2566 560. 2490 1490 500
Madison. 1183 586. 0950 661. 1400 655 61
Warren. 2666 865. 2367 961. 2823 1919 223

Total. 9923 2307. 9351 3266. 2938 6020 1652
Maj. for Harlan, 7621; do. for Blickensderfer, 6086;
do. for Scott, 3278.

VIII. Stanton. Dial. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.
Champaign. 2436 818. 2430 826. 1994 1687 206
Clark. 2366 699. 2363 819. 2962 1574 183
Delaware. 1976 1091. 1973 1128. 2063 1691 391
Logan. 2502 392. 2543 453. 2118 1361 191
Union. 1722 390. 1693 426. 1249 943 265

Total. 11000 3360. 11002 3645. 10106 6966 1226
Maj. for Stanton, 7600; do. for Blickensderfer, 7367;
do. for Scott, 3150.

IX. Watson. Planta. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.
Crawford. 1306 615. 1220 1296. 1074 2106 58
Hardin. 954 1122. 931 1215. 862 847 74
Marion. 1041 650. 1026 680. 914 1270 79
Ottawa. 256 836. 259 834. 274 406 2
Sandusky. 1028 907. 1022 919. 1064 1619 88
Seneca. 2637 1264. 2696 1218. 1972 2909 116
Wyandotte. 1129 694. 1102 729. 980 1280 9

Total. 8399 5618. 8266 5947. 7170 10341 428
Maj. for Watson, 2781; do. for Blickensderfer, 2406;
do. for Pierce, 3797.

X. Moore. Davh. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.
GalHa. 1094 708. 1076 704. 1567 1103 136
Jackson. 942 642. 818 746. 1069 1093 19
Lawrence. 1137 695. 1178 618. 1299 981 15
Pike. 961 790. 862 738. 927 1029 16
Ross. 2701 1306. 2694 1320. 3991 2465 179
Scioto. 1990 769. 2009 771. 1804 1424 29

Total. 8866 4706. 8736 4862. 9757 8096 393
Maj. for Moore, 4159; do. for Blickensderfer, 3884;
do. for Scott, 1662.

XI. Horton. Smith. Blick. Miller. Sc't. P'ree. Hale.
Athens. 1626 919. 1709 864. 1761 1283 364
Fairfield. 2307 2102. 2210 2126. 2117 3311 10
Hocking. 806 935. 885 1002. 865 1652 21
Meigs. 2063 622. 1993 676. 1573 1399 287
Perry. 1537 1684. 1711 1401. 1417 2246 17
Vinton. 757 687. 724 608. 774 912 96

Total. 9818 6907. 9942 6672. 8497 10803 804
Maj. for Horton, 2911; do. for Blickensderfer, 3270;
do. for Pierce, 2306.

XII. Galloway. Olds. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.
Franklin. 4024 2538. 3997 2695. 3498 3632 242
Licking. 3571 2206. 3620 2238. 2779 3669 582
Pickaway. 2103 1596. 2068 1764. 2175 2041 36

Total. 9698 6390. 9706 6697. 8452 9262 859
Maj. for Galloway, 3306; do. for Blickensderfer, 3008;
do. for Pierce, 810.

XIII. Shorn. Lind'y. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.
Erie. 1688 1196. 1752 1139. 1689 1404 276
Huron. 2817 1317. 2766 1366. 2242 1819 893
Morrow. 1862 1369. 1849 1362. 1030 1710 748
Richland. 2260 1923. 2022 2115. 2133 3234 209

Total. 8617 5794. 8389 5671. 6694 8167 2125
Maj. for Sherman, 2826; do. for Blickensderfer, 2418;
do. for Pierce, 1173.

XIV. Bliss. Johnson. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.
Ashland. 1600 1563. 1599 1596. 1368 2434 297
Loraine. 2367 1124. 2427 1118. 1332 1564 1777
Medina. 2239 1339. 1718 1366. 1579 1764 1008
Wayne. 2682 2044. 2534 2129. 2288 3143 149

Total. 8788 6041. 8278 6199. 6567 8886 3231
Maj. for Bliss, 2747; do. for Blickensderfer, 2079;
do. for Pierce, 2318.

XV. Sapp. Dunbar. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.
Coshocton. 2026 1615. 1957 1684. 1798 2618 73
Holmes. 1869 1295. 1323 1379. 1066 2100 178
Knox. 2281 1749. 2626 1960. 1874 2692 626
Tuscarawas. 3145 1867. 2976 1913. 2659 2686 112

Total. 9971 6516. 8887 6945. 7397 10096 853
Maj. for Sapp, 2855; do. for Blickensderfer, 1942;
do. for Pierce, 2698.

XVI. Ball. Galigh'r. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.
Morgan. 1622 1071. 1631 1062. 2064 1708 220
Muskingum. 3302 2299. 3396 2314. 4228 3600 214
Washington. 2341 1602. 2305 1579. 2473 2139 332

Total. 7265 5072. 7331 4955. 8786 7347 766
Maj. for Ball, 2193; do. for Blickensderfer, 2376;
do. for Scott, 1438.

XVII. Albright. Wire. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.
Belmont. 3680 1509. 3608 1541. 2786 2694 454
Guernsey. 2037 1270. 1970 1383. 1941 1809 504
Monroe. 964 1514. 782 1708. 997 2242 180
Noble. 1641 1724. 1472 1925. 886 1457 436

Total. 8332 6017. 7832 6557. 6609 8412 1573
Maj. for Albright, 2315; do. for Blickensderfer, 1275;
do. for Pierce, 1803.

XVIII. Leiter. Spald'g. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.
Portage. 2779 1580. 2491 1579. 1551 2007 1296
Stark. 3578 2269. 3622 2263. 2740 3634 366
Summit. 2381 1224. 2391 1256. 2336 1965 660

Total. 8738 5053. 8504 5117. 6627 7606 2313
Maj. for Leiter, 3685; do. for Blickensderfer, 3387;
do. for Pierce, 1754.

OHIO—Continued.

1854.		1852.	
CONGRESS. PUB. WORKS. PRESIDENT.			
Rep. Neb.		Rep. Neb. Whig. Dem. F.S.	
Wade.		Wilder. Bllick. Miller. Scott. P'cee. Hale.	
XIX.			
Cuyahoga.....	4825	2168. 4811	2809. 2944 3571 2107
Geauga.....	1626	510. 1633	511. 1147 654 1489
Lake.....	1247	401. 1267	385. 1045 670 1111

Total.....7999 3079. 7711 3105. 5137 4905 4707
Maj. for Wade, 4620; do. for Bllickensderfer, 4606;
do. for Scott, 282.

XX.		Guidings. Lea. Bllick. Miller. Scott. P'cee. Hale.	
Ashtabula.....	2546	747. 2947	651. 2174 1075 2602
Wade.....	1707	1445. 1836	1005. 955 1873 1083
Trumbull.....	2719	1590. 2970	1582. 1908 2039 1750

Total.....6972 3782. 7753 3838. 5007 4967 5274
Maj. for Guidings, 3190; do. for Bllickensderfer, 3915;
do. for Scott, 110.

XXI.		Bing'm. Stew't. Bllick. Miller. Scott. P'cee. Hale.	
Carroll.....	1781	839. 1588	874. 1545 1355 242
Columbiana.....	3684	1991. 3551	1994. 2237 2911 993
Harrison.....	1890	1059. 1887	1184. 1723 1452 422
Jefferson.....	2615	1329. 2622	1347. 1936 2169 545

Total.....9860 5288. 9678 5499. 7498 7897 2080
Maj. for Bingham, 4622; do. for Bllickensderfer, 4179;
do. for Pierce, 399.

GRAND TOTAL.—J. Bllickensderfer, 183,452; Alex.
P. Miller, 109,638; Scott, 152,526; Pierce, 169,230;
Hale, 31,682. Maj. for Bllickensderfer, 73,767. Pierce
over Scott, 16,694.

Supreme Judge.—Joseph R. Swan, Rep., 185,498; S.
F. Norris, Neb., 109,075. Maj. for Swan, 77,423.

MISSOURI.

I.		Kenneth. Benton. POLK. Scott. Pierce.	
St. Louis.....	6250	5298	578. 4298 5826

II.		Porter. CORNECK. Scott. Pierce.	
Andraim.....	563	563.....	500 160
Boone.....	1217	917.....	1112 613
Callaway.....	904	775.....	670 493
Lincoln.....	650	773.....	440 587
Marion.....	981	745.....	394 751
Monroe.....	916	685.....	700 611
Montgomery.....	500	333.....	365 265
Pike.....	922	959.....	803 758
Ralls.....	533	455.....	341 278
St. Charles.....	739	471.....	378 506
Warren.....	394	433.....	301 301

Total.....8119 6877.....6285 5415

III.		Lindley. FOURNOY. Scott. Pierce.	
Adair.....	295	287.....	113 801
Carroll.....	419	353.....	239 288
Charlton.....	598	602.....	548 498
Clark.....	595	356.....	525 289
Grundy.....	345	249.....	215 184
Howard.....	857	857.....	675 762
Knox.....	410	241.....	210 255
Lewis.....	502	495.....	535 408
Linn.....	367	414.....	249 282
Livingston.....	345	438.....	261 321
Macon.....	568	640.....	555 473
Mercer.....	333	199.....	186 186
Putnam.....	242	194.....	104 121
Randolph.....	719	712.....	476 502
Schuyler.....	347	304.....	177 222
Scotland.....	491	452.....	216 283
Shelby.....	562	228.....	207 328
Sullivan.....	225	328.....	127 277

Total.....8150 7386.....4871 5878

IV.		Oliver. LEONARD. Lowe. Scott. P'cee.	
Andrew.....	648	251	567. 166 784
Atchison.....	153	59	141. 106 150
Buchanan.....	992	963	315. 712 857
Caldwell.....	192	172	58. 167 209
Clay.....	762	428	6. 626 406
Clinton.....	867	363	14. 283 290
Davies.....	398	459	44. 296 351

Oliver. LEONARD. Lowe. Scott. P'cee.	
Dekalb.....	161 155 56. 66 167
Gentry.....	316 258 285. 133 233
Harrison.....	294 216 28. 111 164
Holt.....	239 143 265. 129 291
Nodaway.....	81 156 37. 61 111
Platte.....	591 1080 420. 910 1680
Ray.....	765 245 510. 483 618

Total.....6122 4998 2787.....4299 5091

Y.		Miller. Price. House. Scott. P'cee.	
Benton.....	244	457	97. 167 328
Cass.....	442	586	48. 228 337
Cole.....	214	454	280. 216 462
Cooper.....	1089	418	237. 645 535
Henry.....	325	261	94. 266 245
Jackson.....	821	572	417. 728 858
Johnson.....	506	655	26. 360 456
La Fayette.....	957	359	253. 803 532
Miller.....	156	222	283. 62 279
Monteau.....	359	888	144. 139 868
Morgan.....	261	253	142. 133 278
Pettis.....	364	249	111. 245 301
Saline.....	649	130	491. 514 443

Total.....6372 4904 2648.....4556 5407

VI.		PHELPS. Johnson. Scott. Pierce.	
Barry.....	393	340.....	72 223
Bates.....	279	307.....	104 116
Camden.....	518	143.....	67 109
Cedar.....	310	189.....	65 182
Dade.....	389	288.....	175 276
Dallas.....	296	386.....	102 344
Gacondo.....	90	542.....	80 304
Greene.....	1118	948.....	484 920
Hickory.....	208	221.....	75 194
Jasper.....	460	380.....	169 356
Laclede.....	247	277.....	71 174
Lawrence.....	497	425.....	168 396
McDonald.....	286	164.....	63 194
Newton.....	479	457.....	167 338
Oregon.....	58	239.....	11 95
Ossage.....	346	580.....	143 312
Ozark.....	369	132.....	57 87
Polk.....	680	353.....	280 504
Pulaski.....	373	261.....	39 169
St. Clair.....	307	385.....	149 226
Stone.....	75	211.....	17 94
Taney.....	231	247.....	11 168
Texas.....	411	91.....	96 187
Wright.....	573	278.....	95 167

Total.....5342 7923 2663 6142

VII.		Caruthers. James. Scott. Pierce.	
Bollinger.....	255	323.....	26 112
Butler.....	200	46.....	16 26
C. Girardeau.....	845	669.....	328 457
Crawford.....	402	271.....	240 278
Dent.....	215	83.....	74 95
Dunklin.....	168	81.....	no returns
Franklin.....	481	1013.....	277 619
Jefferson.....	453	468.....	172 310
Madison.....	578	399.....	117 259
Mississippi.....	300	158.....	117 168
New Madrid.....	457	37.....	93 32
Pemisot.....	196	28.....	57 94
Perry.....	445	496.....	171 223
Reynolds.....	58	167.....	5 98
Ripley.....	221	144.....	16 85
Scott.....	332	165.....	98 97
Shannon.....	59	64.....	9 9
Ste. Genevieve.....	581	194.....	122 165
St. Francis.....	627	399.....	250 329
Stoddard.....	395	227.....	116 177
Washington.....	691	385.....	360 394
Wayne.....	356	129.....	144 94

Total.....8045 5825.....2762 4217
Whigs in Woman; Bentonians in *Malice*; Anti-Ben-
tonians in SMALL CAPS.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, 12; Anti-Benton, 13; Bentonians, 3.
HOUSE—Whigs, 48; Anti-Benton, 46; Bentonians, 34.

INDIANA.

Disks.	1864.		1852.	
	Rep.	Neb. Rep.	Neb. Wg. Dem.	F.D.
Dayless.....	1069	823.	1022	738.. 726 720 6
Dubois.....	284	911..	270	876.. 229 717 0
Gibson.....	1118	1087..	961	893.. 942 1127 20
Knox.....	1314	972..	1209	963.. 1167 1003 0
Martin.....	490	578..	429	497.. 377 519 5
Pike.....	668	701..	646	619.. 598 688 1
Posey.....	1039	1573..	966	1306.. 784 1433 26
Spencer.....	1004	973..	946	964.. 686 710 1
Vanderburgh.....	1366	1306..	1226	1362.. 945 1317 6
Warrior.....	719	1190..	686	1124.. 947 1084 31

Total.....9061 9664..8367 9321 6880 9208 96
 Maj. for Miller, 813; do. for Hayden, 954; do. for
 Pierce, 2388.

II. Shan'ter, Eng'ah, Col'n. Hayden, Sc't. P'ce. Hale.	
Clark.....	1570 1500..1574 1498..1186 1812 24
Crawford.....	576 566.. 614 520.. 602 499 0
Floyd.....	1706 1487..1706 1486..1328 1815 1
Harrison.....	1294 1384..1298 1304..1278 1278 0
Orange.....	669 1060.. 662 1013.. 747 1022 3
Perry.....	777 770.. 773 770.. 684 659 3
Scott.....	610 709.. 600 723.. 618 559 11
Washington.....	1154 1536..1156 1514..1093 1613 11

Total.....8345 8931..8382 8827 7342 9257 53
 Maj. for English, 686; do. for Hayden, 445; do. for
 Pierce, 1915.

III. Dunn, Dunham, Collins, Hayden, Sc't. P'ce. Hale.	
Bartholomew.....	1443 1517..1417 1522..1245 1512 26
Brown.....	221 592.. 171 620.. 102 632 0
Jackson.....	725 1300.. 663 1364.. 614 1188 0
Jefferson.....	2705 1873.. 2661 1415.. 2016 2263 286
Jennings.....	1446 771.. 1465 765.. 998 1104 59
Lawrence.....	1371 818.. 943 743.. 1064 1113 14
Monroe.....	803 1109.. 611 1065.. 622 1068 67
Switzerland.....	1275 849.. 1267 840.. 1134 1147 7

Total.....9089 8829..9178 8324 7736 9944 479
 Maj. for Dunn, 1660; do. for Collins, 864; do. for
 Pierce, 2169.

IV. Cumb'k, Holman, Col'n. Haydn, Sc't. P'ce. Hale.	
Dearborn.....	2066 2227..2028 2226..1474 2486 89
Decatur.....	1704 1324..1684 1322..1364 1394 138
Franklin.....	1647 1830..1683 1803..1473 1966 30
Ohio.....	481 386.. 506 349.. 432 456 2
Ripley.....	1663 1230..1633 1213..1119 1886 113
Rush.....	1510 1394..1479 1434..1507 1480 119

Total.....9061 8391..9013 8357 7869 9107 491
 Maj. for Cumbback, 670; do. for Collins, 666; do. for
 Pierce, 1788.

V. Hol'wy, Buck's, Collins, Hayden, Sc't. P'ce. Hale.	
Delaware.....	1075 823..1154 891..1083 937 11
Fayette.....	1080 842..1067 862..1019 872 80
Henry.....	2857 847..2100 863..1599 1226 456
Randolph.....	1620 819..1631 846..900 993 530
Union.....	786 668.. 757 673.. 684 626 149
Wayne.....	2971 1443..3120 1452..2304 1574 786

Total.....9419 8242..9719 8286 7449 6628 2012
 Maj. for Holloway, 4177; do. for Collins, 4433; do.
 for Scott, 921. Jos. Holman, Ind., 290.

VI. Barb'r, Hand'ka, Collins, Haydn, Sc't. P'ce. Hale.	
Hancock.....	984 1174.. 831 1196.. 823 1002 40
Hendricks.....	1496 1196..1514 1168..1262 989 156
Johnson.....	1138 1392..1136 1371.. 696 1333 20
Marion.....	3270 2800..3227 2656..2168 2699 110
Morgan.....	1431 1149..1428 1199..1109 1181 132
Shelby.....	1666 1784..1676 1771..1286 1627 27

Total.....9524 9236..9762 9269 7524 8722 485
 Maj. for Barbour, 538; do. for Collins, 493; do. for
 Pierce, 1198.

VII. Scott, Davis, Collins, Hayden, Sc't. P'ce. Hale.	
Clay.....	637 747.. 679 668.. 474 743 8
Greene.....	945 1094.. 566 786.. 884 944 4
Owen.....	923 963.. 728 814.. 801 1060 20
Parke.....	1623 1067..1600 1095..1312 1084 105

Putnam.....	1924 1565..1887 1306..1712 1466 22
Sullivan.....	674 1262.. 588 1206.. 629 1203 0
Vermillion.....	862 777.. 856 786.. 862 783 4
Vigo.....	1927 1157..1833 939..1694 1165 8

Total.....9515 8580..8627 7598..8368 8438 171
 Maj. for Scott, 936; do. for Collins, 1029; do. for
 Pierce, 80.

VIII. Mace, Davis, Collins, Haydn, Sc't. P'ce. Hale.	
Boone.....	1177 1282..1143 1306.. 936 1161 108
Carroll.....	1224 1081..1220 1086..1076 1266 29
Clinton.....	1111 906..1094 921.. 929 1250 75
Fountain.....	1676 1196..1572 1211..1023 1496 64
Montgomery.....	1849 1721..1869 1756..1569 1862 100
Tippecanoe.....	2424 1283..2431 1306..1918 2446 143
Warren.....	996 370.. 977 387.. 850 562 56

Total.....10867 7838..10296 7981..8290 10013 576
 Maj. for Mace, 2519; do. for Collins, 2315; do. for
 Pierce, 1723.

IX. Colfax, Eddy, Collins, Hayden, Sc't. P'ce. Hale.	
Benton.....	185 90.. 169 107.. 110 158 19
Cass.....	1375 1295..1361 1315..1176 1190 50
Fulton.....	633 626.. 623 636.. 559 581 6
Jasper.....	408 424.. 400 493.. 257 347 33
Lake.....	584 283.. 547 334.. 230 334 58
Laporte.....	1729 1399..1717 1421..1367 1468 136
Marshall.....	642 610.. 629 634.. 543 511 56
Miami.....	1246 987..1218 1017.. 994 1196 76
Porter.....	753 594.. 732 618.. 444 527 88
Pulaski.....	311 407.. 308 406.. 210 833 1
St. Joseph.....	1485 869..1469 902.. 938 1062 174
Starke.....	66 126.. 61 126.. 66 122 0
White.....	573 513.. 546 531.. 510 536 13

Total.....9880 8223..9779 8482..7364 8335 710
 Maj. for Colfax, 1766; do. for Collins, 1297; do. for
 Pierce, 981.

X. Breat'n, Cham'ln, Col's, Haydn, Sc't. P'ce. Hale.	
Allen.....	1638 1967..1467 2044..1226 1964 24
Dekalb.....	675 616.. 668 636.. 591 780 164
Elkhart.....	1040 901..1009 940..1068 1343 26
Kosciusko.....	1031 718..1026 744..1045 938 28
Lagrange.....	1071 424..1142 363.. 667 677 117
Noble.....	857 408.. 829 636.. 606 807 75
Stenben.....	624 564.. 628 376.. 487 543 90
Whitley.....	649 363.. 596 606.. 497 568 11

Total.....7485 5881..7347 6142..5986 7620 536
 Maj. for Branton, 1504; do. for Collins, 1206; do. for
 Pierce, 1634.

XI. Pettit, Slack, Collins, Haydn, Sc't. P'ce. Hale.	
Adams.....	473 676.. 470 679.. 362 672 14
Blackford.....	259 333.. 179 392.. 108 263 12
Grant.....	1180 789..1112 800.. 599 836 64
Hamilton.....	1338 711..1328 703.. 971 961 40
Howard.....	795 379.. 762 387.. 539 626 16
Huntington.....	593 731.. 737 807.. 706 888 30
Jay.....	757 546.. 719 557.. 575 600 138
Madison.....	1169 1287..1185 1315..1004 1282 8
Tipton.....	467 368.. 467 361.. 340 461 7
Wabash.....	1396 735..1545 766..1145 969 91
Wells.....	692 666.. 592 673.. 415 710 2

Total.....9369 7201..9166 7440..6664 8068 1317
 Maj. for Pettit, 2138; do. for Collins, 1726; do. for
 Pierce, 1494.

TOTAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Republican.	Nebraska.	Majority
Sec. State—Collins.....	99,636;	Hayden, 87,027; 12,609
Auditor—Faltbot.....	99,360;	Duren, 87,711; 11,649
Treasurer—Nofsinger, 99,104;	Newland, 87,073;	12,031
Sup. Judge—Gookins, 100,122;	Hovey, 85,888;	14,234
Sup't Inst'n.—Hills.....	99,324;	Larrabee, 85,724; 13,600
Congress—Anti-Nebr..	102,424;	Neb'ka., 87,866; 14,568

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Anti-Nebraska, 24; Nebraska, 26.
 HOUSE—Anti-Nebraska, 68; Nebraska, 41; National
 Whig, 1.
 Anti-Nebraska majority on joint ballot, 14.

ILLINOIS.

1854. 1852.
CONGRESS. TREASURER. PRESIDENT.

Date.	Rep.	Neb.	Rep.	Neb.	Whig.	Dem.	F.R.
Washburn, J. A. Miller. Moore. Scott. P. Pres. Hale.							
Boone.....	639	106	650	289	551	625	358
Jarroll.....	532	122	543	133	499	351	72
o Davies.....	1363	587	849	628	1481	1425	123
Lake.....	1052	237	1090	645	697	812	519
Henry.....	1461	832	1448	934	896	1199	645
gle.....	1198	244	1004	443	889	755	294
Stephenson.....	750	451	732	480	976	1061	170
Vinebago.....	1357	117	1381	46	1023	820	725

Total.....8372 2776.7697 3603.6992 6948 2885
Maj. for Washburn, 5,596; do. for Miller, 4,094; do.
or Scott, 44. Mr. Ferrey, Anti-Neb., received 297
otes for Congress.

Date.	Rep.	Neb.	Rep.	Neb.	Whig.	Dem.	F.R.
Woodworth, T. Turner. Miller. Moore. Scott. P. Pres. Hale.							
ook.....	3448	1175	3644	1636	2069	5767	793
ekalb.....	435	42	650	288	456	583	365
o Page.....	581	173	638	351	381	586	586
ane.....	1105	239	1062	630	1180	1308	642
ee.....	651	189	699	120	478	573	77
ock Island.....	420	498	825	581	764	686	96
Whiteide.....	286	238	690	260	564	518	151

Total.....6927 2544.8847 3896.5882 8021 2500
Maj. for Woodworth, 4,383; do. for Miller, 4,961; do.
or Pierce, 2,159. Blackwell, Whig, rec'd 2591; Mayo,
Anti-Nebraska, 956.

Date.	Rep.	Neb.	Rep.	Neb.	Whig.	Dem.	F.R.
Norton, Drake. Miller. Moore. Scott. P. Pres. Hale.							
ureau.....	1200	702	1173	723	712	670	430
ampaign.....	352	211	355	209	347	269	0
e Witt.....	873	521	559	353	516	540	20
rundy.....	398	381	399	353	249	358	64
oquois.....	314	343	331	340	378	432	22
ankakee.....	730	251	393	814	(New County.)		
endall.....	610	241	605	349	515	532	252
a Salle.....	1857	1200	1866	1236	1204	1894	552
ivingson.....	219	207	312	210	184	214	12
oLean.....	1327	846	1383	803	1266	1068	40
utnam.....	467	103	467	107	300	248	230
ermillon.....	1025	485	1081	485	997	761	56
ill.....	1232	710	1278	738	1251	1450	820

Total.....10474 6216.10155 6311.7889 8446 1978
Maj. for Norton, 4,258; do. for Miller, 3,844; do. for
Pierce, 557.

Date.	Rep.	Neb.	Rep.	Neb.	Whig.	Dem.	F.R.
Knox, McMurtry. Miller. Moore. Scott. P. Pres. Hale.							
ulton.....	1842	1767	1809	1814	1843	2192	298
enry.....	629	356	580	413	357	475	91
nox.....	1575	924	1609	980	1080	1119	391
marshall.....	565	336	587	342	546	579	61
ason.....	511	428	496	449	561	621	5
erker.....	640	424	608	437	575	498	92
oria.....	1499	1392	1476	1407	1556	1895	252
ark.....	390	215	372	233	338	356	82
ewell.....	1187	566	1145	619	1369	899	80
arren.....	954	618	944	639	806	781	153
oodford.....	354	583	350	537	339	635	49

Total.....10146 7587.9945 7870.9368 9924 1554
Maj. for Knox, 2,559; do. for Miller, 2,075; do. for
Pierce, 555.

Date.	Rep.	Neb.	Rep.	Neb.	Whig.	Dem.	F.R.
Wilm's, Rich'n. Miller. Moore. Scott. P. Pres. Hale.							
iams.....	2374	2468	2321	2507	2286	2635	107
own.....	439	655	449	623	445	661	0
ilboun.....	142	378	46	359	211	335	0
acock.....	1547	1349	1305	1292	1286	1466	34
nderson.....	652	448	646	472	547	414	34
Donough.....	631	855	798	871	840	858	9
ke.....	1720	1714	1713	1733	1745	1762	34
huyler.....	617	1038	637	991	844	980	16

Total.....8122 8935.7913.8978 8154 9091 234
Maj. for Richardson, 813; do. for Moore, 1,065; do.
Pierce, 557.

Date.	Rep.	Neb.	Rep.	Neb.	Whig.	Dem.	F.R.
Yates, Harris. Miller. Moore. Scott. P. Pres. Hale.							
as.....	663	735	562	774	784	830	0
ristian.....	372	489	356	457	356	426	2
reene.....	839	1253	552	1481	864	1297	12

Date.	Rep.	Neb.	Rep.	Neb.	Whig.	Dem.	F.R.
Jersey.....	714	480	696	490	651	554	89
Macoupin.....	1209	1364	1163	1382	841	1196	74
Menard.....	694	670	687	672	644	698	1
Morgan.....	1691	1409	1806	1420	1397	1411	168
Montgomery.....	484	691	465	701	415	655	0
Sangamon.....	2166	1410	2025	1533	2125	1606	22
Scott.....	665	744	644	779	730	708	3
Shelby.....	493	815	376	893	446	938	0

Total.....3690 10080.9042 10612.9263 10349 361
Maj. for Harris, 200; do. for Moore, 1,570; do. for
Pierce, 1,096.

Date.	Rep.	Neb.	Rep.	Neb.	Whig.	Dem.	F.R.
Archer, Allen. Miller. Moore. Scott. P. Pres. Hale.							
Clay.....	847	593	123	725	284	530	0
Clark.....	1149	921	919	1053	842	906	6
Coles.....	1173	758	1004	819	997	733	2
Cumberland.....	547	855	31	52	293	444	0
Crawford.....	719	726	498	872	671	827	11
Edgar.....	1013	711	984	720	682	924	33
Edgingham.....	170	626	1	656	175	527	0
Fayette.....	404	899	226	1006	437	678	0
Jasper.....	383	452	0	740	226	451	0
Lawrence.....	459	509	271	593	510	589	0
Logan.....	598	452	569	451	565	489	0
Macon.....	513	414	508	419	355	436	7
Moultrie.....	865	262	969	246	292	263	0
Piatt.....	280	174	265	178	192	161	0
Richland.....	333	601	6	900	174	109	0

Total.....8451 8452.5777 3675.6840 8187 59
Maj. for Allen, 1; do. for Moore, 3,598; do. for
Pierce, 1,547.

Date.	Rep.	Neb.	Rep.	Neb.	Whig.	Dem.	F.R.
Trumbull, F. F. Miller. Moore. Scott. P. Pres. Hale.							
Bond.....	883	366	728	425	494	485	27
Clinton.....	360	702	281	731	375	670	0
Jefferson.....	325	665	129	878	395	865	0
Madison.....	2220	393	1855	977	1549	1715	31
Marion.....	644	425	165	757	285	762	28
Monroe.....	630	304	78	154	294	1126	0
Randolph.....	1161	658	677	885	575	814	120
St. Clair.....	1619	986	657	1352	998	2671	0
Washington.....	399	807	76	1012	251	763	28

Total.....7917 5306.4876 7671.6216 9770 334
Maj. for Trumbull, 2,611; do. for Moore, 2,796; do.
for Pierce, 4,555. Buckmaster rec'd 388.

Date.	Rep.	Neb.	Rep.	Neb.	Whig.	Dem.	F.R.
Turney, March'l. Miller. Moore. Scott. P. Pres. Hale.							
Alexander.....	177	161	—	361	105	296	0
Edwards.....	42	380	53	170	291	162	0
Franklin.....	149	352	122	401	196	709	0
Gallatin.....	17	631	152	662	324	592	0
Hamilton.....	28	826	9	888	223	764	0
Hardin.....	37	172	5	367	244	212	0
Jackson.....	34	536	—	561	347	531	0
Johnson.....	222	417	—	478	135	751	0
Massac.....	264	385	—	722	268	449	0
Perry.....	181	234	91	421	277	564	59
Pope.....	67	306	—	26	320	439	0
Pulaski.....	191	114	3	243	112	246	0
Saline.....	11	639	—	690	296	633	0
Union.....	425	353	119	732	169	820	1
Wabash.....	76	534	567	339	469	355	0
Wayne.....	349	679	323	662	359	767	1
White.....	149	1195	90	1302	749	752	0
Williamson.....	472	493	—	1141	544	739	0

Total.....2911 8498.1334 10266.5141 9661 61
Maj. for Marshall, 5,587; do. for Moore, 8,952; do.
for Pierce, 4,720.

AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

Treasurer—Miller, Rep., 65,477; Moore, Neb., 63,392.
Congress—Anti-Nebraska 78,064; Neb. & Doug., 60,451.
President, '52—Scott, 64,334; Pierce, 80,597; Hale, 9,908.
Maj. for Moore, 2,915; Anti-Nebraska majority for
Congress, 17,613. Pierce over Scott, 15,663.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Anti-Neb., 14; Neb. Demo's, 11.
HOUSE—Whig and Anti-Neb., 11; Neb. Demo's, 22.

IOWA.

Dist.	1884.				1882.			
	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	F.F.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	F.F.
Adair.....	7	8	7	8				
Adams.....	11	29	11	29				
Apponocose.....	352	520	373	509	247	336	25	
Cass.....	22	63	22	63				
Clark.....	83	75	86	73	20	32	37	
Dallas.....	192	153	202	189	79	89	0	
Davis.....	589	726	690	111	562	614	12	
Decatur.....	92	271	110	253	55	133	0	
Fremont.....	179	185	179	186	95	67	0	
Floyd.....			73	4				
Guthrie.....	40	110	87	118	7	39	0	
Harrison.....	57	109	78	93				
Henry.....	1088	578	1164	530	832	513	223	
Jasper.....	275	83	279	73	160	113	3	
Jefferson.....	963	778	967	774	757	796	97	
Keokuk.....	497	531	507	519	326	403	42	
Lee.....	1378	1692	1425	1676	1379	1708	201	
Lucas.....	99	125	101	124	80	85	3	
Madison.....	155	207	159	202	103	150	0	
Mahaaka.....	878	578	817	568	569	541	39	
Marion.....	479	666	493	649	411	469	13	
Mills.....	162	164	177	166	42	91	0	
Mitchell.....			32	0				
Monroe.....	326	371	360	368	204	285	36	
Montgomery.....	10	17	10	16				
Page.....	61	94	61	93	29	40	0	
Polk.....	467	431	450	450	401	439	13	
Pottawattamie.....	140	288	207	215	111	182	0	
Poweshiek.....		(No returns)			61	45	2	
Shelby.....	9	43	19	23				
Taylor.....	6	69	11	66	0	9	0	
Van Buren.....	1035	1011	1067	1026	981	1028	48	
Union.....	4	83	8	26				
Wapello.....	818	860	825	867	683	762	20	
Warren.....	450	294	463	281	95	82	13	
Wayne.....	118	104	127	100	63	59	0	
Total.....	11042	11221	11586	10418	8412	9189	827	
Maj. for Hall, 179; do. for Grimes, 1,183; plurality for Pierce, 727.								

II. Thoring'n. Hemp'd. Grimes. Bates. Sc't. P'ce. H'le.								
Allamakee.....	296	199	299	197	142	123	0	
Benton.....	198	187	89	191	80	89	0	
Boone.....	84	184	89	181	40	84	0	
Bremser.....	69	100	63	110				
Buchanan.....	216	133	216	146	123	148	0	
Blackhawk.....	191	158	191	152				
Cedar.....	617	397	600	432	338	354	102	
Chickasaw.....			38	29				
Clayton.....	694	329	687	332	471	461	0	
Clinton.....	456	447	443	465	278	396	0	
Delaware.....	386	284	382	299	233	204	18	
Des Moines.....	1063	1203	1045	1213	984	1154	80	
Dubuque.....	645	1120	669	1101	600	1180	6	
Fayette.....	340	329	362	225	167	117	21	
Greene.....	9	34						
Hardin.....			65	100				
Iowa.....	217	140	22	129	112	101	1	
Jackson.....	605	704	618	717	554	739	12	
Johnson.....	610	641	699	560	415	531	88	
Jones.....	440	417	538	440	266	338	22	
Lea.....	814	567	836	610	522	592	80	
Linn.....	657	462	645	469	468	368	105	
Louis.....	105	88	110	114	51	82	0	
Marshall.....			26	7				
Monona.....								
Muscatine.....	709	620	739	619	562	605	30	
Risley.....			(No returns.)					
Scott.....	790	534	773	583	517	641	81	
Story.....	58	51	61	51		(No returns.)		
Tama.....	176	26	119	37				
Washington.....	806	487	815	439	473	369	181	
Webster.....	21	56	32	104				
Winnebeshie.....	183	76	185	76	68	68	0	
Woodbury.....			0	23				
Yell.....			(No returns.)					
Total.....	11434	9873	11444	10141	7444	8624	777	
Maj. for Thorington, 1,561; do. for Grimes, 1,303; do. for Pierce, 403.								

AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

Whig and Rep.		Democrats.	
Governor—Grimes.....	23,040	Bates.....	20,554
Sec. State—Groff.....	4,028	McLeary.....	22,580
Auditor—Stevens.....	22,050	Sharp.....	21,430
Treasurer—McMakin.....	4,018	Morris.....	22,311
Atty. Gen.—Sennett.....	20,509	Clond.....	22,340

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Republican.. 15; Democrats.. 16.
HOUSE—Whig and Republican.. 40; Democrats.. 30.

MICHIGAN.

Dist.	1884.				1882.			
	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	F.F.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	F.F.
I.	How'd. Stuart.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Sc't. P'ce.	Hale.			
Jackson.....	2185	1591	2061	1755	1727	1840	484	
Livingston.....	1176	1296	1130	1326	931	1419	133	
Washtenaw.....	2863	2017	2829	2130	2274	2604	603	
Wayne.....	3663	3817	3476	4003	3407	4680	368	
Total.....	9877	8723	9496	9214	8339	10643	1588	
Maj. for Howard, 1,154; do. for Bingham, 282; do. for Pierce, 224.								
II.	Waldron.	Noble.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Sc't. P'ce.	Hale.		
Branch.....	1853	1097	1844	1108	1077	1590	202	
Cass.....	1093	872	1097	865	987	984	95	
Hillsdale.....	2412	1229	2252	1413	1417	1696	391	
Lenawee.....	3167	2248	3197	2379	2419	2867	640	
Monroe.....	1068	1604	1184	1484	1112	1582	169	
St. Joseph.....	1472	1063	1418	1119	1164	1269	252	
Total.....	11055	8113	10992	8368	8176	9653	1749	
Maj. for Waldron, 2942; do. for Bingham, 2624; do. for Pierce, 1482.								
III.	Wall'b'g.	Clark.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Sc't. P'ce.	Hale.		
Allegan.....	693	692	689	725	547	582	66	
Barry.....	761	668	745	679	478	652	107	
Berrien.....	1093	905	1084	962	1017	1234	41	
Calhoun.....	2344	1578	2294	1687	1784	1824	440	
Clinton.....	639	557	648	584	470	437	146	
Eaton.....	906	875	996	891	637	786	225	
Ionia.....	1104	702	1107	683	659	864	302	
Kalamazoo.....	1790	1099	1733	1191	1374	1257	411	
Kent.....	1637	1383	1540	1493	1221	1519	166	
Montcalm.....	212	186	208	192	120	156	6	
Newaygo.....	143	132	140	135	40	104	0	
Ottawa.....	629	714	634	729	363	758	59	
Van Buren.....	844	685	839	698	613	771	87	
Total.....	12865	10178	12596	10550	9323	10942	2066	
Maj. Walbridge, 2687; Bingham, 2946; Pierce, 1619.								
IV.	Wagner.	Peck.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Sc't. P'ce.	Hale.		
Chippewa.....	28	273	24	233	0	No returns.		
Emmett.....	0	695	660	45				
Genesee.....	1470	953	1416	1018	1221	1146	301	
Grand Traverse.....	20	331	194	155				
Houghton.....	179	114	174	118		No returns.		
Ingham.....	843	1284	939	1182	786	929	128	
Lapeer.....	767	790	741	813	618	819	142	
MacKinnac.....	3	128	3	126	38	292	0	
Macomb.....	1372	1466	1349	1509	1068	1634	609	
Marquette.....		No returns.						
Oakland.....	2654	2300	2536	2437	2376	3178	552	
Ontonagon.....	205	70	193	79				
Saginaw.....	512	704	544	651	367	694	73	
Sanilac.....	150	358	143	368	106	252	0	
Shiawassee.....	489	740	507	728	519	594	52	
St. Clair.....	992	897	993	993	852	1110	53	
Tuscola.....	179	101	172	106	80	62	34	
Total.....	9863	11233	10568	10643	8021	10699	1844	
Maj. for Peck, 1,370; do. for Bingham, 25; do. for Pierce, 2,678.								
Republicans.		Democrats.						
Lieut. Gov.—Coe.....	43,168	Richmond.....	39,106					
Sec. State—McKinney.....	42,672	Bancroft.....	39,015					
Treasurer—Holmes.....	43,207	Hinman.....	39,125					
Auditor Gen.—Jones.....	42,881	Swagles.....	39,400					
Attorney Gen.—Howard.....	43,176	Witherell.....	39,187					
Sup't Inst'n—Mayhew.....	43,401	Shearman.....	38,758					
Com. Ed. Office—Treadwell.....	41,806	Goodridge.....	40,087					
State Bd. Ed.—Kellogg.....	42,703	Joslin.....	38,995					
" " "—Miller.....	42,009	Pilcher.....	39,961					

WISCONSIN.

	Congress, 1854.	President, 1852.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I. Spooner.	934	575	433	636
Kenosha.....	934	575	433	636
Milwaukee.....	1617	3264	2019	3640
Racine.....	1364	1101	848	1308
Walworth.....	1532	1217	965	1141
Waushara.....	1579	1711	939	1583

Total.....7026 8458.....5254 8261 4558

Maj. for Wells, 1,432; plurality for Pierce, 3,007.

	Washburn.	Hoyt.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
II. Adams.....	431	92	111	86	0
Bad Ax.....	130	44	.....	No returns.	.....
Buffalo.....	17	41	.....	New County.	.....
Chippewa & Dunn 49	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	107	29	.....	.....	.....
Crawford.....	197	75	.....	42	.....
Dane.....	1732	2038	1104	2138	238
Douglas.....	.....	Not returned.	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	1636	869	1341	1379	129
Green.....	911	484	659	865	185
Iowa.....	1164	800	865	948	0
Jackson.....	40	49	.....	New County.	.....
La Crosse.....	168	102	260	325	10
La Fayette.....	1066	1075	830	1360	0
La Pointe.....	6	27	.....	New County.	.....
Marathon.....	169	195	.....	No returns.	.....
Monroe.....	114	40	.....	New County.	.....
Pierce.....	69	55	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	35	66	.....	.....	.....
Portage.....	363	200	.....	No returns.	.....
Richland.....	324	150	165	166	0
Rock.....	2147	831	1509	1691	923
St. Croix.....	106	92	.....	68	.....
Sauk.....	965	573	511	595	156
Trempealeau.....	No returns.	.....	New County.	.....	.....

Total.....11936 7900 7406 9686 1692

David Taylor rec'd 143 votes. Maj. for Washburn, 4,036; do. for Pierce, 588.

	Billinghurst.	Maey.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
III. Brown.....	276	221	326	515	0
Calumet.....	239	202	149	245	0
Columbia.....	1217	687	1133	1338	31
Dodge.....	1986	1506	1205	2264	429
Door.....	No returns.	.....	New County.	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	1560	1175	1065	1635	408
Jefferson.....	1375	1418	1203	1668	309
Kewaunee.....	No returns.	.....	5	23	0
Manitowoc.....	702	125	209	874	0
Marquette.....	1196	687	.....	0	300
Oconto.....	80	125	71	101	0
Ozaukee.....	569	253	.....	New County.	.....
Ontonagon.....	361	375	145	429	44
Shawano.....	No returns.	.....	New County.	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	1204	610	662	1345	376
Washington.....	572	712	1166	2350	183
Waupaca.....	No returns.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waushara.....	449	40	147	174	116
Winnebago.....	1511	466	707	949	575

Total.....13369 8606.....8183 14130 2530

Harvey G. Turner received 1,925 votes for Congress. Maj. for Billinghurst, 4,763; do. for Pierce, 3,417.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Republicans.....13; Democrats.....13.
ASSEMBLY—Repub's..44; Demo's..53; Indepen's..5.

ARKANSAS.

In this State an election was held for Congress and Legislature. In the 1st District Alfred B. Greenwood was re-elected, and in the 11d, Albert East was chosen—both Democrats, and elected without serious opposition. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The election in this State was for Congress and Legislature, and the contest did not partake of a partisan character to any considerable extent. The white people of South Carolina (two fifths of the population) are excessively Democratic; and the first and important article of their creed proclaims the right of merchandising, unrestrained and unquestioned, in the flesh and blood of the other three fifths.

In the 1st District there was a personal contest which resulted as follows:

Dists.	McQueen.	Wilson.	Chesterfield.	738	346
Marion.....	916	294	Horry.....	428	121
Lancaster.....	828	160	W'msbrough.	692	235
Georgetown.....	326	36	All Saints...	73	15
Darlington.....	576	909	.....	.....	.....
Marlboro'.....	578	882	Total.....	5155	2438

In the 11d District William Aiken was re-elected without opposition.

In the 11d District Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt was re-elected without opposition.

In the 1Vth District the contest was as follows:

Dists.	Brooks.	Garlington.
Abbeville.....	1368	437
Edgefield.....	2315	474
Laurens.....	767	1169
Lexington.....	1042	130
Newberry.....	646	841

Total.....6118 3061

Maj. for Preston S. Brooks, 3067.

In the Vth District Hon. James L. Orr; and in the VIth Hon. Wm. W. Boyce were re-elected without opposition.

The Legislature of this State is strictly Democratic according to the South Carolina idea of that word.

KANSAS.**DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.**

Dists.	Whitfield.	Wakfield.	Fleming.	Chapman.
First.....	46	188	51	9
Secoud.....	235	20	6	.....
Third.....	40	.....	7	1
Fourth.....	140	21	.....	.....
Fifth.....	63	4	15	.....
Sixth.....	105	.....	.....	.....
Seventh.....	597	.....	7	.....
Eighth.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Ninth.....	9	.....	31	.....
Tenth.....	2	6	29	.....
Eleventh.....	237	.....	3	.....
Twelfth.....	31	9	.....	1
Thirteenth.....	69	.....	1	.....
Fourteenth.....	130	.....	23	.....
Fifteenth.....	267	.....	39	.....
Sixteenth.....	222	.....	80	.....
Seventeenth.....	49	.....	13	.....

Total.....2258 248 305 16

Maj. for J. W. Whitfield over all others, 1,698.

Whitfield is a pro-slavery man, and was elected by non-resident Missourians.

NEBRASKA.**DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.**

Congress.	Giddings.	Johnson.	Chapman.	Dyson.	Holmes.
Douglas.....	66	198	7	29	.....
Cass.....	111	3	13	1	.....
Pierce.....	132	7	49	.....	.....
Forney.....	23	.....	14	.....	.....
Richardson.....	24	.....	14	.....	.....
Dodge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Washington.....	16	13	5	.....	.....
Burt.....	45	12	.....	.....	.....

Total.....577 286 114 21 14

N. B. Giddings over H. D. Johnson, 111.

Giddings is understood to be an Anti-Nebraska Democrat. Johnson is the old delegate from Nebraska.

Our Popular Family Journals.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y., publish the following Popular and Scientific SERIALS, which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public all subjects of general interest.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED. A First-class Weekly Newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT, and PROGRESS. Designed to encourage a spirit of hope, manliness, self-reliance, and activity among the people; to point out the means of profitable economy; and to discuss and illustrate the leading ideas of the day; to record all signs of progress; and to advocate political and industrial rights for all classes.

Its columns contain Original Essays—Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive. Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, Sculpture, etc.; articles on Science, Agriculture, Horticulture, Physiology, Education, The Markets, General News, and every topic which is of importance or interest, all combining to render it one of the BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD. Published Weekly, at Two DOLLARS a year in advance.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, AND HERALD OF REFORMS. Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with illustrative engravings; to Dietetics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published Monthly, in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

The Water-Cure Journal holds a high rank in the science of health; always ready, straightforward, and plain-spoken, it unfolds the laws of our physical nature, without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats. We know of no American periodical which presents a greater abundance of valuable information on all subjects relating to human progress and welfare.—[*New York Tribune*.]
This is, unquestionably, the most popular Health Journal in the world.—[*Evening Post*.]

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; devoted to Phrenology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Architecture, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and Improve Mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published monthly at One Dollar a Year in advance.

It may be termed the standard authority in all matters pertaining to Phrenology, while the beautiful typography of the Journal and the superior character of the numerous illustrations are not exceeded in any work with which we are acquainted.—[*American Courier*.]

A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear and lively style of its practiced editors, and afforded at the "ridiculously low price" of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation to a much higher figure.—[*New York Tribune*.]

COMMUNICATIONS, NEW BOOKS for notice or review, ADVERTISEMENTS, and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be addressed to the PUBLISHERS,

BOSTON, 122 Washington Street.
PHILADELPHIA, 381 Arch Street.

FOWLERS AND WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.

RECENT POPULAR BOOKS.

I

FASHION AND FAMINE.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

One of the most Successful Books ever issued from the
AMERICAN PRESS.

THIS remarkable volume, which has met with a success not excelled by any other work of fiction, it is conceded on all hands, is well worthy the exalted place assigned it by popular approbation. The press everywhere praise it. In England several rival editions have been issued, and their success has been great. In Germany and France translations are preparing, and throughout the Continent its fame is spreading. The characteristics that give to Fashion and Famine its great reputation are, its beautifully drawn characters, its splendid plot, its brilliant pictures, its truthfulness to nature, its elegance of style, its thrilling situations and incidents, its pathos, humor, and powerful intensity. In one elegant 12mo. vol. Price \$1.00.

II.

A M A B E L,

A F A M I L Y H I S T O R Y.

FROM THE PEN OF AN AMERICAN LADY.

This volume is distinguished for its high literary excellence, its singular power, its manifold beauties, and its positive genius. The press, in bestowing upon it the most flattering testimonials, comment upon its sweetness, its originality, its command over the feelings, its dramatic interest, its elevation of purpose, and its comprehensive scope. Just published, 12mo., 470 pp. Price in cloth, \$1.00; paper covers, 75 cts.

III.

HIGH LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

BY JONATHAN SLICK, Esq.,

Of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

If you desire a good, hearty, side-splitting laugh, read Jonathan Slick. It is a most humorous relation of the vicissitudes and adventures of a live Yankee, fresh from the onion beds of Wethersfield, in the fashionable circles of New-York, who relates all he sees and encounters in the richest Yankee and with the greatest relish.

Humorously illustrated. Cloth, 75 cts. Paper, 50 cts.

* * * The above books mailed, free of postage, upon the receipt of the retail price.

BUNCE & BROTHER,

Publishers and Booksellers,
134 Nassau st., New-York.

BRUCE'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

Established in 1813,

Has now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts to suit purchasers,

100,000 lbs. Roman Type of new cut.	5,000 lbs. Germans.
50,000 " Fancy Type.	5,000 " Ornaments in great variety.
10,000 " Scripts of various styles.	5,000 " Borders.

30,000 feet Brass and Type Metal Rules, and all the novelties in the business.

All the above Types are cast by steam power, of the new composition of metal peculiar to this foundry, and WHICH IS CERTAINLY SUPERIOR to any ever used before in any part of the world. The unequalled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the prices of ordinary types, either on credit or for cash.

PRESSES, WOOD TYPE,

and all other Printing Materials, except Paper and Cards, (which have no fixed quality or price,) furnished at manufacturers' prices.

The latest Specimen Book of the Foundry is freely given to all printing offices on the receipt of fifty cents to prepay the postage.

January, 1855.

Address

GEORGE BRUCE,

18 Chambers st., New-York.

BOOK AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Profitable Employment!—\$1000 to \$2000 a Year!!

More than 500 varieties of Popular Books for the People.

New Wholesale Book Establishment.

The undersigned, for many years in the Book Business at Auburn, and late of the firm of Derby & Miller, has established himself in New-York, and, in addition to his own, will keep a full supply of the most Popular Publications of the day

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Our assortment of Agents' Books is the largest in the United States, embracing the most Popular Books in *History, Biography, Poetry, Religion, Temperance, Narratives, Travels, Adventures, Agriculture, Popular Miscellany, Books for the Young*, etc. They are all of a good and moral character, and are disposed of throughout the country mainly by Agents, Colporteurs and Ministers. They are well printed, on good paper and fair type, and bound generally in neat muslin, gilt backs, and most of them beautifully illustrated with engravings.

We have a great many Agents actively at work, who clear for themselves from \$5 to \$8 per day. Those most successful, take sample copies of the books, and when they ascertain how many are wanted, order the books direct from us, and deliver them at the time agreed upon. Still, some Agents prefer to order quantities at the start, and sell them from house to house, as they go. There is hardly a family that cannot be induced to buy one or more of the kinds, and we have been informed of instances where a single family has ~~been~~ subscribed for the whole list of Books, ~~and~~ yielding the Agent a very handsome profit.

There is no employment more pleasant or profitable than that of selling books in the way proposed.

To all those desirous of aiding in the noble work of disseminating a Pure and Wholesome Literature throughout our land, we offer a RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY, and to do good.

Catalogues of our Publications, containing full particulars, furnished on application (post paid) to

J. C. DERBY,

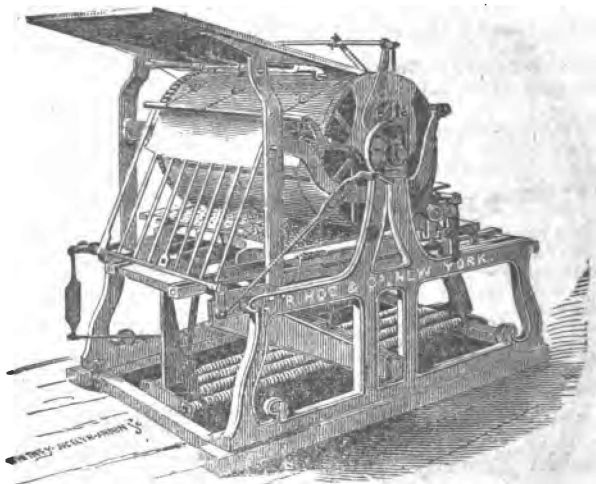
Publisher and Bookseller,

NEW MARBLE BUILDINGS, 119 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE,

29 & 31 GOLD STREET,

MANUFACTORY ON BROOME, SHERIFF, AND COLUMBIA STREETS,
NEW-YORK.



R. HOE & CO.

Offer for sale, of their own manufacture,

CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINES,

FOR NEWSPAPER, BOOK, AND JOB WORK,

Washington and Smith Hand Presses, Self-Inking Machines, Card Printing Machines, Proof Presses, Hydraulic Presses with wrought iron cylinders, Standing Presses of various kinds, Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones; also, Lithographic, Copperplate and Binders' Presses, Materials, &c. &c.

A CATALOGUE of PRICES, containing cuts and descriptions of many of the Machines, with directions for putting them up and working them, may be had on application by mail, or otherwise.

Printers, Publishers, and others, wishing to purchase, will be furnished with an estimate for an office, or bindery, in detail, if desired.

They keep constantly on hand at their ware-rooms, or furnish at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including type, ink, &c.

They also manufacture

CAST STEEL CIRCULAR, MILL, PITT, AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, &c.

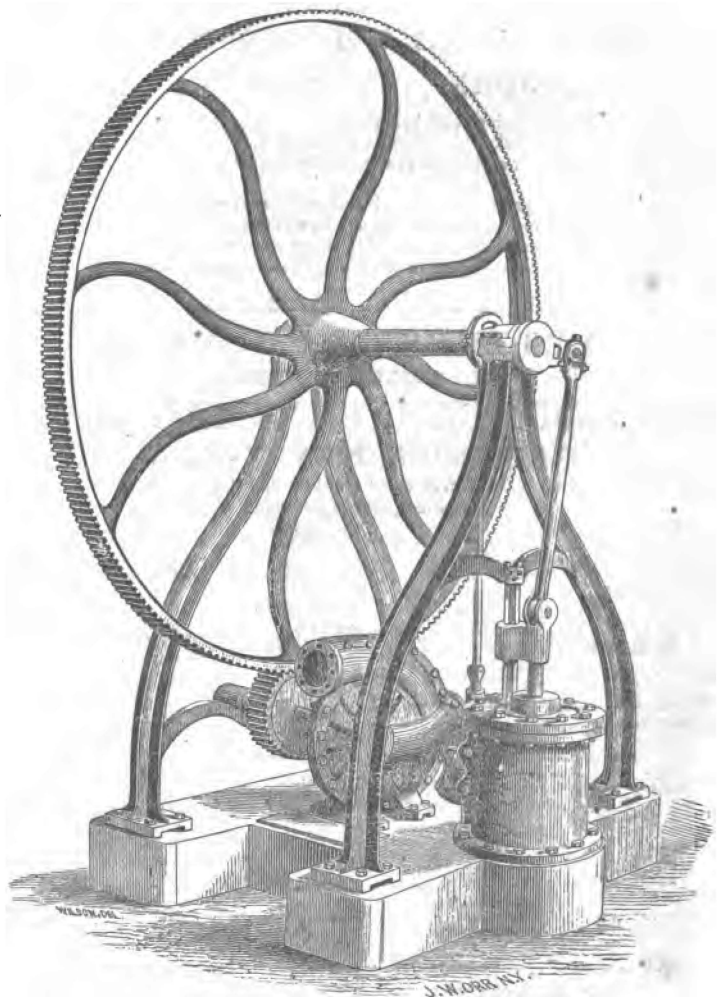
TO PRINTERS.—N. B. They also invite the particular attention of Job Printers to the smaller sizes of the single Large Cylinder Presses. The Foolscap, Medium, and Super-Royal sizes are found exceedingly useful and profitable for jobbing of all kinds, from the finest work in colors to the cheapest programme or handbill. Script circulars, bill-heads, checks, and blanks are printed on either size, with the greatest facility, neatness, and uniformity. By their rapid execution, a job of 500 can be made ready and printed in the time usually required to get the form ready on a bed and platen press. Vulcanized Rubber Cloth is furnished, so that for different sized forms no change of blanket is necessary. They may be seen in operation in all the principal job offices in New-York and other cities.

Folio Post,	Bed 24 by 19 inches,	\$ 960.
Medium, .	" 28½ " 23 "	1275.
Super-royal,	" 38 " 27½ "	1490.

An assortment of **Superior Copying Presses** for sale at their Ware-rooms.

GWYNNE'S PUMPING ENGINE

May be seen in operation at the Bra Works, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.



THE UNION POWER COMPANY of the United States, and the **ERA FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS** are merged in, and their reputation for producing Machinery and Castings of unrivaled excellence will be maintained by the **ERA WORKS, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.**

The *Gwynne Pumping Engines* and *Reaction Pump* are made exclusively at these works, from new and improved patterns, at prices from \$30 to \$5,500.

Address communications to Box No. 2977, Post Office.

J. STUART GWYNNE.

PRINTING INK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT NO. 38 ROSE STREET, NEW-YORK.

JOHN G. LIGHTBODY

Is constantly Manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of Printing Ink, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer.

Orders forwarded by Steamboat and Railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at 38 Rose Street, New-York.

P. S.—The New-York Tribune, Herald, Times, Sun, and Journal of Commerce; also, most of the principal Papers in the United States, are printed with my News Ink.

LETTERS OF CREDIT, AND CIRCULAR NOTES.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,

Issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES, for the use of Travellers, on the following Cities:

ALEXANDRIA,	CALCUTTA,	LYONS,	PALERMO,
ANTWERP,	CANTON,	LISBON,	ROME,
ATHENS,	DRESDEN,	MADRID,	ROTTERDAM,
AMSTERDAM,	DUSSELDORF,	MALTA,	RIO DE JANEIRO,
BERLIN,	EDINBURGH,	MARSEILLES,	ST. PETERSBURG,
BONN,	FLORENCE,	MILAN,	STRASBURG,
BADEN-BADEN,	FRANKFORT,	MOSCOW,	SIENNA,
BERNE,	GENOA,	MUNICH,	SMYRNA,
BORDEAUX,	GENEVA,	MESSINA,	SEVILLE,
BOULOGNE,	GIBRALTAR,	MULHOUSE,	STETTIN,
BREMEN,	HAVANA,	MADRAS,	SHANGHAI,
BRUSSELS,	HAMBURG,	MALTA,	SINGAPORE,
BAGNIDE LUCCA,	HAGUE,	MANILLA,	SYDNEY, N. S. W.,
BASLE,	HAVRE,	MELBOURNE, Aust.	TURIN,
BEYROUT, Syria,	HEIDELBERG,	MADEIRA,	TOULON,
BOMBAY,	HONG KONG,	NAPLES,	TRIESTE,
BATAVIA,	KANDY, Ceylon	NICE,	VENICE,
CAIRO,	LONDON,	OPORTO,	VEVAY,
COBLENTZ,	LAUSANNE,	OLERON,	VIENNA,
COLOGNE,	LIVERPOOL,	PARIS,	WIESBADEN,
CADIZ,	LEGHORN,	PAU,	WARSAW,
CARLSRUHE,	LEIPSIQ,	PISA,	ZURICH, &c., &c.
COLOMBO, Ceylon,	LUZERNE,	PAU, Basse Pyr's.	

GEORGE SHEA

&

W. E. ROBINSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors,

167 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK.

MEDICATED INHALATION.

HYGEANA

Brought Home to the Door of the Million.

A WONDERFUL discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA, OR INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR AND CHERRY SYRUP." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: "It is evident that in inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor—the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole aerial cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion." The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—*New-York Dutchman of Jan. 14.*

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen, without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of Cures like the following might be named:

One package of the Hygeana has cured me of the Asthma of six years' standing.

JAS. F. KESSEKREY, P. M. of Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years' standing, by Dr. Curtis's Hygeana.

MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. PAUL, of No. 5 Hammond st., N. Y., was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years' standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.

J. H. GAUBERT, P. M., Richmond, Me.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of N. Y., testifies of our medicine in the following language:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

Dear Sir—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to testify its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest.

Prof. S. CENTER writes us as follows:

Gentlemen—I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of chronic sore throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that, whatever Market reports composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an engaged in raising and selling Cattle, the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought with and Semi-Weekly could be afforded at

Dr. Johns, one of the most celebrated Physicians, nor could our Daily be sustained at its

Dr. Curtis: Dear Sir—Having witnessed our circulation is, it would involve us in believe that in THE TRIBUNE is realized the events of the day which has been in at that faith we commend it to the favorable lungs, I can therefore cheerfully recommend for subscribers, tempt none to take it by much in favor of counter-irritation in a lottery in which tickets are furnished to its most convenient and effectual mode of a people into taking it, and waste none of our seen. No doubt thousands of persons

I must here be allowed to confess that compounds, but this little neatly-contra alluded to, have induced me to speak in

You are at liberty to use this in any v
Respectful

PRICE THREE DO

Sold by CURTIS & PERKINS, and BO
Four Packages sent Free to any par
N. B.—Dr. Curtis's Hygeana is the O
OLE; all others are base imitations, or
them as you would POISON.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

.....\$6 00. CLUBS—same price.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

COPIES, ONE YEAR.\$12 00

CERTY COPIES, to one address. 20 00

any larger number at the rate of \$1 per an

red the paper to each subscriber.

ent in advance is required in all cases, and

of the advance payment.

at our risk; but the Postmaster at the place

with its contents and keep a description of

THE LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY,

EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Duodecimo, Cloth, 450 pp. Illustrated. Price \$1.25.

This work contains a full, complete, disinterested, and reliable biography of the chief Editor of the New-York Tribune, written upon information obtained from reliable sources, in the various places where Horace Greeley resided.

It has a full-length portrait of the man as he at present appears, also as he appeared when he arrived in New-York; a view of the Tribune Editorial Rooms, with Greeley at work, etc. etc.

That an estimate may be formed of the critics' value of the book, a few brief Opinions of the Press are here inserted:—

It should be read by every young man in the Union.—*Boston Courier.*

His Life is a living epistle.—*N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.*

The book is full of noble heroism.—*Erie (Pa.) Constitution.*

His life illustrates what self-culture and industry will accomplish.—*Boston Bee.*

It contains an instructive lesson for the young.—*Magara (N. Y.) Courier.*

His life teaches the same lessons as that of Franklin.—*Utica Herald.*

It presents a picture of an active and energetic life.—*Boston Traveller.*

A very readable work—eminently interesting and instructive.—*Salem Register.*

We heartily commend this volume to the young men.—*Providence (R. I.) Freeman.*

A book which will be usefully read by the whole community.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

His life may be studied by every young man.—*N. Y. Picayune.*

THE LOGNE, GENEVA, the

BREMEN, BRUSSELS, GIBRALTAR, t.

BAGNIDELUCCA, HAVANA, t.

BASLE, HAMBURG, t.

BEYROUT, Syria, HAVRE, t.

BOMBAY, HEIDELBERG, t.

BATAVIA, HONG KONG, t.

CAIRO, KANDY, Ceylon, t.

COBLENTZ, LONDON, t.

COLOGNE, LAUSANNE, t.

CADIZ, LIVERPOOL, t.

CARLSRUHE, LEGHORN, t.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, LEIPSIG, t.

LUZERNE, t.

Every body should read the Life of Horace Greeley.—*Amherst Express.*

It is long since we read a book with such interest.—*Augusta Journal.*

The most interesting and reliable biography that ever appeared.—*Addison (N. H.) Democrat.*

It holds up what may be accomplished by industry and perseverance.—*Hartford Times.*

Every act of his life is portrayed in vivid colors.—*Jersey Shore (Pa.) News Letter.*

The Life of one of America's best as well as greatest men.—*Vergennes (Vt.) Independent.*

Let the book be read in every home in America.—*Hartford Republican.*

A life almost heroic, and there are thousands who will be glad to read it.—*Rochester American.*

A volume for earnest men and boys to read and study.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

To the youth we commend it for their guidance and example.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Every young man should possess it and read it.—*Concord (N. H.) Democrat.*

There is much in Greeley's history to admire. Every young man should emulate his example.—*Troy Times.*

An honorable account of an eminently self-made man.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

The young may read with profit and the old with delight.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

The book should be in the hands of every young man.—*Litchfield Inquirer.*

It should be read by every boy in Christendom.—*Bradford (Vt.) Ing.*

It will be an advantage to the young to read this book.—*Rochester Union.*

Just the book for every young man to study.—*Lean (N. Y.) Journal.*

GEORGE SHEA
&
W. E. ROBINSON.

ASON BROTHERS,
No. 28 Park Row, New-York.
X THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.
Send this book, free of postage, to any part of the

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

DAILY, . . . \$6—SEMI-WEEKLY, . . . \$3—WEEKLY, . . . \$2.
ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commences its XIVth annual volume with the month of September—commences it with a circulation (115,000) larger than was ever before accorded to any general newspaper whatever. This circulation has been gradually and laboriously attained by concentrating upon THE TRIBUNE the best efforts of many editors and correspondents, and by a greater liberality of outlay in each department than was probably ever before risked on any journal. It has been attained, not by sailing smoothly in the current of Opinion before the wind and basking in the smiles of majorities, but by an earnest, fearless devotion to Truth and Progress as above all partisan exigencies, all temporary interests, all momentary illusions of popularity and success. Its thorough advocacy of Temperance and Liquor Prohibition, of Justice to the despised and down-trodden, and of the equal and inalienable Rights of the Human Race, irrespective of Sex or Creed or Color, have from time to time repelled many sunshine friends, whose prejudices or seeming interests were thereby contravened, but have combined to form a character which it will endeavor to maintain, and assign it a position among journals which we feel that it will be henceforth a success not to impair.

The leading ideas to which THE TRIBUNE is devoted may be briefly set forth as follows: 1. FREEDOM, to do whatever is essentially right—not alone for white Americans, or Anglo-Saxons, or Caucasians even—not for one Race to determine whether they will or will not hold another Race in abject bondage—but for every Race and Nation, and every adult rational human being. This Freedom is rightfully absolute in the broad domain of Opinion, and involves the equal and imperative right to Political Franchises; 2. ORDER, or the necessary right of the legally indicated majority to interdict in the sphere of Action all practices which it deems demoralizing, therefore prejudicial to the common weal; 3. BENEVOLENCE, or the wisdom and policy of employing the resources and credit of the community to accomplish works of general and unquestioned utility to which individual means are inadequate, or which, though eminently conducive to the public good, do not promise to reimburse by their direct income the outlay required for their construction; 4. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, as the corner-stone of a true and benignant National Policy, counting the naturalization of a new and valuable art or product of the soil as more important than the acquisition of a fresh province or island, and equally within the legitimate sphere of National concern and National effort; 5. PEACE, as a vital condition of true Progress, to be cherished by the most anxious, assiduous study to proffer as readily as we are prone to require redress for every wrong, and never to be surrendered except at the call of endangered Liberty. Such are the chief landmarks by which THE TRIBUNE directs its course.

But a small portion of THE TRIBUNE is allotted to what is currently distinguished as light reading; but Reviews of New Books of decided interest, with choice extracts illustrating their quality, are freely given, while the great body of our paper is devoted to a lucid and careful digest of the News of the Day, with Editorial comments thereon. We have reliable Correspondents in each quarter of the globe, and in nearly all the principal cities of Europe and America, and their letters will aid our readers to a clearer understanding of the causes which are now gradually converting the Old World into one gigantic arena for the death-struggle of rival interests, passions and ambitions.

THE TRIBUNE contains reliable reports of the Markets. Our Cattle Market reports alone are worth more than the price of the paper to those who are engaged in raising and selling Cattle.

No paper involving so great an expense as our Weekly and Semi-Weekly could be afforded at the price of these sheets except in connection with a Daily, nor could our Daily be sustained at its price without the aid of our Country editions. Large as our circulation is, it would involve us in ruinous loss but for the receipts for Advertising. We believe that in THE TRIBUNE is realized the largest variety and extent of solid information concerning the events of the day which has been or can be combined with extreme cheapness; and in that faith we commend it to the favorable regard of the reading public. We offer no premiums for subscribers, tempt none to take it by gambling prospects of winning farms or mansions in a lottery in which tickets are furnished to its patrons, employ no traveling agents to importune people into taking it, and waste none of our room in dunning our subscribers for pay.

TERMS OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$6 00. CLUBS—same price.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$2 00	TEN COPIES, ONE YEAR, \$12 00
THREE COPIES, ONE YEAR, 5 00	TWENTY COPIES, to one address, 20 00
FIVE COPIES, ONE YEAR, 8 00	And any larger number at the rate of \$1 per an.

At the price of the \$20 Clubs we cannot direct the paper to each subscriber.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

Money may be remitted for subscriptions in letters at our risk; but the Postmaster at the place where the letter is mailed should be made acquainted with its contents and keep a description of the bills.

Bills of any specie-paying bank in the United States or Canada received at par for subscription. We have no traveling agents. Any one wishing to receive THE TRIBUNE need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclose the money and write the name of the subscriber with the Post-Office County and State, and direct the letter to

GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Persons residing at points where mails arrive oftener than once a week are requested to amine the Semi-Weekly. We regard it as the cheapest paper, all things considered, published in the United States.

TERMS.

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR.....	\$3 00
TWO COPIES, ONE YEAR.....	5 00
FIVE COPIES, ONE YEAR.....	11 25

POSTAGE ON THE TRIBUNE.

The Postage on the Daily Tribune one year is.....	\$1 50
The Postage on the Weekly Tribune for one year is.....	25
The Postage on the Semi-Weekly for one year is.....	50

Payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the paper is received.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, New-York.

Opinions of the Press.

The New-York Tribune will soon commence a new volume, and we commend it to the support of all who know how to appreciate a truly independent Journal. A recent exposition of its business exhibits its real and sterling prosperity, which is most richly deserved, and shows, too, that the same bold and manly policy which has marked its career hitherto will be continued, no matter what may be its effect upon its circulation and receipts. The *Tribune* is the ablest and most complete Journal which the country can boast, and is edited with an ability which gives it a great and commanding influence through the country. Far above the reach of those corrupting influences which too frequently destroy the moral power of a Journal, it is ever found on the side of Humanity and Progress. Take it for all in all, its excellences are so great that its defects are lost sight of. Its noble course in arousing the popular mind to a due appreciation of the evils of Slavery, and its dominant rule over the policy of the country, is deserving of the highest praise. On other questions, too, it has been found ever true and faithful to the nobler instincts of Humanity, and to those great reforms which are destined to exert so glorious an influence upon mankind. We trust that its circulation in our city will be increased rather than diminished during the ensuing year, for we feel confident of the intellectual and political growth of that community which habitually reads the *Tribune*.—*Newark (N. J.) Daily Mercury*.

The New-York Tribune.—This invaluable journal possesses an unrivalled reputation—there is not a nook or corner in our country where it is not known and its worth appreciated. The great ability manifested in its columns and the reasonableness of its terms of subscription, together with the liberal yet independent views of its conductors, unite in making it the great favorite among the American People. The fact that the Weekly *Tribune* has a circulation of near 120,000—and that the united circulation of the daily, semi-weekly and weekly reaches near 160,000—is evidence sufficient to show that it is the paper for the million.—*Athens (Ohio) Messenger*.

We are rejoiced to see the growing prosperity of the *Tribune*, for it is eminently deserving of it. It is a self-sustaining and independent institution of which Americans may well be proud, and which they ought to cherish as a standing monument of the greatness and intelligence of the Nation.—*Spirit of the West, Columbus, Ohio*.

The New-York Tribune notices a threat to the Know-Nothings will "stop their papers," and secretly combine against its circulation and support. To this it replies in the usual gallant style with which Greeley has always faced his enemies. Up to the eyes, as he is, in *isms* of all sorts, there is hardly an editor in the land who can rival him in frankness and fearlessness, and we wish him all success. In this instance particularly so. We think it matters little whether a free press is silenced by a Papal censor, or by a secret society. We are equally opposed to the tyranny of Jesuits and of Senior Sachems and grand "Mums." In such a contest our sympathies are entirely with the *Tribune*, and we are sure of his eventual victory.—*N. Bedford Mercury*.

We are happy to learn, that, despite of "hard times" and the crusade of Know-Nothings against the *Tribune*, that the establishment never was in a more flourishing condition. We rejoice at this, not because we approve of all its principles and views enunciated by the paper, but for the simple reason that we regard it as the ablest, the boldest, and most independent daily newspaper in the country. There is no freshness, a vigor, and an earnestness in its columns, that is not to be found in any other Journal in the Republic. In our judgment the *Tribune* stands at the head of the American Press.—*Albany Daily Knickerbocker*.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.—We cut the following from an article in the *N. Y. Tribune* of the 23d inst., headed "Ourselves." A true editorial spirit pervades it. Heaven save any community that is afflicted with an editor who will, for the sake of a temporary success, cater for private interests at the sacrifice of the public good, or who will lend himself to the furtherance of unworthy ends.—*Beloit (Wisconsin) Journal*.







3 2044 024 222 341

THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED
AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS NOT
RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON OR
BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED
BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE
NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE
BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.

STALL STUDY
CANCELLED

STALL STUDY
CANCELLED



